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THE
CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS



WITH FORTY-ONE MAPS.

THIRD EDITION.

(WITH INDEX).

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

WESTMINSTER.

1912
PRINTED FOR THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS
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LONDON

A wall map of the world showing
the positions of all the dioceses of
the Anglican Communion is pub-
lished by the S.P.G., price 6d.,
post free, 8d.

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INTRODUCTION.

This atlas was first issued in 1907 in order to meet the demand for a cheap atlas which would enable the student of Anglican Missions to find at a glance the positions of all the chief centres of work connected with these Missions. The present issue will, we trust, be found to be much more serviceable than either of the two former editions, as almost all the maps have been re-drawn and we have had the benefit of the criticisms which have reached us from all parts of the world from those who have used the former editions. The difficulty which map makers have experienced in spelling the names of places in China and India, owing to the many different systems which had been adopted in the past, has at last been removed. The Chinese postal authorities have been compelled by the exigencies of modern telegraphy to issue in English characters an authorised spelling of all places to which letters or telegrams can be sent, and the Indian Government has published a series of maps of India in which a uniform authorised spelling has been adopted. In the sectional maps of India and China contained in this volume all places are spelt in accordance with the systems which have been authorised in these two countries.

In the preparation of the maps and the statistical information contained in the atlas we have been indebted for help to the secretaries of all the Anglican missionary societies and to the representatives of the American Episcopal Church. The statistics have for the most part been supplied by the Bishops of the several dioceses. We regret that the limits of our space have only made it possible to include a few general statistics in regard to the Missions of the Roman and Greek Churches and the numerous and extensive English Missions other than those connected with the Anglican Church.

A delay of many months in the issue of the atlas was caused by the accidental destruction by fire of a large part of the maps which had already been drawn for it.

The maps have been reproduced by Messrs. G. F. Hundley & Co.,
Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, E.C.

C. H. R.

JANUARY, 1912.

P.S.—The atlas is issued in two forms, bound in cloth with coloured maps, at 5s. net, and with linen cover and black and white maps at 1s. 6d. net.



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ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
- D. U. M. Dublin University Mission.
- C. C. C. S. Colonial and Continental Church Society.
- C. of E. Church of England.
- C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
- M. S. C. C. Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada
- S. P. C. K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
- S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
- U. M. C. A. Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
- C. E. Z. M. S. Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

ENGLISH COLONIAL AND MISSIONARY BISHOPRICS.

	Founded.		Founded.
†Nova Scotia*‡	1787	†Saskatchewan*‡	1874
†Quebec‡	1793	†Madagascar*	1874
†Calcutta	1814	†Ballarat¶	1875
†Jamaica‡¶	1824	†Niagara¶	1875
†Barbados	1824	†Lahore‡	1877
†Madras	1835	†Rangoon‡	1877
†Sydney (<i>formerly "Australia"</i>)¶	1836	†Pretoria*‡	1878
†Bombay	1837	†North Queensland*	1878
†Toronto*¶	1839	†Windward Islands‡	1878
†Newfoundland*‡	1839	†Caledonia	1879
†Auckland (<i>formerly "New Zealand"</i>)‡¶	1841	†New Westminster‡	1879
Jerusalem and the East	1841	Travancore and Cochin	1879
†Tasmania‡¶	1842	†North China	1880
†Antigua‡	1842	†South Tokyo (<i>formerly "Japan"</i>)*	1883
†Guiana‡	1842	†Honduras*	1883
†Gibraltar‡	1842	†Qu'Appelle (<i>formerly "Assiniboia"</i>)*‡	1883
†Fredericton¶	1845	Mackenzie River‡	1883
†Colombo‡	1845	†Riverina	1884
†Capetown‡	1847	Uganda (<i>formerly "Eastern Equatorial Africa"</i>)	1884
†Newcastle‡¶	1847	†Calgary‡	1887
†Melbourne¶	1847	†Corea*‡	1889
†Adelaide¶	1847	†Chota Nagpur‡	1890
†Victoria (China)‡¶	1849	†Yukon (<i>formerly "Selkirk"</i>)	1890
†Rupert's Land	1849	†Mashonaland*‡	1891
†Montreal‡	1850	†Lebombo‡	1891
†Sierra Leone‡	1852	†Rockhampton‡	1892
†Grahamstown‡	1853	Nyasaland (<i>formerly "Likoma"</i>)	1892
†Natal‡	1853	†Lucknow‡	1893
†Mauritius‡	1854	Kiushiu (South Japan)	1894
†Labuan and Sarawak*‡	1855	Western China	1895
†Christchurch (N.Z.)‡¶	1856	†Osaka (Japan)*	1896
†Perth‡	1857	†Ottawa¶	1896
†Huron¶	1857	Hokkaido (Japan)	1896
†Wellington‡¶	1858	†Tinnevelly and Madura*‡	1896
†Nelson¶	1858	†New Guinea‡¶	1898
†Waiapu¶	1858	Mombasa	1898
†Brisbane‡¶	1859	†Carpentaria‡	1899
†St. Helena	1859	†Kewatin‡	1899
†British Columbia¶	1859	†Kootenay	1900
†Nassau*‡	1861	†Bendigo¶	1901
†Zanzibar and East Africa (<i>originally "Zambesi"</i> and then <i>"Central Africa"</i>)¶	1861	†Wangaratta¶	1901
†Melanesia¶	1861	†Gippsland¶	1901
†Ontario‡¶	1862	†Nagpur‡	1902
†Bloemfontein (<i>formerly "Orange River"</i>)*‡	1863	†Shantung‡	1903
†Goulburn‡¶	1863	†Bunbury	1904
†Western Equatorial Africa (<i>formerly "Niger"</i>)	1864	Fuh-Kien	1906
†Dunedin‡¶	1866	†Polynesia*	1908
†Grafton and Armidale	1867	†North West Australia*	1909
†Bathurst¶	1869	Northern Rhodesia	1909
Falkland Islands	1869	†Accra (Gold Coast)*	1909
†Zululand	1870	†Singapore*‡	1909
Moosonee	1872	Kwangsi and Hunan	1909
†Trinidad‡	1872	Honan	1909
Chekiang (<i>formerly "Mid-China"</i>)	1872	Argentina and Eastern South America	1910
†Algoma*‡	1873	†George*	1911
†St. John's (<i>formerly "Independent Kaffraria"</i>)*	1873	†Kimberley and Kuruman*	1911
Athabasca	1874	[Note.—A new diocese was constituted in 1911 in Japan, to be supported by the Canadian Church, see pp. 6, 81.]	

* This mark shows that the Society has contributed to the support of work in this diocese by annual grants.

† This signifies that the Society has planted or supported missions which now form a part of the diocese.

‡ This shows that the Society has contributed to the permanent endowment of the see.

¶ This signifies that the diocese is now independent of aid from the Society.

BISHOPRICS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

(The figures in brackets represent the number of clergy working in the several dioceses in 1910.)

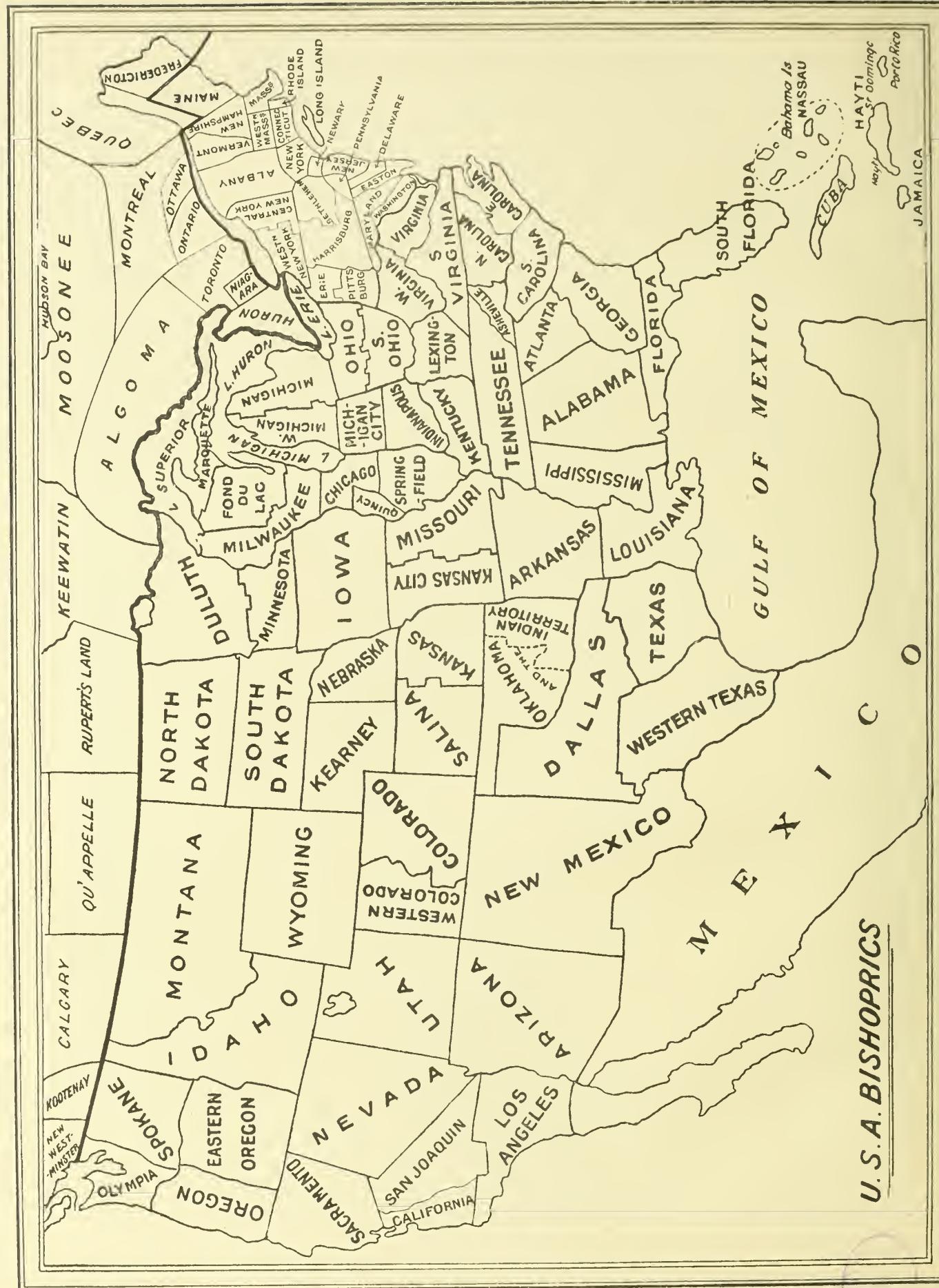
		First Organ- Bishop ised. cons.			First Organ- Bishop ised. cons.										
+Connecticut (211)	.	1783	1784	Arizona (10)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1875	1875
Maryland (127)	.	1783	1792	Southern Ohio (82)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1875	1875
+Pennsylvania (290)	.	1784	1787	Fond-du-Lac (46)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1875	1875
+Massachusetts (226)	.	1784	1797	Quincy (29)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1877	1878
+New York (396)	.	1785	1787	West Virginia (36)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1877	1878
Virginia (96)	.	1785	1790	Springfield (35)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1877	1878
+South Carolina (62)	.	1785	1795	Montana (29)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1880	1880
+New Jersey + (120)	.	1785	1815	North Dakota (24)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883	1883
+Vermont (49)	.	1790	1832	+East Carolina (34)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883	1884
+Rhode Island (73)	.	1790	1843	Colorado (48)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1887	1865
+Delaware (36)	.	1791	1841	West Texas (26)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1888	1888
+New Hampshire (52)	.	1802	1844	Oregon (25)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1889	1854
+North Carolina (57)	.	1817	1823	Kansas City (27)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1890	1890
Ohio (93)	.	1818	1819	Olympia (33)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892	1880
+Maine (34)	.	1820	1847	Southern Florida (39)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892	1892
+Georgia (30)	.	1823	1841	Oklahoma (17)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892	1892
Mississippi (33)	.	1826	1850	Spokane (20)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892	1892
Tennessee (58)	.	1828	1834	Southern Virginia (81)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892	1892
Kentucky (33)	.	1829	1832	Alaska (13)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892	1895
Alabama (40)	.	1830	1844	Dallas (30)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1874
Michigan (80)	.	1832	1836	Marquette (22)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1892
Chicago (120)	.	1835	1835	Lexington (21)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1896
Cape Palmas (28)	.	1836	1851	Los Angeles (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1896
+Western New York (122)	.	1838	1839	Washington (D.C.) (101)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1896
Louisiana (37)	.	1838	1841	Asheville (33)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1896
Indianapolis (27)	.	1838	1849	Duluth (44)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1895	1897
Florida (27)	.	1838	1851	Sacramento (33)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	1899
Missouri (55)	.	1839	1844	Utah (14)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	1867
Shanghai (22)	.	1844	1844	Idaho (21)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	1887
Milwaukee (92)	.	1847	1854	Kearney (13)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	1890
Texas (33)	.	1849	1859	Michigan City (22)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	§1897
California (100)	.	1850	1853	Brazil (21)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	1899
Iowa (52)	.	1853	1854	Kyoto (Japan) (22)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898	1900
Minnesota (98)	.	1857	1859	+Western Massachusetts (56)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	1902
Kansas (45)	.	1859	1864	Salina (19)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	1903
+Honolulu *‡ (20)	1861	Philippine Islands (12)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	1901
Haiti (14)	.	1863	1874	Hankow (41)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	1904
Pittsburgh (91)	.	1865	1866	Porto Rico and Vieques (3)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	1902
Tokyo (originally "Yedo," then "Tokyo," then "North Tokyo") (38)	.	1866	1866	Cuba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	1904
Nebraska (36)	.	1868	1865	Harrisburg (73)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1904	1905
Easton (38)	.	1868	1869	Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1904	1904
+Long Island (161)	.	1868	1869	Wyoming (19)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1907	1909
+Albany (146)	.	1868	1869	Nevada (8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1907	1908
+Central New York (111)	.	1868	1869	Eastern Oregon (5)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1907	1907
Arkansas (22)	.	1871	1838	Western Colorado (15)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1907	1909
Bethlehem (73)	.	1871	1871	Atlanta (35)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1907	1892
South Dakota (46)	.	1873	1873	San Joaquin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910	1911
+Newark (147)	.	1874	1874	North Texas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910	1910
Western Michigan (39)	.	1874	1875	Eastern Oklahoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910	1911
New Mexico (16)	.	1875	1875	Erie	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910	1911
				Wuhu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910	...

* Honolulu, founded as an English Bishopric, was transferred to the American Church in 1902.
† This mark signifies that the S.P.G. planted Missions which now form a part of the diocese.
‡ The S.P.G. contributed towards the purchase of a See House at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1713.
§ As Bishop of Indiana.

This mark signifies that the S.P.G. contributed towards the purchase of a See House at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1713.

The number of clergy working in connection with the American Church is 5543. The American Church has now in the United States 91 bishops of dioceses and missionary districts (which need not be distinguished) with 12 coadjutors, assistants or suffragan, besides 10 foreign missionary bishops. England has 37 diocesans, with 31 suffragan bishops; Scotland 7, Ireland 13. Including coadjutor and assistant bishops, India 11, the rest of Asia 17, Africa 26, Australasia 30, Canada 24, the West Indies and South America 9.

N° I.



NORTH AMERICA.

For the greater part of the eighteenth century the colonies of Great Britain, extending along the east coast of North America, from South Carolina to Maine, together with the negroes and with the Indian tribes who dwelt further inland, constituted the principal mission field of the Society, the order of occupation being : South Carolina, New York, New England (which included Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Narragansett), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in 1702, North Carolina in 1708, and Georgia in 1733.

Until 1785 the Society endeavoured to plant the Church in those regions, and for nearly the whole of the century it "furnished the only point of contact, the only bond of sympathy between the Church of England and her children scattered over the waste places of the New World". Its first two missionaries, the Rev. George Keith and the Rev. Patrick Gordon, landed at Boston on 11th June, 1702, and were followed by many others, including John Wesley, who laboured for nearly two years (1736-37) in Georgia.

The work among the natives (begun in 1703) resulted in the conversion of "great multitudes" of negroes and Indians in less than forty years.

When the war of Independence broke out in 1775 the Society was supporting seventy-seven missionaries in the "States," and these suffered severely for their loyalty to their Church and King, many of them barely escaping with their lives to England, or to Nova Scotia and Canada.

The severance of the American colonies from the mother country, while it almost destroyed the Church in the United States, set her free to obtain that gift of the episcopate so long denied, and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, one of the Society's missionaries, was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by the bishops of the Scottish Church at Aberdeen, on 14th November, 1784. Other bishops were consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel—for Pennsylvania and New York (in 1787) and Virginia (in 1790).

During its connection with this field—*i.e.*, the U.S.A. (1702-85)—the Society expended £227,454, and employed 309 ordained missionaries there.

The American Church, which now has 111 bishops and 5,543 clergy, raised through its own Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in 1908-9 \$731,744 for Domestic and \$725,499 for Foreign Missions, and it is "constantly striving to stimulate" its own people "to do more for others by the recollection of what was done for them through the S.P.G.".

THE S.P.G. IN CANADA.

On the cessation of its labours in the United States in 1785, the Society's efforts were for many years concentrated on the remaining British North America. Its operations in this field had begun with Newfoundland in 1703, and were extended to Nova Scotia in 1728, Quebec Province in 1759, New Brunswick in 1783, Ontario Province in 1784, and Cape Breton in 1785, Prince Edward Island in 1819, The Bermudas in 1822, Rupert's Land (now Manitoba) in 1850, British Columbia in 1859, and North-West Territories in 1875. Bishops were placed in Nova Scotia in 1787, and in Quebec in 1793. Throughout the long wars which followed the French Revolution, the Society devoted its scanty income chiefly to support missionaries in this field.

After the peace of 1814, emigrants flocked to America, the Society's income was increased by the establishment of parochial associations in England, even Parliamentary grants were allowed for a time, and the Church grew rapidly. In the education of the masses the Society led the way by introducing in 1815 the national system of education, which rapidly spread throughout the colonies. It also established colleges for the training of an indigenous ministry. The labours of the Society's missionaries proved "not unworthy of the primitive ages," and the fruit of its work generally is to be seen in a Church now extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a record of noble work done among both white and dark races. Many of the former, "once sunk in heathen darkness"—"hardly one remove from the native Indian"—have become Christian communities, while the change wrought among the Indians is shown by "men whose histories were

written in blood and sorceries" becoming disciples of Christ.

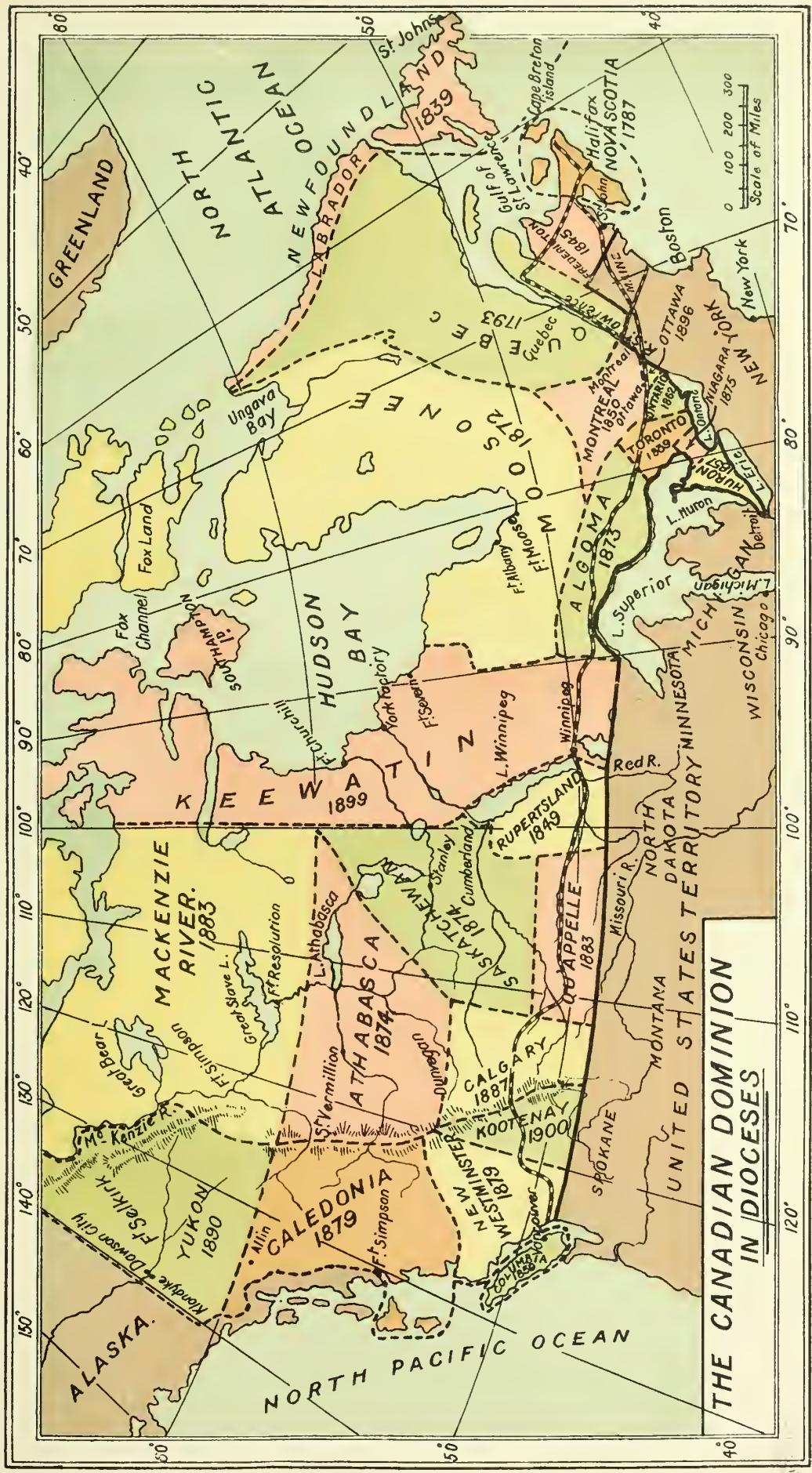
During the period 1703-1910 the Society expended £2,014,035, and employed about 1740 ordained missionaries in this field (British North America). At the present time its work there is being carried on in eleven dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £14,000 and the number of its missionaries 158.

The Canadian Church in 1890 entered on direct Foreign Mission work in Japan. A General Synod for the whole of Canada was formed in 1893.

Canada was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1534 the French took possession of the parts which had so far been explored, and founded Quebec in 1608. In 1759 Quebec surrendered to the English, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain. In 1867 the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the rest of the Hudson Bay territory, was admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created. Newfoundland alone now remains a separate colony.

The population of the Dominion, which is very rapidly increasing, is 7,489,781 (1910). The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec. Its population in 1911 was over 2,000,000; of these, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom speak French. Montreal, the largest city in the Dominion, has a population of nearly 600,000. Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 380,000.

Nº II.



The Red Indians.—The number of Red Indians in Canada is about 108,000. Of these, one-quarter are in the Eastern Provinces, half are in Manitoba and the north-west, and the rest are in British Columbia. About 75,000 of the whole number are settled on lands reserved for them by the Government. The principal tribes are the Crees, Ojibbeways or Sotos, Chipewyans and Tukudh. Work was begun amongst them by the Rev. John West, the first chaplain of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1820, in what was then called the Red River Colony.

A good account of the work carried on by the C.M.S. amongst the Red Indians during the first half of the nineteenth century is given by Mr. Eugene Stock in *The East and The West* for April, 1907.

The Eskimos are supposed to number about 40,000. They seldom go more than 20 miles inland from the sea. They are scattered over a territory 3,200 miles in length, but, despite their wide dispersion, are remarkably homogeneous. Their language differs so little that a Greenlander can easily understand an Eskimo from the remote West. The Western Eskimos inhabiting Alaska and the Asiatic side of Behring Straits number about 13,000, the Mackenzie Eskimos from Barter Island to Cape Bathurst 2,000, the inhabitants of the central districts (including the Arctic Archipelago) about 4,000, the Eskimos of Labrador 2,000, and those in Greenland upwards of 11,000; those in the Aleutian Islands, many of whom have intermarried with Russians, about 2,400. The Eskimo settlements contain, as a rule, from 40 to 200.

Organisation of the Church in Canada.—In 1787, three years after the first bishop had been consecrated for the United States, Dr. Charles Inglis, an S.P.G. missionary, was consecrated for Canada, being the first English colonial bishop. He was born in the west of Ireland, and had gone out to New York when quite young. There he became rector of Trinity Church, but was driven out during the War of Independence. His original diocese comprised

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Bermuda, together with the whole of Canada.

Up to 1854 the clergy were to a large extent supported by the original clergy reserves created by the Constitutional Act of 1791. These reserves were resumed by the Government in 1854. Societies were then formed to deal with the sums which were handed over by the Government in lieu of pensioning the individual clergy. In 1861 the first ecclesiastical province was formed when Montreal was by letters patent created the metropolitical see of Canada. On the resignation of Bishop Oxenden (in accordance with the previous decision of the Provincial Synod the primacy was no longer of necessity attached to Montreal, but on each avoidance a Metropolitan is named by vote of the House of Bishops), Bishop Medley of Fredericton was elected Metropolitan on 27th January, 1879, and held the office until his death in 1892. The successive Metropolitans have been Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario (1893-1901), Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, 1901-1906, Archbishop Sweatman, of Toronto (1906-1909) and Archbishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, 1909.

There are ten bishoprics included in the province.

In 1875 was formed the ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land, and in 1893 was constituted the Canadian General Synod. It was the Canadian Provincial Synod which in 1865 suggested to the Archbishop of Canterbury the holding of what is now called the Lambeth Conference. The first conference met in 1867.

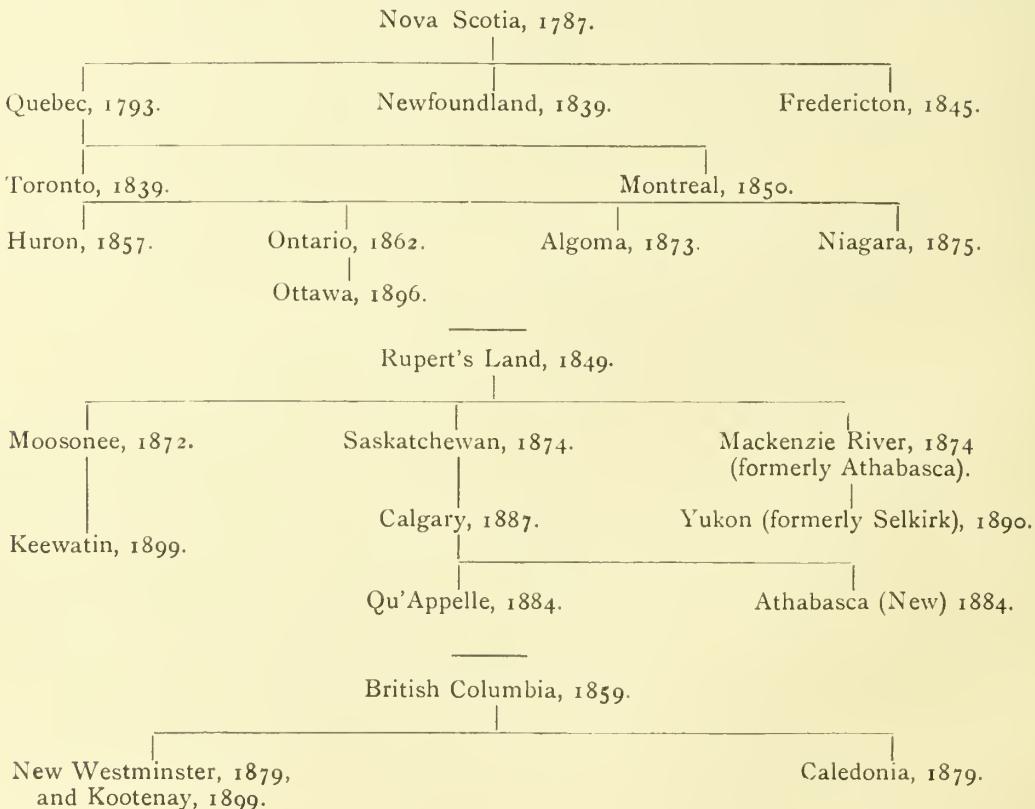
Missionary Work of the Canadian Church.—In 1883, at the Provincial Synod of Canada, the “Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the C. of E. in Canada” was formed. It was then decided to divide its contributions towards the support of Foreign Missions in the proportion of two-thirds to the S.P.G. and one-third to the C.M.S. In 1888, after taking counsel with the S.P.G. in London, the Canadian bishops resolved to start direct missionary work for themselves, and in 1890 they sent their first missionary to Japan.

On 22nd September, 1902, the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada formed the "Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada". The affairs of the society are administered by a Board of Management consisting of the bishops of the Canadian Church, and two clergy and laymen from each diocese elected by the diocesan synod, or, where there is no synod, appointed by the bishop. The field of the Society is divided into two parts, Canadian and foreign. For practical purposes the foreign field is limited to Japan, China, India, South America, Eastern Central Africa, Egypt, Palestine and Persia. In the foreign field there are fifteen ordained clergy, nine wives of clergy and nine women missionaries. Contributions are raised from the whole of the Canadian Church by "apportionment,"

which means that a certain proportion of the whole amount is levied from each diocese² and the diocese levies on the parishes according to their ability. The official magazine of the Society is called the *New Era* and is published monthly.

At the suggestion of a Conference of Bishops and clergy in China, the Canadian Church undertook to support a Bishop and a staff of clergy for a diocese of Honan which was taken out of the diocese of North China. The Rev. William Charles White was consecrated as the first Bishop of the new diocese in 1909. At a meeting of the General Synod of the Nippon sei Kokwai in 1911, it was decided to approve the appointment of another Bishop in Japan. The new diocese will embrace part of the diocese of North Tokyo.

GROWTH OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



PROVINCE OF CANADA (formed in 1861).

Ten Bishoprics.

Nova Scotia, 1787.—This is the earliest of the colonial sees. It comprises two distinct civil provinces : Nova Scotia (including the Island of Cape Breton) and Prince Edward Island. The former has an area of 200,900 square miles, with an English-speaking population of 459,574, and 10,000 other than English-speaking people. The chief town is Halifax, which has a population of 46,081 (1911). Prince Edward Island is 2,133 miles in extent, and has a population of 93,722 (1911). Cape Breton Island, which was formerly a distinct colony, contains an area of 3,120 square miles with a population of 49,166 (1901). Its chief town is Sydney, population 17,617 (1911).

There are 72,083 members of the Church of England in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island of whom 14,560 are communicants. The parishes number 96 and are served by 119 clergy. There are 10 parishes, with 11 clergy in Prince Edward Island.

The S.P.G. supported work in Nova Scotia from 1749 to 1902.

There are 250 churches in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, many of which have been

erected entirely by the contributions of the people. About 150 have received aid from the S.P.G. and the S.P.C.K.

Eastern Canada has lost much of its old population by the movement Westward and a new population in large numbers has been coming into the mining districts. To these the Church in Nova Scotia has been ministering and at the same time has been sending a large sum to the Western dioceses.

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Anglican Church in Canada a Congress was held in Halifax in September, 1910, which was attended by the Bishop of London and other representatives from England. The Bishop took part in the consecration of the new cathedral at Halifax.

Bishops :—

Charles Inglis, 1787.

Robert Stanser, 1816.

John Inglis, 1825.

Hibbert Binney, 1851.

Frederick Courtney, 1888.

Clarendon Lamb Worrell, 1904.

Quebec, 1793.—This diocese comprises the districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis, and Gaspé, and has a population of 788,738, of whom 729,270 are of French origin. Those living on the coast are fishermen ; those in the district between the St. Lawrence and the United States are engaged in agriculture. Timber is exported from Quebec; Sherbrooke is the capital of the agricultural district, and has also

some beginnings of manufacture. There is little immigration, but the Church population of the diocese is fully maintained. The cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity is at Quebec, and the number of Church members is 22,161 (1910); there are 83 clergy, 132 consecrated churches, 41 mission stations and 2,180 parish helpers.

There are 102 Sunday schools in the diocese. The University of Bishop's College at Lennox-

ville belongs equally to this diocese and that of Montreal. It has upwards of 70 resident students in Arts and Divinity.

The diocese having given up the S.P.G. grant for the stipend of one of the missionaries on the Canadian Labrador, the Society still makes a grant towards the stipend of one clergyman in the diocese, *i.e.*, to Archdeacon Balfour, on account of his connection with the marine hospital, and also assists the diocese by a considerable grant of exhibitions for students, who are being trained at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, for work in the diocese.

The Society opened a mission in Quebec in

Toronto, 1839.—This diocese comprises an area of 9,261 square miles, with a population according to the census of 1901 of 564,141 (the city of Toronto having a population of 376,240 (1911)).

The cathedral church of St. Alban the Martyr is at Toronto and the number of Church members is 100,782; there are 29,319 communicants, 206 clergy, and 259 permanent churches. Number of parishes 101 and 176 mission stations.

There are 208 Sunday schools; 2 training colleges—Trinity University (with a divinity faculty and a royal charter), and Wycliffe College. St. Hilda's College, Toronto, for women, is affiliated with Trinity University.

Fredericton, 1845.—This diocese was founded in 1845, before which time it formed part of the diocese of Nova Scotia. It comprises the whole of the Civil Province of New Brunswick, and is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south by the Bay of Fundy, and on the west by the State of Maine (U.S.). A narrow isthmus, about 15 miles across at its narrowest part, joins it on the south-east to Nova Scotia. The area is 27,985 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1911 was 351,815. Out of this 41,767 were members of the Church of England. There are about 9,000 communicants.

The cathedral is at Fredericton the capital of

1800, and has contributed to the permanent endowment of the see. It has also greatly aided Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

As Nova Scotia did not form part of Canada when Bishop Inglis was appointed, the diocese of Quebec may claim to be the first Bishopric actually constituted in Canada.

Bishops :—

- Jacob Mountain, 1793.
- Charles James Stewart, 1826.
- George Jehoshaphat Mountain, 1836.
- James William Williams, 1863.
- Andrew Hunter Dunn, 1892.

The S.P.G. began work in Toronto in 1792, and gave much assistance at the time when it was formed into a diocese. The Society ceased to make grants to this diocese in 1858.

Bishops :—

- John Strachan, 1839.
- Alexander Neil Bethune, 1867.
- Arthur Sweatman, 1879; Archbishop, 1906;
- Primate of all Canada, 1907.
- James Fielding Sweeny, 1909.

Assistant Bishop :—

- William Day Reeve, 1907 (cons. 1891).

the Province, the population of which was (in 1911), 7,208. There are 152 consecrated churches, 80 mission stations, 116 Sunday schools, 600 teachers, and 6,000 scholars.

The S.P.G. supported missions in this district for many years prior to the formation of the diocese. The number of clergy in the diocese is 73. The Society ceased to make grants to this diocese in 1910.

Bishops :—

- John Medley, 1845.
- Hollingsworth Tully Kingdon, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1881; Bishop, 1892.
- John Andrew Richardson, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1906; Bishop, 1907.

Montreal, 1850.—This diocese was divided from that of Quebec. It comprises the territory of Montreal, an area of 44,000 square miles. Population, 739,248.

The cathedral is at Montreal (population 466,197). The proportion of the Church of England to the whole population is less than 7 per cent., French Roman Catholics largely predominating. The number of Church members is about 50,387, of communicants about 16,759. There are 104 parishes and 45 missions, with 170 churches and 73 other stations where services are occasionally held. The clergy number 126, the lay readers 45, and the students of the Diocesan Theological College, of whom there were 25 in 1910, work in the vacant parishes

and missions during the summer months. The Sunday schools number 139, with 10,232 scholars.

There is an increasing demand for services in French.

The S.P.G. assisted the endowment fund of this see by a grant of £3,000.

Bishops:—

Francis Fulford, 1850.

Ashton Oxenden, 1869.

William Bennett Bond, 1879; Archbishop, 1901; Primate of all Canada, 1904.

James Carmichael, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1902; Bishop, 1906.

John Craig Farthing, 1909.

Huron, 1857.—This diocese contains 13 counties, including an area of 12,000 square miles. The population is estimated at over 800,000.

There are 149 clergy in active service. Number of Church edifices, 290. The Church population is 61,522; the communicants number 20,375; Sunday schools, 230; pupils, 13,309.

The Huron Theological College, incorporated 1863, and the Western University, incorporated 1878, are under Church auspices; they are situated in the city of London. London, in which

is the cathedral and the bishop's residence, has a population of 49,507. Other towns are Brantford, 20,711; St. Thomas, 14,578; Windsor, 16,142.

The S.P.G. gave temporary assistance to the see of Huron, but was able to withdraw its help in 1882.

Bishops:—

Benjamin Cronyn, 1857.

Isaac Hellmuth, 1871.

Maurice Scollard Baldwin, 1883.

David Williams, 1905.

Ontario, 1862.—The diocese was formed from that of Toronto. The first bishop was consecrated on 25th March, 1862. The diocese was divided in 1896, when the diocese of Ottawa was formed, and now consists of the counties of Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox, Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward, comprising 78 townships in an area of 6,692 square miles, and contains a population of 208,599.

The number of Church people as reported by the census was 38,871. There are 79 clergy and 9,313 communicants, 107 Sunday schools and 4,999 scholars.

The S.P.G. began work in this district in 1784. The Society contributed to the endowment of the see, which is now independent of its aid.

The bishop's seat is at Kingston which has a population of 19,193 and where is the cathedral of St. George.

Bishops:—

John Travers Lewis, 1862; Archbishop, 1893.

William Lennox Mills, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1900; Bishop, 1901.

Algoma, 1873.—This diocese is a missionary one dependent for nearly one half of its maintenance on the voluntary offerings of the members of the Church in the older parts of Canada and in England. The S.P.G., S.P.C.K., and C.C.C.S. subsidise it with varying amounts.

The clergy in 1910 numbered 50, lay readers, 26. Their ministrations extend over an area of nearly 70,000 square miles. The diocese comprises the civil districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, part of Nipissing, the Manitoulin Island and East and West Algoma.

Algoma has an English-speaking population of 132,000 and of other than English-speaking people 8000.

There are 103 churches, 12 self-supporting parishes and 125 congregations.

The S.P.G. has contributed to the support of this diocese by giving annual grants; it has also contributed to the permanent endowment of the see. The future of the diocese depends largely on the completing of this endowment. Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 6.

Niagara, 1875.—This see, which comprises part of the Province of Ontario, was founded in 1875, and is the smallest of the Canadian dioceses in point of area, although in the number of clergy it exceeds several. The six counties which form the diocese contain a population of 240,000. The members of the Church of England number 35,980, of whom 13,309 are communicants. There are 81 clergy and 35 lay readers in the diocese. The parishes, including missions and stations, number 109.

Ottawa, 1896.—This see was founded in 1896 by a division of the large diocese of Ontario. The new diocese consists of the counties of Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, and part of the district of Nipissing, making in all a distance of 300 miles. Area 11,000 square miles. The English-speaking population of the diocese of Ottawa is 217,034 and the non-English-speaking 69,689.

The diocese has made great progress in the past few years; much new work, especially in the rapidly developing mining region, has been undertaken. There is need for further expansion and such need is very pressing. For this reason men and money are needed and are greatly desired at this time of advancement and growth. A diocesan synod has been established and held its second meeting in June, 1909.

At the following stations the work is assisted by the S.P.G.: Baysville, Blind River, Burk's Falls, Byng Inlet, Emsdale, Fort William West, Rosseau, Sturgeon Falls.

The residence of the Bishop is Bishophurst, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

At Sault Ste. Marie there are homes for Indian boys and girls.

Bishops:—

Frederic Dawson Fauquier, 1873.

Edward Sullivan, 1882.

George Thorneloe, 1897.

The cathedral is at Hamilton, which has a population of 81,879 (1911).

The S.P.G. has not aided Niagara as a separate diocese; but the Missions contained in it were either planted by the Society or are the direct outcome of its work

Bishops:—

Thomas Brock Fuller, 1875.

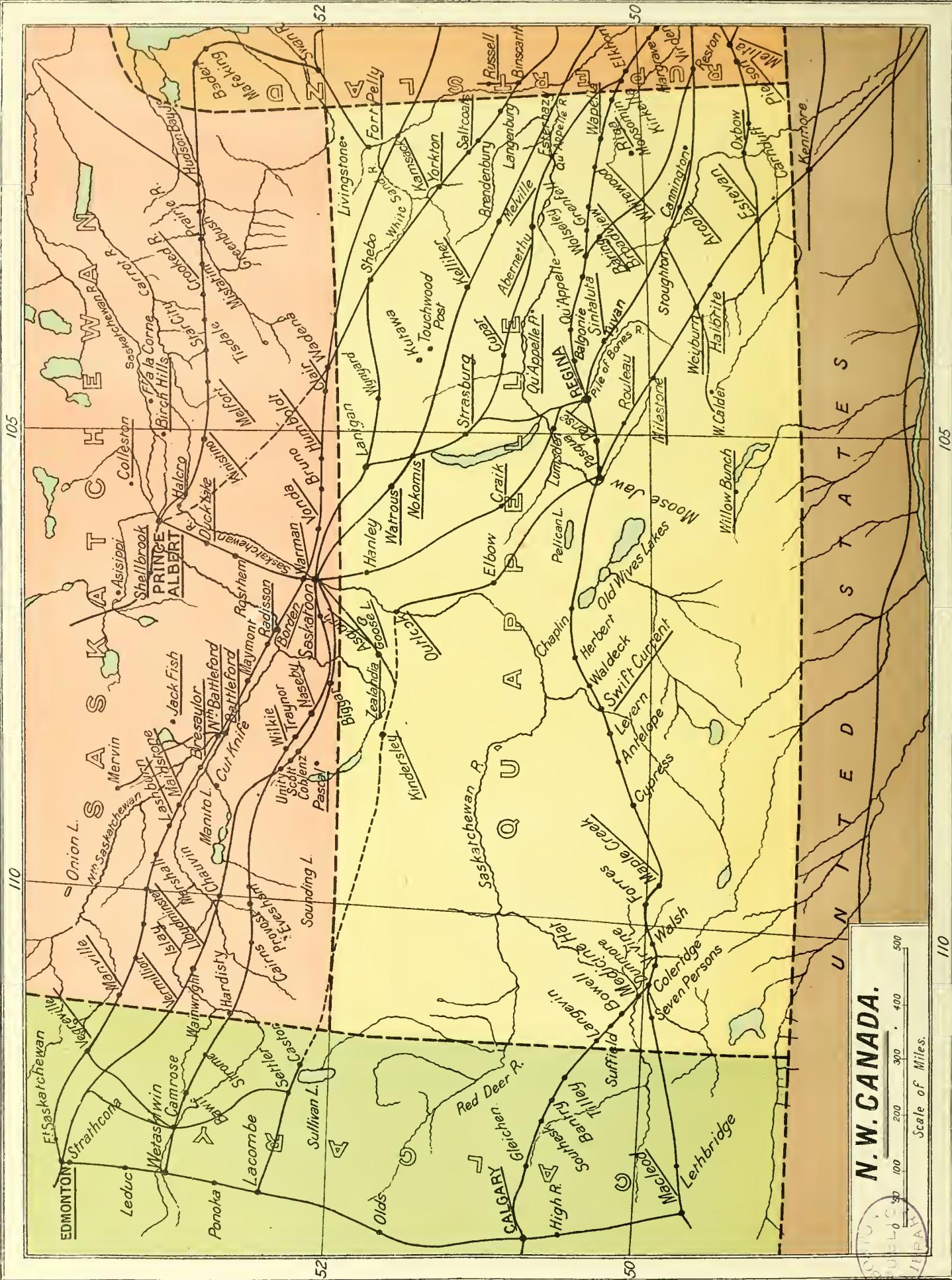
Charles Hamilton, 1885 (tr. to Ottawa, 1896).

John Philip Du Moulin, 1896.

William Reid Clark, 1911.

The cathedral is at Ottawa, the Federal capital, which has a population of 86,340 (1911). The Church population is 31,455, with 11,835 communicants. There are 73 clergy in the diocese and 126 churches; Sunday schools 102; scholars, 7,205.

Charles Hamilton, 1896; Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1909.



Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined

PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Nine Bishoprics.

Rupert's Land, 1849.—This diocese extends from the boundary of the United States 264 miles north and is 222 miles in breadth. It consists of nearly the whole of the Province of Manitoba, except a small portion towards the east.

It is difficult to give accurately the population of the diocese. It is approximately 360,000. There has been considerable development in the diocese during the last few years, owing to the extension of the various railway systems, and a number of new towns have grown up, whilst others have increased very largely in population, especially those of Winnipeg 135,430 (1911) and Brandon 13,837 (1911). The cathedral is at Winnipeg and the Church population has greatly increased; it is now about 50,000. There is a large foreign element, consisting of Mennonite Germans, Russians, Galicians, Doukhobors, Scandinavians, etc. There are (1910) 112 licensed clergy and about 57 licensed lay readers.

In the diocese are St. John's College, St. John's College School for boys, and Havergal College for girls. In the University of Manitoba there are four colleges in Arts, belonging respectively to the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans. The Church College of St. John's has about 90 students in Arts and Theology, and there are about 100 boys in the College School.

The S.P.G. has given much help to this diocese, dating from 1850, and has also given a large sum of money towards the endowment of St. John's College, Winnipeg, which is the Theological College for the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land. Clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 17. There are also a large number of catechists supported by the S.P.G.

Indian Missions.—The diocese contains an Indian population of 5,800, of whom 3,000 are members of the Church.

At the following stations work is assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Belmont, Carroll, Clanwilliam, Deloraine, Durban, Elkhorn, Elm Creek, McGregor, Miniota, Pilot Mound, Posen, Rathwell, Russell, Snowflake, Somerset, St. Cuthbert's, St. George, Brandon; St. Jude's, Winnipeg; St. Paul's, Wakefield, Woodlands, Winnipeg Cathedral & College Mission Staff.

The C.M.S. supports work at Shoal River.

Bishops:—

David Anderson, 1849.

Robert Machray, 1865; Archbishop and Primate of all Canada, 1893.

Samuel Pritchard Matheson, Assistant Bishop, 1903; Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1905. Primate of all Canada, 1909.

Moosonee, 1872.—Moosonee formed part of the original diocese of Rupert's Land, out of which it was taken in 1872 when the first bishop was consecrated; and which until 1903 included the diocese of Keewatin. The diocese includes the south-eastern portion of the basin of Hudson Bay. It extends inland from 300 to 500 miles on its eastern and southern sides, and northwards as far as human beings exist: area about 600,000 square miles. The population may be estimated at 14,000, Indians 5,000, 2,500 Eskimos, and, as far as discovered, 6,500 white people.

The Church members are white 1,000, Indians 4,000, Eskimo 300, communicants 1,200, and there are 9 clergy, 4 lay workers and 16 native catechists. There are five ladies connected with school work. There is a pro-cathedral with about 100 communicants, also Indian boarding schools at *Moose* and Chaplean and there are good churches at twelve other places. A new station, Martin's Falls, has been lately occupied and this last summer another at Agamaskee. The whole of the Crees in the diocese, as well as at least three-fourths of the Ojibbeways, have been baptised. The diocese is divided into large districts, over which a clergyman is placed: his work is arduous, as he has to travel throughout his district at least once a year; this is done in summer by means of canoe, and in the winter in snow shoes or with dogs and sledges.

The southern portion of the diocese is rapidly opening up for settlement. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is being constructed through the diocese from east to west, a distance of 500 miles, and a second, the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario, from south to north, a distance of 100 miles, making the junction with the G.T.P. at a place called Cochrane, which will soon be a large and important town. Small towns at Matheson,

Dane, Abitib: Crossing, Bisco, and other places are rapidly springing up. Chaplean, the chief town of the diocese, has a population of 1,200.

With the exception of Moose Island, it is very difficult to grow even vegetables at any of the missions on the Bay. The summer is very short, about three months, and subject to heavy frosts every month in the year. The staple food is tinned meats, bacon and flour. Fish and game, such as cod, geese and ducks, etc., are plentiful in the spring and late autumn.

The work among the Indians has made such progress that the C.M.S. has withdrawn much of its support, preferring to give most support to Eskimo work. They have established an Arctic Mission at Ashe Inlet on Hudson's Straits.

The Arctic Mission comprises all the country inhabited by the Eskimo. The base of communication is now transferred from England or Scotland, as hitherto, to St. John, Newfoundland, thus saving a distance of 2,000 miles, and providing a more reliable means of transportation. From the headquarters station at Ashe Inlet, the missionaries have planned to itinerate in different directions.

The C.M.S. supports missionaries at Fort George, Blacklead Island and Ashe Inlet.

At Rupert's House there are 1,000 Indians scattered over 90,000 square miles. At Mistussinee, and Biscotasing new churches have lately been built. At Fort George there are 850 Indians and Eskimos. At Albany there are 800 Indians, 515 of whom are members of the Church.

Bishops:—

- John Horden, 1872.
- Jervois Arthur Newnham, 1893.
- George Holmes, 1905.
- John George Anderson, 1909.

Athabasca, 1874.—This diocese comprises the southern portion of the original diocese of that name (N.W. Territory, Dominion of Canada), which included what is now called the diocese of

Mackenzie River. It has now an area of over 200,000 square miles. The division was effected at the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Rupert's Land in 1883. The population of Eng-

lish-speaking people is about 2,000, and rapidly increasing, Indians and half-breeds. Church population—White 700; Indian, 400.

The mission work in this diocese is supported by the C.M.S., C.C.C.S. and M.S.C.C. Staff: the bishop and 9 clergy, 5 lay workers, 10 ladies.

The Beavers are the aborigines of the central and western portions of the diocese: the Chipewyans of the eastern and the Slave Indians of the northern and north-easterly portions. The Beavers are diminishing through too close intermarriage, want of cleanliness and scarcity of food.

There are 9 mission stations: St. Paul's, Chipewyan (this is the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company's northern fur trade, and the main channel of communication with the still further north); St. Luke's, Vermilion, connected with which is the Irene Training School;

the Christ Church Mission, near Smoky River; St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, where there is a boarding school for Indian children; St. Andrew's Mission, White Fish Lake, working chiefly among the Crees where there is also a boarding school, St. John's, Wopuskow, Spirit River; All Saints Mission at Athabasca Landing. All Saints Church has been built here. While the mission work amongst the Indians is maintained, extensive Evangelistic efforts in behalf of the increasing white population are being made.

Bishops:—

William Carpenter Bompas, 1874.
Richard Young, 1884; resigned 1904.
William Day Reeve (Bishop of Mackenzie River), resigned 1907.
George Holmes, 1909.

Saskatchewan, 1874.—The diocese of Saskatchewan was formed out of Rupert's Land. It embraces the former territory of Saskatchewan, together with a large extent of territory lying to the north. Its area is over 200,000 square miles. The English-speaking and foreign population increases so fast that no statistics are of any use. The majority of the Indian population are members of the Church. A large number of towns and villages have sprung up along the C.N.Ry., C.P.Ry. and G.T.P.Ry., besides many settlements as yet some distance from these railways. The immigration for some years past has been large, and there is a prospect of rapid development through the building of the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific, which pass right through the diocese from east to west.

The diocese of Saskatchewan has received much help from the S.P.G. from the time of its formation.

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are:—

Asquith, Bresaylor, Birch Hills, Borden, Battleford, North Battleford, Campbell Lake, Colleston, Clair, Crooked River, Duck Lake, Humboldt, Halcro, Islay, Kinistino, Lashburn, Melfort, Mancroft, Mannville, Maidstone, Merlin, Meota, Naseby, New Osgood, Pascal district, Prongua, Prince Albert East, Prince Albert district, Radisson, Shellbrook, Saskatoon, Scott, Vonda, Wilkie, Warman.

During the last few years over sixty laymen have gone out from England to serve as catechists in the diocese, a number of whom after a course of study extending over three years have now been ordained.

A church hostel is in course of building at Saskatoon in connection with the large Government university which is also in course of building. It is hoped that many of the future clergy for Saskatchewan may be trained at this hostel. The Colonial and Continental Church Society have given a large amount of assistance to this diocese during the last few years.

Work amongst Indians.—Emmanuel College at Prince Albert was established for training candidates for Holy Orders, school teachers and Indian students for employment in mission

work generally. It is now a Divinity College, for catechists and students, and is affiliated with the Saskatchewan University.

The Industrial School at Battleford is for the training of Indian boys and girls and is wholly maintained by the Indian Department, Ottawa.

The St. Barnabas Boarding School, Onion Lake, is for the training of Indian youths and girls. There is also an Indian boarding school at Lac la Rouge, maintained mainly by the Indian Department.

The work amongst the Indians does not make much progress. There are eleven clergy engaged

in this work, of whom three are principals of schools. It is very difficult to get competent teachers for the salary offered by the Canadian Government. The Indians are advancing a little in farming in some places, but they do not progress in the matter of the support of their clergy.

The bishop resides at Prince Albert.

Bishops :—

John McLean, 1874.

Cyprian Pinkham, 1887.

Jervois Arthur Newnham, 1903 (cons. 1892).

Qu'Appelle, 1883 (Originally Assiniboia).—This diocese comprises the southern half of the Province of Saskatchewan and contains an area of 90,000 square miles. It was formed out of the dioceses of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan, and is bounded on the east by the diocese of Rupert's Land, on the north by the diocese of Saskatchewan, on the west by the diocese of Calgary, and on the south by the United States.

It is almost entirely agricultural and pastoral. Immigration into this district began about 1883.

The diocese which is rapidly growing in numbers owing to the development of railways and the consequent inrush of settlers, is divided at present into 70 districts or missions all of which contain a large number of out stations. At present there are at work in the diocese 69 clergy and 58 lay readers.

The Railway Mission, modelled upon a similar organisation in South Africa, and financially supported by the Archbishops' Fund and M.S.C.C., is an agency supplementary to the more normal diocesan activities. Its *modus operandi* is a free movement of clergy and lay workers from a common central home at Regina along the many new and for the most part unclaimed lines of railway, with the railways themselves as their

proper means of locomotion, in order to secure a rapid and effective lengthening of the Church's cords.

The first workers started out late in November, 1910; their number in 1911 was 12, half of them priests and half laymen. These are providing fortnightly ministrations at forty different centres widely scattered throughout the diocese, and hope to promote the building of a number of churches during the present year.

The existing staff suffices only for 500 miles out of the 2,800 miles of track within the diocesan borders to-day; and it is practically certain that this latter figure will be well nigh doubled during the next three years.

A prairie brotherhood organised by the Rev. W. J. H. McClean was started in the south of the diocese in 1908. It has at present 3 members who hold services over a very wide district the centre of which is at Willow Bunch. A railway line is being built through the district which will shortly result in a very large increase in its population.

The S.P.G. supports missions at the following stations: Abernethy (now Balcarres), Arcola Line, Baring, Broadview, Cannington, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Estevan, Fort Qu'Appelle, Halbrite, Kamsack, Kelliher, Kutawa, Milestone, Nokomis, Oxbow, Outlook, Pense, St. Chad's Hostel, Re-

gina, Sintaluta, Strasburg, Swift Current, Togo, Watrous, Weyburn, Willow Bunch, Zealandia, and has contributed to the endowment fund of the Bishopric and to the clergy sustentation fund. Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 35.

Mackenzie River, 1883 (Originally Athabasca).—This diocese was separated from the diocese of Rupert's Land in 1874, and from Athabasca in 1883, and the diocese of Selkirk was separated from it in 1890; but it still remains one of the largest of the colonial dioceses, and contains upwards of 500,000 square miles. The population of English-speaking people is 200; Indian, 4,000; Eskimo, 400. Church population—White, 100; Indian, 700; Eskimo, 50. There are 4 churches.

The chief burden of the support of the mission work was borne by the C.M.S. from its inception in 1858 until recently; but as the C.M.S. is now gradually withdrawing, the M.S.C.C. is trying to take up the work. The C.M.S. still, however, supports one clergyman, and makes a grant which diminishes year by year. There are four mission stations and several outposts. At Hay River is the diocesan school, where there are about thirty boarders gathered from all parts of the diocese. Work is also being done among the Eskimos. Day and Sunday schools are held at the stations.

The principal centres of work are at *Herschel*

Calgary, 1888.—The diocese of Calgary was established in 1888, having been taken from the diocese of Saskatchewan. Its greatest length is 378 miles, and its greatest breadth 342 miles. Its area is more than 100,000 square miles. Its population is probably about 250,000. Its chief cities and towns are Calgary 43,736, Edmonton 24,882, Lethbridge 8,048, Strathcona 5,580, Witaskiwin 3,500, High River 2,000. For some years after it was called into being the diocese was worked along with that of Saskatchewan,

Bishops:—

- Adelbert John Robert Anson, 1884.
- William John Burn, 1893.
- John Grisdale, 1896.
- Malcolm Taylor McAdam Harding, 1911
(Coadjutor, 1909).

Island, where there is a mission which was started by Bishop Stringer in 1892. It reaches the Eskimos, the American whaling station, and a contingent of the N.W. Mounted Police.

Fort MacPherson, Tukudh Mission. Here Archdeacon McDonald laboured for fifty years, and translated the whole of the Bible into the vernacular. The Indians number about 400.

Fort Norman, Hare Indian Mission.

Fort Simpson, Tess Cho Tone Mission. The attendance at Church reaches 140.

Hay River, Slavi Mission. There are 30 children in the school.

Tribes: Eskimos, Tukudh, Hare, Slavi, Mountain, Sikani, Dog Rib, Yellow Knives, Chipewyan, besides white people and half-breeds.

Number of clergy in the diocese, 4; lay workers 5, and 3 ladies.

Bishops:—

- William Carpenter Bompas, 1874 (tr. to Selkirk, 1890).
- William Day Reeve, 1891; resigned, 1907.
- The Bishop of Athabasca, residing at Athabasca Landing, acts as Bishop for Mackenzie River.

by one bishop who worked each separately; but upon the completion of the Calgary Bishopric Endowment Fund, October 1, 1903, the bishop resigned the care of Saskatchewan and here confined himself to Calgary. When the diocese of Calgary was organised in 1889, there were 11 clergy; now there are nearly 90, with a number of paid lay readers whose whole time is given to their work.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 27. There are now nearly 30 clergy who are entirely

supported by the free-will offerings of the people, and nearly all the self-supporting parishes were originally either S.P.G. Missions or part of such Missions.

St. Hilda's College, a girls' church school, has been for some years in successful operation in Calgary. A college, to be called the Bishop Pinkham College, in which a Church high school for boys is at present being held, has been recently opened.

At Edmonton in the north of the diocese a brotherhood has been established which consists of 9 clergy and 6 laymen who are endeavouring to minister to the spiritual wants of a large district in and near Edmonton and radiating westerly and north-westerly to the western boundary of the diocese. The brotherhood is at present supported by the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund.

A similar brotherhood has been started in the southern part of the diocese and is worked on similar lines.

Indian Missions.—The Church has missions to the Indians on the four Reserves in the Southern part of the diocese, *i.e.*, among the Blackfoot, Bloods, Peigans and Sarcee. The

total Indian population on the four Reserves is said to be 2,692. Of these the number of church members is about 563 including about 170 communicants. The Roman Catholics, the only other religious body working on three of the Reserves (on the Sarcee we are alone), claim according to government returns about 573 leaving 1,556 still to be evangelised.

The church began its work among the Peigans in 1879 among the Bloods in 1880, among the Blackfoot in 1883, and among the Sarcee in 1886.

There are church boarding schools for the Bloods, Peigans and Sarcee. The boarding school in the Blackfoot Reserve has been closed till the new building now in course of erection is ready, and the school has (for the present) by the express wish of the government become a day school. All four schools have pupils of both sexes.

Among the Blackfoot there is a valuable medical mission and an Indian hospital of great value to children and adults.

First Bishop:—

William Cyprian Pinkham, 1888 (see under Saskatchewan).

Yukon (formerly Selkirk), 1890.—This diocese comprises the Yukon Territory, Canada, and was formed out of the diocese of MacKenzie River. It lies in the extreme north-western corner of the Dominion of Canada, extending from British Columbia on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and from the Rocky Mountains on the east to the United States Territory of Alaska on the west.

Population: English speaking people, about 15,000; native Indians, 1,000.

There are 8 clergy and 4 lay readers, who, together with the bishop and several teachers in the schools, comprise the working staff of the whole diocese.

The three native Missions at Fort Selkirk, Carcross and Moosehide are assisted by the C.M.S. A new church, towards the cost of which the Indians contributed more than £400, has been erected at Moosehide as a memorial to Bishop Bompas. The native schools receive aid from the Canadian Government and also a grant from the S.P.C.K.

The C.C.C.S. assist two of the English Missions.

When the Klondyke gold fields were opened the S.P.G. received an offer from the Rev. W. G. Lyon to devote himself to the work of ministering to the miners. Regarding this as a work for the Canadian Church to undertake the S.P.G. voted £200 "to assist and stimulate it in send-

ing a mission to Klondyke and supporting the same without further aid from the Society". Mr. Lyon started from Dawson City in 1898, but was drowned in Lake Barge on his way to Klondyke.

Church work.—In this matter endeavour has been made to keep pace to some extent with the growth of the country. Previous to the opening of the Klondyke mines, the Church work in the diocese was confined to 2 or 3 missions to the native Indians exclusively. There are now 4 missions to the Indians, and in addition to these there are organised parishes and English

congregations. There are altogether in the diocese 8 clergy. There are 5 permanent churches and 3 school-chapels, or mission-rooms. There are 7 mission houses or parsonages. The Indians are nearly all christianised. The 4 Indian Missions are supported by the C.M.S., and 3 of the 4 English Missions are assisted by the C.C.C.S.

Bishops:—

William Carpenter Bompas, 1891; Bishop of Athabasca, 1874; of Mackenzie River, 1884.

Isaac O. Stringer, 1905.

Keewatin, 1899.—The diocese of Keewatin was organised in 1899, but the first bishop was not appointed until 1902. It was formed so as to relieve the diocese of Moosonee of the Indian and Eskimo work on the west shores of Hudson Bay. It took in also most of the Indian work in the diocese of Rupert's Land.

It is bounded on the east by the dioceses of Moosonee and Algoma, on the south by the boundary line dividing the United States from Canada, and on the west by the dioceses of Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie River. To the north it goes farther than any other diocese in Canada, taking in all the Eskimos as far as Fox's Channel and even beyond.

The diocese stretches from Savanne on the east to Molson in the west, and comes into three provinces—Ontario, Manitoba and Keewatin. In extent it is about 350,000 square miles. The present population is about 27,000, being 17,000 whites and 10,000 Indians and Eskimos.

Work in Keewatin is almost equally divided between whites, Indians and Eskimos. All the

Indian and Eskimo work was begun, and has been carried on up to the present, by the C.M.S., but they are now gradually withdrawing their aid. There are 10 central Indian missions with populations varying from 150 to 600. There are now 14 parishes amongst the white settlers; in 1902 there were only 4. In 1902 there were 7 clergy; now there are 16, and 10 paid lay workers.

The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 to the endowment of the diocese, and partly supports two clergy for white work at Keewatin and Dryden. Not many settlers are coming into the diocese at present, as there is very little farm land; but there is a large and growing work amongst lumbermen, miners and railwaymen, both the Canadian Pacific and the Grank Trunk Trans-Continental and Canadian Northern lines running for 300 miles through the heart of the diocese.

St. Albans Kenora (Rat Portage), appointed as the pro-cathedral in 1906, is the only self-supporting parish in the diocese.

Bishop:—

Joseph Lofthouse, 1902.

INDEPENDENT DIOCESES.

British Columbia, 1859.—This diocese was founded in 1859; the diocese of Caledonia was separated from it in 1879, and in the same year the diocese of New Westminster was also formed out of it. The four dioceses west of the Rockies are soon to be formed into an Ecclesiastical Province, but until this is accomplished, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury the jurisdiction of these dioceses has been transferred to the Primate of All Canada. It comprises Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands, and has an area of 17,000 square miles. Agriculture, coal-mining, lumber mills, ship-building, and salmon and seal fisheries employ most of the people. Population—English-speaking people, 75,000; other than English-speaking people, 14,500. Victoria, population 31,620 (1911), the capital of the Civil Province of British Columbia, is the seat of the bishop. The number of clergy is 30. The S.P.G. began work in 1859 and for

many years continued its support. But the diocese has received no grant since 1909. The work of the Columbia Coast Mission which was started in 1905 for the Logging Camps has developed, and there are now three hospitals with resident doctors and nurses, and a steamer built at a cost of £5,000 which regularly visits the camps, and is provided with everything necessary for the Services of the Church, and also carries a surgeon. The work is under the charge of Rev. T. Antle as superintendent, and a joint committee of this diocese and the diocese of New Westminster.

At Alert Bay there is an Indian Industrial School in connection with the C.M.S.

Bishops :—

George Hills, 1859.

William Willcox Perrin, 1893 (resigned 1911).

John Charles Roper, 1912.

New Westminster, 1879.—This diocese was founded in 1879, when the original diocese of British Columbia was divided into three dioceses. It comprised a district on the mainland between the 49th and 54th parallels of N. latitude, and bounded on the west by the Gulf of Georgia, and on the east by the Rocky Mountains. It was further divided in 1900, when that portion of the diocese east of the 120th meridian of W. longitude was separated and formed into the diocese of Kootenay. The area is about 90,000 square miles, with a rapidly-growing population of at least 200,000 people. Included among these are over 8,000 Indians (of whom 1,679 are returned as belonging to the

Church), besides a considerable number of Chinese and Japanese and several hundred Sikhs from India.

Number of clergy, 58; churches, 51; communicants, 5,000; Sunday school scholars, 3,000; local contributions of parishes (1909), £11,500. Self-supporting parishes, 15; aided missions, 26.

Vancouver (population, 100,000) has fourteen parishes and missions, eight of which are self-supporting. New Westminster (pop. (1911) 13,394), has three parishes two of them self-supporting. Five other parishes receive no aid, and these may become self-supporting in 1911. But owing to the mountainous character of the



The principal stations assisted by S.P.G. are underlined

diocese, and thinly settled districts a number of missions will require help for some time. The development of the city of Vancouver, and of the Lower Fraser Valley is remarkable and taxes all the resources of the Church to provide services for incoming church people. The railway developments in the next five years will open up many new districts in the diocese. Missionary work is carried on among the Indians by three clergy and two catechists in thirteen churches, most of which were built by the Indians themselves. There is an excellent school for Indian girls at Yale, an industrial school for boys at Lytton, supported by the New England Company, and an Indian hospital, enlarged in 1909, and equipped with operating room and modern surgical appliances. A Chinese mission is established in Vancouver, with a native Chinaman in charge. Work is carried on among the Japanese men and women. For the year ending June, 1909, fourteen were baptized and seven confirmed. The Columbia Coast mission to loggers and settlers along the coast of the mainland within the diocese and the islands belonging to the diocese of Columbia is operated jointly by the two dioceses. The mission steamer *Columbia*, having proved too small, a larger boat, 100 feet long, with powerful gasolene engine and auxiliary sails is now (Jan., 1911) completed at a cost of £4,000.

Hospitals are operated at Rock Bay, Alert Bay and on Texada Island. A resident doctor and two nurses are stationed at each hospital. On the boat, which is fitted up for emergency cases are the superintendent, doctor and necessary helpers.

Caledonia, 1879.—The diocese of Caledonia comprises the northern half of British Columbia, and embraces the many outlying islands, the coast district and the interior. The three large rivers—the Skeena, the Naas and the Stickine—form the natural way into the interior, which is very mountainous. At present there are only a

The supplementary endowment for the bishopric has been completed. The endowment is now about £11,000, and a See house situated in the city of New Westminster.

The "Missions to Seamen Society" assist in the support of work among the sailors in the Port of Vancouver.

Apart from missionary work, which continues to expand with the rapid growth in population, the special need is the organisation and establishment of a theological college in the city of Vancouver, now under consideration. The establishment of this diocese was due in great measure to the S.P.G., which has contributed £1,532 to the episcopal endowment.

The archdeaconry of the diocese was founded in 1860 by Miss Burdett-Coutts with a gift of £5,000. The present archdeacon is a diocesan and missionary officer, and holds no parish. The trust deed of the archdeaconry was drawn up by the Society, and the property which is in British Columbia is administered by local trustees appointed by the Society. By careful management the endowment now amounts to 54,300 dollars (over £11,000), and a residence has been built for the Archdeacon in Vancouver, which, owing to increase in values of real estate, is with the lot valued at £2,500.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.—
7 European clergy, Chinese catechist at Vancouver, Indian catechists at Lytton and Yale.

Bishops :—

Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, 1879.

John Dart, 1895.

Adam Urias de Pencier, 1910.

few settlements on the coast or up the rivers; but as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will shortly be constructed across northern British Columbia, the country, which is rich in natural resources, such as timber, fish, minerals, etc., with many fertile valleys, is destined to develop rapidly. Already settlers are pouring into some

of these valleys, such as Bulkley, Kitsum Kalum, Nechoaco, etc., and a new terminal city, Prince Rupert, has arisen which has a population of 4,771 (1911). Population—White, 10,000; Indian, 8,000; Chinese, 1,000; Japanese, 750. 2,308 of the Indians are members of the Church of England. The diocese of Caledonia now forms part of the Canadian Church as organised in the General Synod of Canada. It has a diocesan synod in which White and Indian congregations are represented without distinction. Bishop Ridley, who was consecrated in 1879, when the diocese was formed, resigned in 1904, and was succeeded by Bishop Du Vernet.

The S.P.G. assists 5 of the clergy, the C.M.S. 8, and the Missionary Society of the Canadian Church is furnishing funds for another clergyman for the new work.

Kootenay, 1900.—This diocese was created out of the diocese of New Westminster. The first Synod of Kootenay as a separate diocese was held in Nelson May 29th and 30th, 1900. Kootenay is still in charge of the Bishop of New Westminster and will remain so until an endowment fund of ten thousand pounds has been raised, or the stipend of the Bishop otherwise satisfactorily provided for.

The diocese comprises all that part of British Columbia that lies east of the 120th meridian of West Longitude. The population is chiefly English speaking but a few thousands of Japanese, Chinese and Hindoos with a few thousand Indians are also part of the inhabitants. A guess at the population would be about 100,000 all told.

The country has been described as "A sea of mountains" and that well describes it.

Newfoundland (and Bermuda), 1839.—This, the oldest English colony, has an area of 42,734 square miles, with a coast line of about 2,000 miles; and according to the census of 1901 a

The C.M.S. began work among the Indians in 1857, the S.P.G. among the miners in 1884.

The work supported by the C.M.S. is carried on at Metlakatla (1862) and Kitkatla (1887) on the coast, Hazelton (1880) and Giatwangak (1882) on the Skeena River, Kincolith (1866) and Aiyansh (1883) on the Naas River, and at Massett (1876) in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The figures in brackets denote the dates at which the several missions were started.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G.: Atlin, Bulkley Valley, Kitsum Kalum, Massett, and Port Essington.

Bishops :—

William Ridley, 1879.

Frederick Herbert Du Vernet, 1904.

The industries are first mining, gold, silver, lead, coal. Next we might place lumbering. There is little or no fishing, that is for the market. The lakes and streams abound with trout.

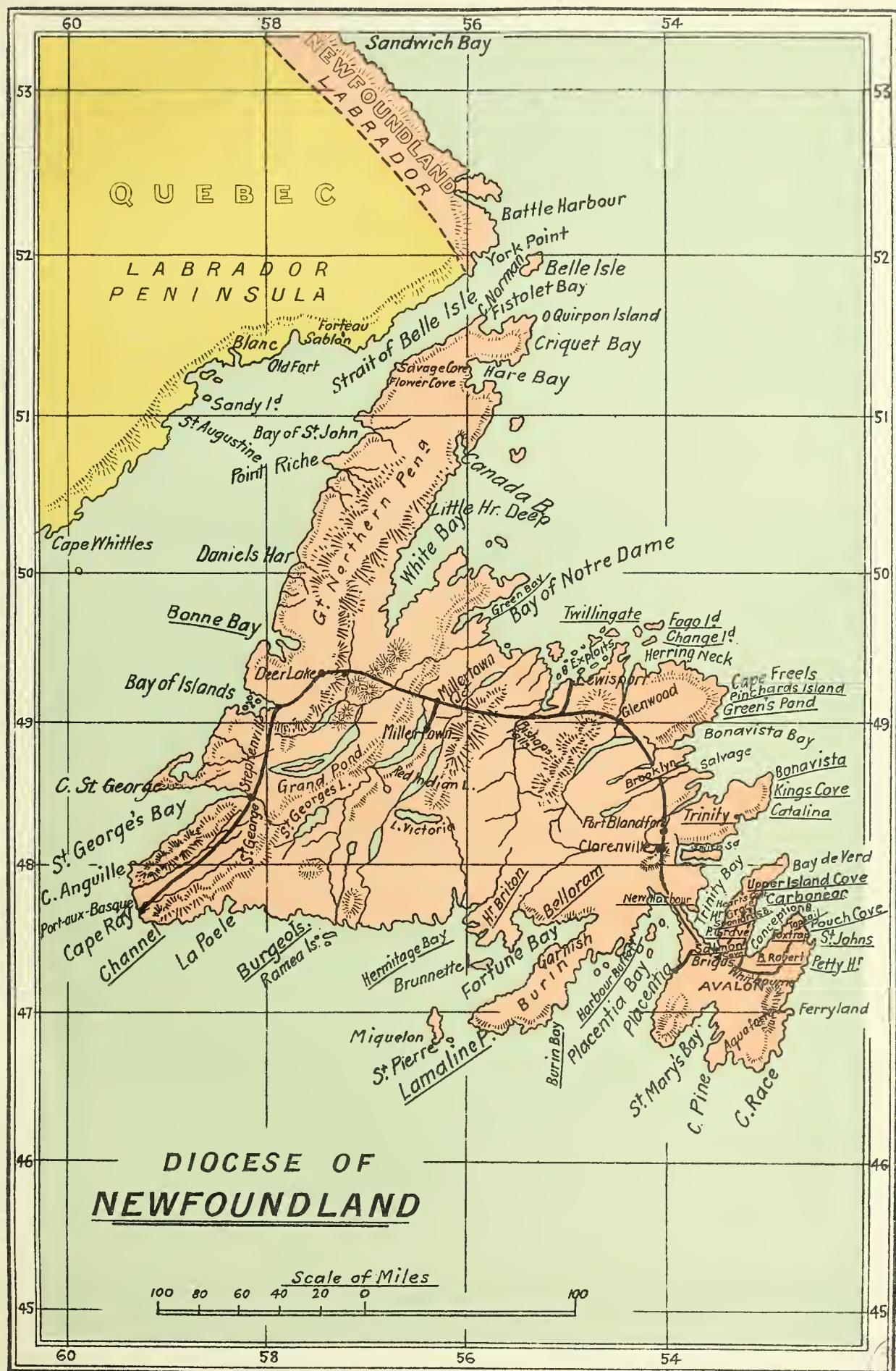
Agriculture is coming to the front and fruit raising will shortly be an important industry; as yet the trees are too young. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and all the smaller fruits are grown and they are all of excellent quality.

The diocese now has 28 clergy. There are 70 stations at which services are held. There are 27 church buildings and ten self-supporting parishes.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 7.

The stations assisted by S.P.G. are: Armstrong, Enderby, Golden, New Denver, Penticton, Summerland.

population of 217,037, exclusive of those resident on the Labrador coast (4,106) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The inhabitants are situated almost exclusively on the sea coast, the



The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G are underlined.

BOSTON

chief industries being the cod, seal, herring, salmon and lobster fisheries.

In the interior, which is practically uninhabited, are large tracts of agricultural, timber and mineral lands. There are 638 miles of railway open. The island is rich in mineral resources ; there are large and valuable deposits of copper and iron ; oil wells and coal have recently been discovered. Shoe, biscuit, cordage and nail factories, iron foundries, lumber mills, the recent introduction of whale fishing, and the erection of pulp mills give employment to part of the population. There are 73,008 members of the Church of England. There are 69 licensed clergy, 156 licensed lay readers, and 160 churches. There are 300 schools, 439 teachers, 14,611 scholars of the Church of England, 21 of which are supported by the C.C.C.S., and 240 Sunday schools, 1,150 teachers, and 12,350 scholars. In 1903 the Rev. J. J. Curling gave a sum of £5,000 to be held in trust by the S.P.G. "for the purpose of making some provision for the needs of the Church of England in the diocese of Newfoundland and its dependency of North-Eastern Labrador".

The S.P.G. first assisted mission work in Newfoundland in 1703. The diocese was founded in 1839, the Society contributing to the support of the bishop and to the endowment fund.

Clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 22.

Queen's College, Newfoundland, was founded in 1842 with the aid of the Society, by Bishop Feild.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G. :—

Belleoram.	Petty Harbour.
Brooklyn.	Portugal Cove.
Burgeo.	Pouch Cove.
Carbonear.	St. George's Bay.
Catalina.	St. John's.
Exploits.	Salmon Cove.
Foxtrap and Hopewell.	Salvage.
Harbour Briton.	Tilt Cove.
Harbour Buffett.	Topsail.
King's Cove.	Trinity, West.
Lamaline.	White Bay.
New Harbour.	

Bishops :—

Aubrey George Spencer, 1839.

Edward Feild, 1844.

James Butler Knill Kelly, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1867 ; Bishop 1876.

Llewellyn Jones, 1878.

Bermuda.—The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of about 100 small islands, 15 or 16 of which are inhabited, comprising an area of about 19 square miles and containing (1901) a population of 17,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of those in the army and navy. There were in 1901, 10,627 members of the Church of England. The islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard who sighted them in 1527, but they were first colonised by Sir George Somers who was shipwrecked here in 1609. The chief town is Hamilton ; population (1901) 2,246.

Bermuda was formerly an archdeaconry in the diocese of Nova Scotia. In 1839 the diocese of Newfoundland was founded and Bermuda was attached to it, the bishop having by letters patent episcopal jurisdiction in Bermuda. The Church

in Bermuda is established. In 1878 an Act of the Colonial Legislature was passed authorising the formation of a synod, chiefly with a view to providing for the episcopal supervision in these islands. This had become necessary through the death of Bishop Feild. As the result of the action taken by the synod, immediately after its constitution, the Church in Bermuda still remains in connection with the diocese of Newfoundland. The colony is divided into 9 parishes. The bishop spends every alternate winter in Bermuda the diocese of which is entirely distinct from that of Newfoundland.

Number of clergy in Bermuda, 12. There are 14 Church Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. first gave aid to Bermuda in 1705, it ceased to contribute to the support of work in the islands in 1870.

THE WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The S. P. G. began by aiding clergymen with books and passage money in 1703, and in 1710 became permanently connected with the West Indies by accepting the trusteeship of the Codrington estates in Barbados. Its operations were extended to the Bahamas in 1731, to the Mosquito Shore (among the Mosquito Indians) in 1748, to Tobago, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica and British Guiana in 1835, Trinidad in 1836, British Honduras in 1844, Panama in 1883, and Costa Rica in 1896. As early as 1715 the Society also sought to establish two bishoprics in the West Indies, but did not succeed until 1824, when the sees of Jamaica and Barbados were founded. The Society's exercise of the Codrington Trust proved "a noble exception" at a time (extending over a century) "when the African race" (in the West Indies) "were, even by members of the Church, almost entirely neglected," and it prepared the way to freedom. On the abolition of slavery the Society became also an instrument for the evangelisation of the freed slaves, and between 1835-50 it expended a fund of £164,495 on the work in this field. Few missionary efforts have produced such great results in so short a time as were effected in this instance.

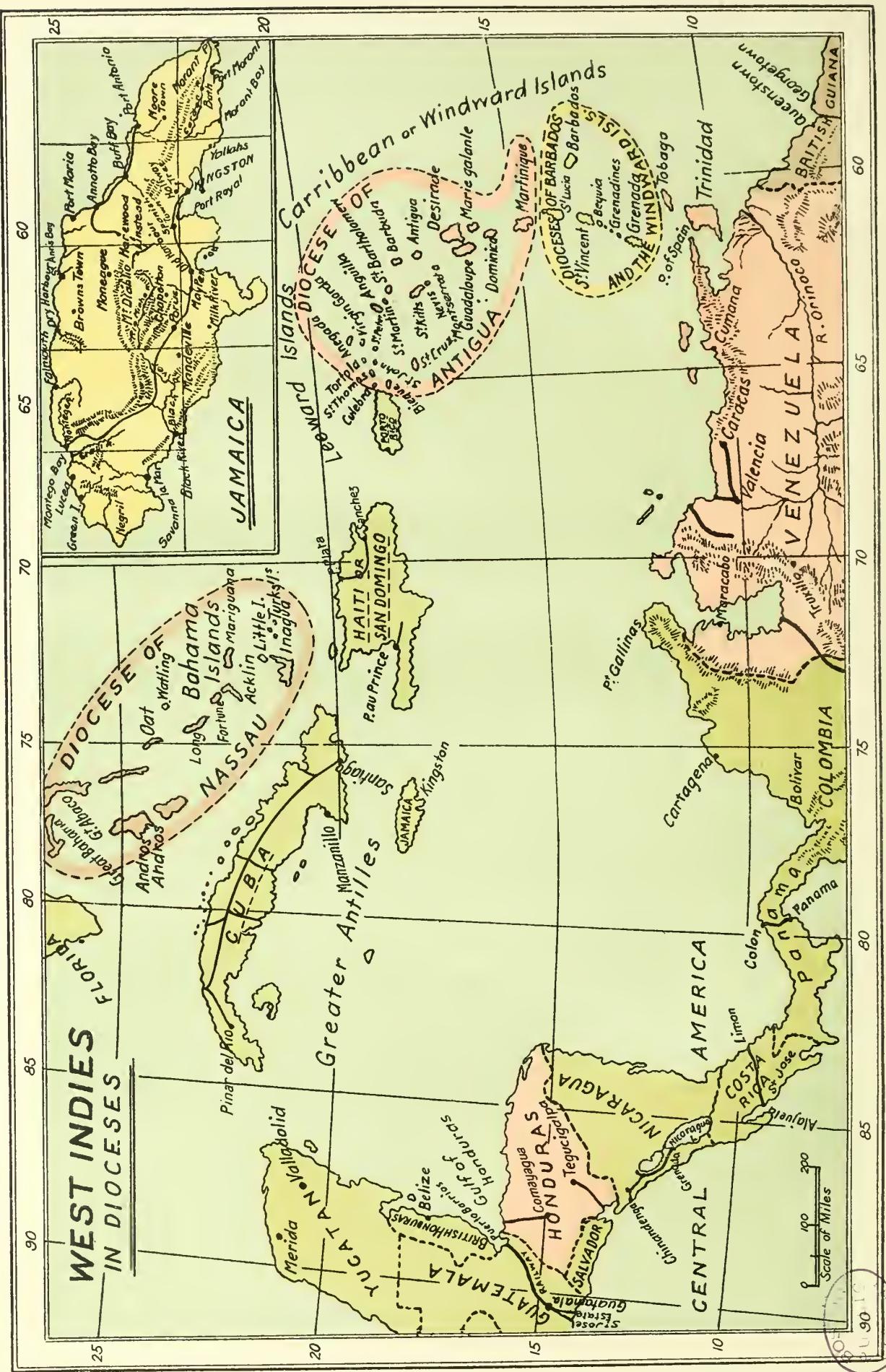
The assistance rendered from "the Negro Education Fund" drew out a large amount of local support, it being a condition that at least one-half of the salaries of the missionaries and lay teachers should from the first be provided

from other sources, and that eventually the entire charge should be undertaken by the colonies. From some of the colonies it was possible for the Society to withdraw all assistance at an early date, without injury to the work; in others it has been necessary to continue and renew aid from time to time, both in order to sustain churches which otherwise must have sunk under disendowment (or rather the withdrawal of State aid), and to extend missions among native races, including the coolie immigrants from China and India in Guiana and Trinidad. In Guiana the evangelisation of the aboriginal Indians and the Chinese immigrants has been practically accomplished in one generation; only 2,000 or 3,000 of the Indians are now heathen. In Trinidad the work among the East Indian coolies has been more fruitful than in Guiana.

Three-fifths of the clergy who have laboured in the West Indies have been educated at Codrington College, Barbados, and coloured missionaries have been sent thence to the heathen in West Africa, the special foreign mission field adopted by the West Indian Church in commemoration of the Society's third jubilee in 1851.

During the period 1712-1910 the Society expended £723,860, and employed about 484 ordained missionaries in the West Indian field. At the present time its work there is being carried on in 7 dioceses; its total annual expenditure in 1910 was £6,440, and the number of its missionaries 77.

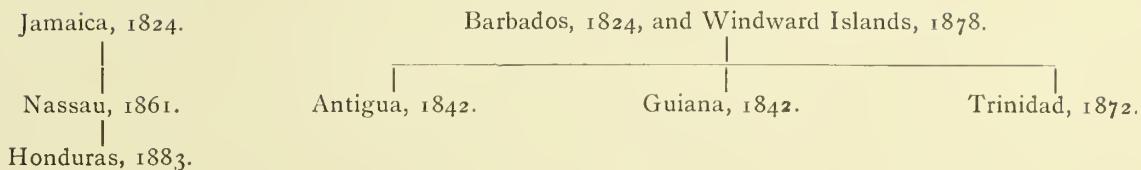
N^o VIII.



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PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

THE WEST INDIAN EPISCOPATE.



Jamaica, 1824.—In the year 1824 Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlements in the Bay of Honduras were created a bishop's see, but the Bahamas and Honduras have now been made separate dioceses, and the original diocese is limited to the island of Jamaica, which is 144 miles long by 49 broad, and contains 4,207 square miles. Population (1909) 848,656. The number of consecrated churches is 110, in addition to which there are about 214 school chapels and mission rooms. Of these, 122 are mission stations in connection with the Jamaica Church Home and Foreign Missionary Society. There are 90 clergy, and 324 catechists and voluntary lay readers. The number annually confirmed averages about 2,000. There are 1,658 Sunday schools and 26,892 scholars in average attendance.

The S.P.G. has given grants to Jamaica from time to time, the first help given being in 1703. In 1897 the Society gave £1,000 towards the enlargement of the Jamaica Theological College, founded by Archbishop Nuttall in 1883. It also recently voted £100 for two years to supplement the income of poor clergy in the diocese. It gave a grant of £1,000 towards the restoration of church buildings destroyed by the hurricane of August, 1903.

In 1903 the total amount of voluntary offerings was £27,446: in 1905, owing to the general depression caused by the failure of the sugar industry and the hurricane of 1903, the amount contributed was only £20,395. On 14th January, 1907, an earthquake occurred which destroyed a great part of Kingston. The S.P.G. voted £100 and raised a special fund of £330 towards relieving the suffering caused by the earthquake. A pan-Anglican grant of £15,000 was devoted to the same purpose.

An article entitled “The Church in Jamaica, Past and Present,” by the late Dr. Collins, Bishop of Gibraltar, which appeared in *The East and The West* for January, 1903, gives a clear account of the religious life of Jamaica.

Bishops :—

- Christopher Lipscombe, 1824.
- Aubrey George Spencer, 1843.
- Reginald Courtenay, 1856.
- William George Tozer, 1879.
- Enos Nuttall, 1880; Archbishop, 1897.
- Charles Frederick Douet, Assist. Bishop, 1888; resigned, 1904.
- Albert Edward Joscelyne, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1905.

Barbados and the Windward Islands, 1824.—This diocese included originally what are now the dioceses of Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad. The population of Barbados is 196,498 of whom about 160,000 are members of the Church of England.

There are 11 parishes, 46 churches and chapels, and 51 clergy, 43 licensed lay readers, and 22,160 registered communicants.

There are 166 elementary schools, of which 131 belong to the Church of England. The average attendance at the elementary schools is about 14,000.

Codrington College was founded by Sir Chris-

topher Codrington in 1711, who bequeathed to the S.P.G. certain estates for its support. It is affiliated to Durham University, and was at one time the great educational institution of the West Indies. The S.P.G. has recently voted a large sum towards the endowment of Codrington College out of its Bicentenary Fund. It has also handed over the local management of the Codrington College to the General Synod of the West Indies.

The salaries of the bishop and clergy are paid by the Colonial Legislature. The total amount raised (independent of clerical stipends) for the upkeep of the Church is about £8,500.

The Windward Islands.—This diocese includes St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and the Grenadines. Population 180,675. In St. Vincent and in the Grenadines the majority belong to the Church of England; in St. Lucia and Grenada, where the population is largely French in descent and language, the dominant religion is Roman Catholic. There are at present 18 clergy in the islands, and the diocese remains under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Barbados until a sufficient endowment for the stipend of a separate bishop can be obtained. The church is disestablished and disendowed.

The S.P.G. has done mission work in these islands since 1712. The Society contributed

£750 for the rebuilding of churches and schools destroyed by the hurricane in 1898 in St. Lucia and Grenada, and made a special grant of £300 a year for five years to the bishop to assist the clergy suffering from the results of the volcanic eruption in 1902.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 6.

Bishops:—

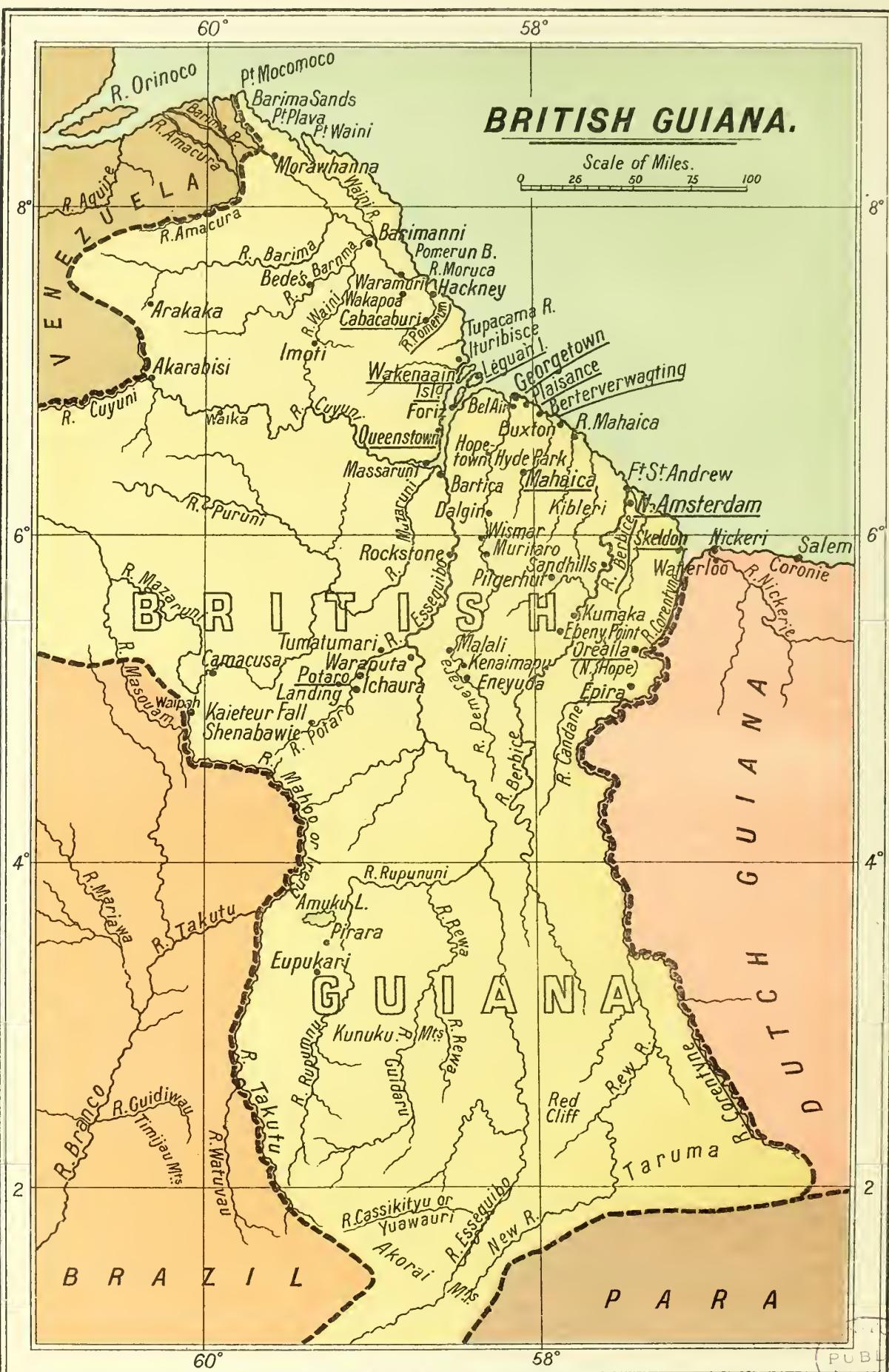
- William Hart Coleridge, 1824.
- Thomas Parry, 1842.
- John Mitchinson, 1873.
- Herbert Bree, 1882.
- William Proctor Swaby, 1899 (cons., 1893).

There are 43 churches, with separate parishes or districts, besides schoolrooms licensed for public worship; there are 30 clergy and 25 licensed lay readers, and 12,287 registered communicants.

A large majority of the labouring population can read, and of the younger people nearly all, and many can write also. There is in Antigua one grammar school conducted by a clergyman, one in Dominica and one in St. Kitts.

The S.P.G. first began to work in the Leeward Islands in 1834, the year of the passing of the Emancipation Act. The Society has contributed to

Antigua (Leeward Islands), 1842.—This diocese embraces the English islands of Antigua, Dominica, Barbuda,Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda and Anegada, as well as churches in the foreign islands of St. Bartholomew (French), Saba Eustatius (Dutch), St. Martin (half Dutch, half French), St. Croix and St. Thomas (Danish). English is the language of the common people in all these islands, except in St. Bartholomew and in Dominica, which was formerly a French possession. Population (1910), 160,000.



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined.

the endowment fund of the diocese. The Church was disestablished and disendowed in 1873.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: 16.

Bishops :—

- Daniel Gateward Davis, 1842.
- Stephen Jordan Rigaud, 1858.
- William Walrond Jackson, 1860.
- Charles James Branch, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1882; Bishop, 1895.
- Herbert Mather, 1897.
- Walter Farrar, 1905 (resigned 1910).
- Edward Hutson, 1911.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G. :—

Anguilla, St. Mary's	Nevis, St. John's
" St. Bartholomew's	Saba
" St. Barth's	St. Croix, D.W.I.
Antigua, St. Mary's	" St. Paul's
" St. Philip's	St. Kitts, Holy Trinity
" All Saints'	" St. Thomas'
" St. Paul's	" St. Paul's
" St. George's	" St. John's
" St. John's	Cayon, St. Mary's
Barbuda, Holy Trinity	" Sandy Pt. St. Anne
Montserrat, St. Anthony's	St. Thomas', All Saints'
" St. George's	Tortola, St. George's
Nevis, St. Paul's	Virgin Gorda, St. Mary's
" St. Thomas'	" St. Philip's
" St. George's	

Guiana, 1842.—The diocese of Guiana was separated from Barbados and is co-extensive with the colony of British Guiana, extending from Venezuela on the west to Surinam on the east, having a seaboard of nearly 300 miles. The country may be divided into three distinct belts: (1) The flat alluvial land running inland 40 or 50 miles, which is under the cultivation of sugar, rice, cocoa, etc., and which is thickly populated by people of various nationalities. (2) Forest land running south for 300 miles, sparsely inhabited by Indians and the workers on the gold and diamond fields. (3) Savannah lands inhabited almost entirely by Indians. The population is approximately estimated at 320,000, consisting of aboriginal Indians, including a dozen distinct tribes and languages, 8,000; Portuguese, 12,000; Hindoos, etc., 106,000; Chinese, 4,000; negroes, 120,000; Europeans, 5,000; mixed races, 29,000. There are about 97 centres of work, and some 40 clergy, including the bishop, with about 100 catechists and schoolmasters. The day schools are about 87 in number, with 11,811 children on the books. There are 5,700 children in the Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. began work in Guiana in 1835, and has given much help. The Society contributed towards the endowment fund of the diocese.

The S.P.G. contributes to the support of work at the following places :—

GEORGETOWN—	Queenstown
Christ Church	The Holy Trinity
St. Philip (East Indian Mission)	Pomeroon Missions
DEMERARA—	North West District
St. Paul, Plaisance	St. Peter, Leguan
Beterverwagting,	Wakenaam (East Indians)
Buxton	Essequibo Missions
Enmore	Potaro River Missions
Cane Grove } cum Mahaica Creek }	Rupununi Mission
St. Swithin, West Bank	BERBICE—
West Coast District	All Saints'
St. Matthew, East Bank	St. Patrick
Demerara River Missions	Port Mourant
Camouine and Santa (aboriginal Indians)	Skeldon
ESSEQUIBO—	Corentyne River
St. John Suddie (aboriginal Indians)	St. Michael's
	Berbice River (East Indians).
DUTCH GUIANA—	
	Surinam

The S.P.G. helps to support a chaplain at Paramaribo, Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

In a recent report the Bishop refers to the "boom" in rubber which is now being felt in his diocese. He says: "The opening up of the great Hinterland for gold and rubber brings thousands of coast people into the (aboriginal) Indian country . . . and it is necessary to teach men to remember their duty as Christians when away from home in the bush, and further to go to these aboriginal Indians and evangelise them. This is being done by the help of the Society's grant."¹

¹ For accounts of work amongst the aboriginal Indians, see *Mission Field*, June and October, 1911.

For many years the women's department of S.P.G. has been asked to supply teachers for the schools of this diocese in Georgetown, but the lack of workers has prevented any assistance. During the year 1910 they were able to send out a lady who has been stationed at Rupununi.

Nassau, 1861.—The diocese consists of the Bahama Islands, together with the Turk's and Caicos group, and has a land area of about 4,420 square miles. The population according to the census of 1901 was 60,000. The number of mission buildings including churches is 95, of clergy 22, of professing Church people about 15,000, and of communicants 5,503. There are 32 Church day schools, with 1,510 day scholars, besides the Government schools; also 74 Sunday schools, with 240 teachers and 3,880 Sunday scholars. Three middle-grade schools, 80 scholars. Sisters of St. Peter's, Horbury, who are associated missionaries of the S.P.G., conduct a high school for girls at Nassau, and visit amongst the coloured people.

The S.P.G. contributes £500 to the fund for the maintenance of the clergy. The clergy are assisted by about 100 catechists who receive no remuneration.

In 1735 the S.P.G. provided funds for the opening of a school in Nassau, having previously

Trinidad, 1872.—The diocese comprises the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, and jurisdiction over British subjects in Venezuela. It contains (including Venezuela) 1,868 square miles, and a population of 330,000, of whom 110,000 are East Indians and Chinese. The East Indians are for the most part Hindoos or Mohammedans. Members of the Church of England number 80,000; communicants, 14,000. There are 39 clergy and 34 lay readers.

The S.P.G., which began work here in 1836, gives about £950 per annum to the diocese. The work done under the auspices of the

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 23; also a large staff of lay agents.

Bishops:—

William Piercy Austin, 1842.

William Proctor Swaby, 1893 (trans., 1899).

Edward Archibald Parry, 1900.

given a grant towards the support of a missionary there.

The five islands assisted by the S.P.G., *i.e.*, Harbour Island, Long Cay, Andros, Watling-cum-Rum Cay and the Turk's Islands, are spread over a length of 700 miles of sea.

There are 6 clergy working in connection with S.P.G. Stations assisted by the S.P.G.:—

St. Philip's, Inagua	1884
St. David's, Long Cay	1903
St. John's, Harbour Island	1903
St. Christopher's, Watling	1905
All SS. Andros	1869
St. Thomas { Turk's Islands	—
St. George	—

Bishops:—

Charles Caulfield, 1861.

Addington Robert Peel Venables, 1863.

Francis Alexander Randal Cramer-Roberts, 1878.

Edward Townson Churton, 1886.

Henry Norris Churton, 1902.

Wilfrid Bird Hornby, 1904 (consecrated, 1892).

S.P.G. in this diocese comprises the missions to Tobago, north coast of Trinidad, and a mission to East Indians in Trinidad, and help to the work in Venezuela.

Canon Trotter is the resident priest at Caracas in Venezuela, who itinerates amongst the Anglicans elsewhere also, and has, in 1910, explored the interior. See *Mission Field* for October, 1910.

A forward movement has lately been made in East Indian work, about 1,200 East Indians are Anglicans.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.:—

St. Andrew's, Tobago	1886
St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Tobago	1886
St. Patrick's, St. David's and St. John's Grande Rivière } Toco N. Coast	1899
Sans Souci	
Caracas, Venezuela	1906

Working in connection with S.P.G.: 5 clergy, a staff of catechists and teachers engaged in the Coolie Mission.

Bishops :—

Richard Rawle, 1872.
James Thomas Hayes, 1889.
John Francis Welsh, 1904.

British Honduras and Central America, 1883.—This diocese embraces the colony of British Honduras and Central America. The area of the colony is 7,560 square miles, and the coast line of the diocese is 1,700 miles. The population of the colony is 40,000, and that of Central America over 4,400,000. There are about 2,000,000 Indians scattered throughout the interior. The diocese was formed from that of Jamaica in 1883.

In 1894 the Synods of British Honduras and the Provincial Synod of Jamaica, with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of the Falklands, agreed to the extension of the diocese, so as to be practically the bishopric of Central America.

In March, 1906, the Canal Zone and that part of the Republic of Columbia which extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Maddalena River, was ceded to the American Church, the parties to the agreement being the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and Bishop Ormsby.

The present (1910) staff of Church workers are the bishop, 2 archdeacons, 13 clergymen and 57 licensed lay readers. The colony is divided into 8 mission parishes, and in the extra-colonial sphere there are missions at Puerto Cortez,

and Rio Blanquito in Spanish Honduras Blue-fields; Rama, Corn Island and Grey Town in Nicaragua; Bocas del Toro and Bocas del Toro Lagoon in the Republic of Panama; Port Limon and its many stations and San José and Germania in Costa Rica. Guatemala city with two stations at Virginia and Port Barrios all in the Republic of Guatemala.

Each of the eight large parishes has been provided with a clergyman and a staff of helpers, mainly through the assistance of the S.P.G.

There is a diocesan high school for girls in British Honduras.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

Belize, St. John's	1844
Corozal	1894
Stann Creek	1897
Belize, St. Mary's	1844
Orange Walk	1894
Monkey River	—
St. Mark's, Port Limon	1900

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, 8 clergy.

Bishops :—

Henry Redmayne Holme, 1891.
George Albert Ormsby, 1893 (resigned, 1907).
Herbert Bury, 1908 (resigned, 1911).

BISHOPRICS HOLDING MISSION FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

Falkland Islands, 1869.—The Falkland Islands are a Crown colony with a population in 1908 of 2,289 of whom nearly 1000 live in Stanley the capital, where the cathedral church is also situated. The bishop's jurisdiction extends over the Anglican congregations and missions throughout the south and west coasts of South America, in the republics of Chile and Peru, with some possible additions. The number of English-speaking people in these regions is probably at least 10,000. Valparaiso, where some 3,000 British reside, is the natural centre of the work. The steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company link the whole coast with the Falkland Islands and home. The number of clergy at present is thirteen, of whom five are working in connection with the South American Missionary Society. This Society has two missions to the

Indians, i.e. the Yaghans in Tierra del Fuego and the Mapuches or Arancanians in Southern Chile, and several important chaplaincies. The Missions to Seamen Society has, in recent years, established a flourishing work at Valparaiso and Callao, and maintains a chaplain and two readers. Some progress has been made in ministering to small scattered British communities in the coast towns north of Valparaiso and in the desert pampa which is the seat of the nitrate industry. With the formation of the new see out of his old jurisdiction the bishop will be able to attend to this work far more effectively than has been possible in the past.

Bishops :—

Waite Hocken Stirling, 1869.

Edward Francis Every, 1902.

Laurence Frederick Devaynes Blair, 1910.

Argentina and Eastern South America, 1910.—This new diocese was created out of the former jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands and includes the Anglican Churches and missions in the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and parts of Brazil. Its working centre is Buenos Aires, whither all lines of railway and steamships converge, as upon the metropolis of a continent. St. John's Church serves as a pro-cathedral. The number of English-speaking people is probably not less than 50,000. There are about thirty clergy, the majority of whom are engaged in chaplaincy work in towns, more than a third being in or near Buenos Aires, but four act as "camp chaplains" and are constantly travel-

ling over vast areas in the republics of the Place bringing the ministrations of the Church to our scattered fellow countrymen. The South American Missionary Society has two centres of special interest in this diocese (1) a remarkable educational and evangelistic work among the poor of Buenos Aires, some 5,000 children attending the Argentine Evangelical Schools, as they are called (2) the Mission in the Chaco of Paraguay, a remote and desolate region, where the Zengua Indians have mostly become a Christian people. The Society maintains seven clergy and many lay workers and ladies many of whom are engaged in educational work. Among its agencies is an orphanage for the children of English-speaking



*Stations where work supported by the S. A. Missionary Society is being carried on are underlined.
There is a Bishop of the American Church in Brazil.*

parents which has met a great need. The Missions to Seamen Society maintain three chaplains. They have a large and important work at Buenos Aires, and another at Bahia Blanca where the chaplain also ministers to the resident British. In only two instances is help received from the British Government, i.e. in the Consular chaplaincies of Pernambuco and Montevideo, and upon the retirement of the present chaplains these grants cease. The greatest diffi-

culties are to bring religion and education within the reach of our people in the vast country districts and smaller towns. A few Church schools have been established at various points and St. George's College, Guilmes, corresponds in all ways to a first-class English school under Church management.

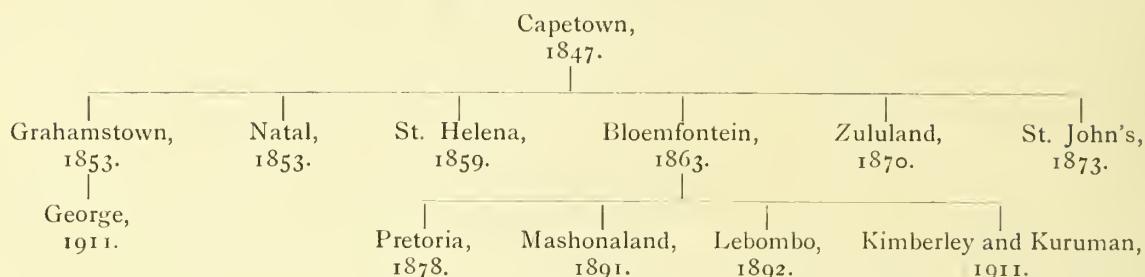
Bishop :—

Edward Francis Every, 1910 (Cons. 1902).

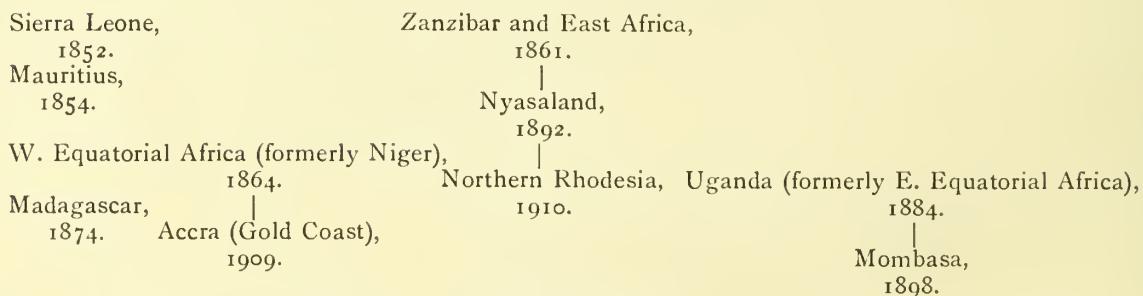
AFRICA.

THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.



INDEPENDENT BISHOPRICS.



The Society's entrance into the African field was due to the zeal of one of its early missionaries in America—the Rev. Thomas Thompson. Having resigned a Fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge, in order to become a missionary in the cause of Christ, and having done great service for over five years (1745-50) by his labours in New Jersey, Mr. Thompson devoted himself to work at Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast from 1752 till 1756 when, broken in health, he returned to England.

In the meantime (1754) he had sent to England three negro boys to be trained at the Society's expense as missionaries to their countrymen. Two died, but the survivor, Philip Quaque, became the first of any non-European race (at least since the Reformation) to receive ordination in the Anglican Communion, returning to the Gold Coast in 1765, and labouring there until his death in 1816. The mission was discontinued in 1824. In commemoration of the Society's third jubilee (1851) the West Indian

Nº XI.



Church founded in 1855 a mission on the Rio Pongo, West Africa, which is still doing excellent work, the Society aiding both in its foundation and its subsequent maintenance. Since 1890 the Society has helped to support an English chaplain at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands. It has now restarted its long-discontinued work in the Gold Coast Colony, which was made a separate diocese in 1909 under the title of Accra (see p. 49).

In South Africa the Society began its labours at the Cape in 1821, the western division being occupied in that year and the eastern division in 1830. Little progress was made until the arrival of Robert Gray (consecrated Bishop of Capetown in 1847), under whom, from 1847 to 1872, and subsequently, the work spread with unexampled rapidity.

Natal was occupied in 1849, the Orange River district in 1850, Kaffraria in 1855, Zululand in 1859, the Transvaal in 1864, Griqualand West in 1870, Swaziland in 1871, Bechuanaland in 1873, Basutoland in 1875, Mashonaland in 1890,

Matabeleland in 1893, Portuguese South-East Africa (Delagoa Bay and district) in 1894, and Tongaland in 1895.

The other divisions of the Society's African field are Northern Africa, where a few English chaplains have been occasionally assisted since 1861; and the islands of The Seychelles (occupied in 1832), Mauritius (1836), St. Helena (1847), Tristan d'Acunha (1851), and Madagascar (1864).

During the period 1752-1910 the Society expended £1,216,640 and employed 700 ordained missionaries in Africa. At the present time its work there is being carried on in 14 dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £38,158 and the number of its missionaries 328 (including 96 natives).

Population (census 1911)—The Union of South Africa, *viz.*, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State, has a total population of 5,958,499, made up as follows: native, 4,061,082; all other coloured races, 619,392; white, 1,278,025.

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, 1847.—This diocese embraces the western portion of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and covers an area of 100,000 square miles. It is the Metropolitical See of the Province of South Africa, and was founded in 1847, being then the only diocese in South Africa, and embracing the whole of the present province. The population of this part of Cape Colony consisted in 1904 of 310,361 Europeans and 296,522 others. The number of Church people in the diocese of Capetown alone is over 100,000. The work may be classed under two heads: that among European residents and sojourners, and that among the natives of the country, Hottentots, Kaffirs, Damaras, Basutos, Mantatees, and the mixed races, who are scattered over every part of the diocese. There were at the 1901 census 24,548 heathen in this diocese, as well as 15,119 Jews, and 18,595 Mohammedans, mostly Malays, descendants of slaves brought from Batavia more than a century ago, who form an important and influential element in the population. The white population in the country districts is in the main Dutch, and the land is almost entirely owned by members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

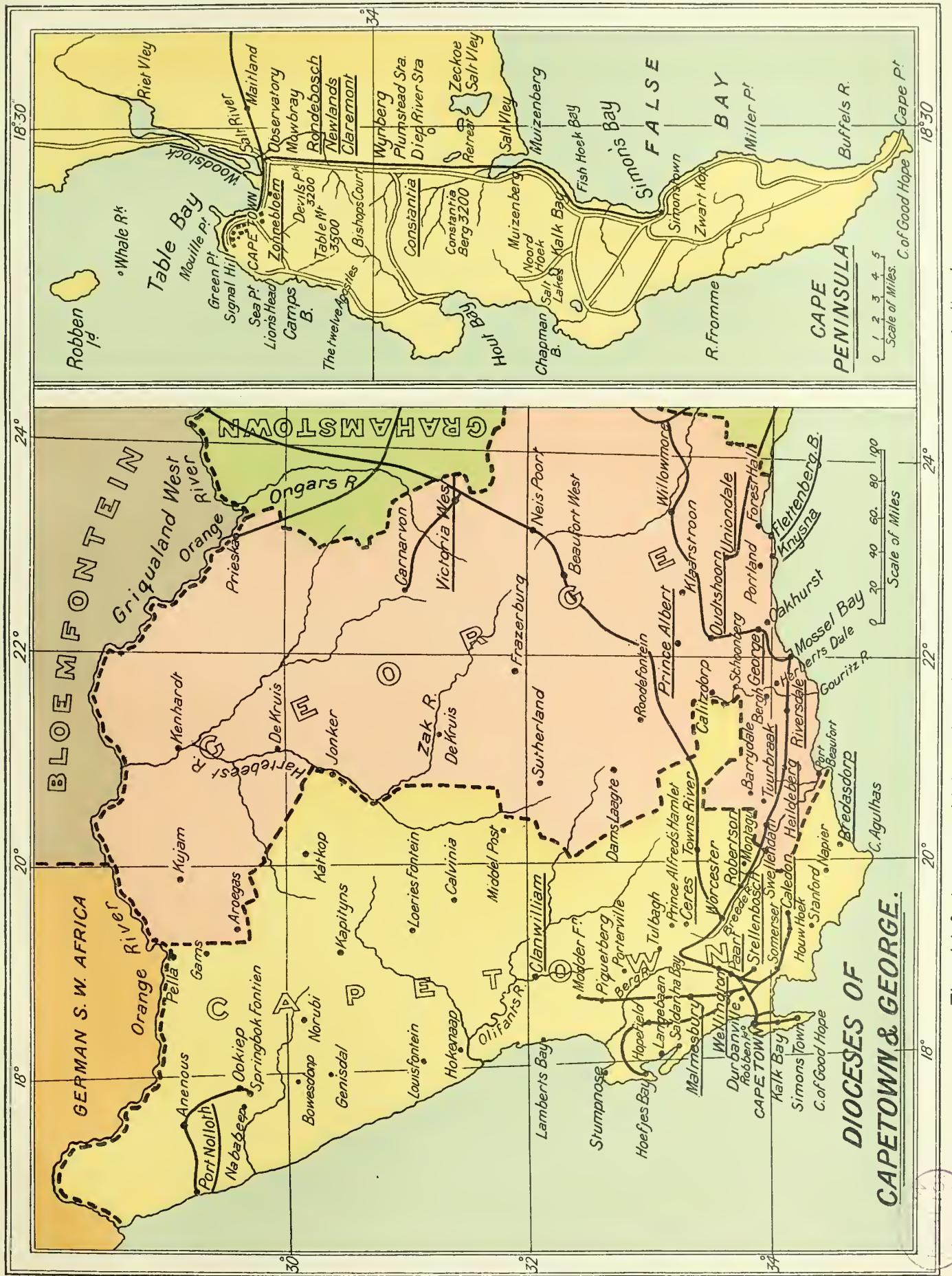
A special *Mission to natives* was started in Capetown by the Cowley Fathers in 1884. The work included the chaplaincy in connection with the houses and work of the All Saints' Sisters of the Poor in Capetown, a special work directed to the evangelisation of the native men of the Bantu races sojourning as labourers in Capetown and its neighbourhood, and a mission work by which to reach the Mohammedans (about 11,000

in number) of Capetown known as Malays, the race name of the people who first brought that religion to South Africa. St. Columba's Home for native labourers affords accommodation for 70 natives who make it their home during their stay in Capetown. In March, 1901, 7,000 natives working in Capetown were hastily removed to the location at Maitland on the breaking out of the plague. The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 for work amongst these. In 1896 a medical mission to women with a dispensary was opened under a lady doctor for the poorer Malays.

There are 74 churches, 128 school chapels and mission rooms, and 102 Church schools. The clergy number 98, and there is a large staff of catechists. The communicants of the diocese number 26,451. The average attendance at Sunday school is 7,274.

In 1911 the Archdeaconry of George, together with certain parishes taken from the diocese of Grahamstown, were formed into a new diocese under the title of George.

The Diocesan College at Rondebosch was founded by Bishop Gray in 1849 for the purpose of providing higher education on Church principles. In 1891 the College was incorporated by Act of Parliament. In accordance with the terms of the Act it is intended "to afford facilities to youths of all classes for the prosecution of higher or professional studies, and for qualifying themselves for the examinations prescribed or to be prescribed, by the University of the Cape of Good Hope". In 1886 the St. Saviour's Grammar School, Claremont, was affiliated to the College under the name of the Diocesan College School.





In 1901 the school was transferred to the new buildings adjacent to the College at Rondebosch. The number of students in the college department is 135, of whom many attend the higher classes beyond matriculation. In the school department there are 150 boys. The school is designed to provide a liberal education on English public school lines in accordance with the principles of the English Church. Residential accommodation exists for 120 boarders in the college and school combined. A Rhodes' scholarship of £300 is awarded annually, tenable at Oxford University.

The native College at Zonnebloem was the outcome of Bishop Gray's visit to the native districts in 1857. The first pupils, sons of the Basuto chief Moshesh, were received at Bishops-court in 1858. Zonnebloem Estate was purchased in 1860. The trust deed of the estate provides for the education of the sons of native chiefs and other members of the Basuto race as well as children of mixed race and poorer white children who are to receive "religious instruction and industrial training". All students irrespective of race or position are required to spend two hours daily in industrial work, chiefly printing, carpentry and gardening. There are at present in the College over 250 students, 50 of whom are boarders. The S.P.G. has made grants out of its Bicentenary Fund towards the building and equipment of the Kaffir Mission at Uitvlugt, and has given £1,000 towards the enlargement and remodelling of the Zonnebloem College.

The S.P.G. has been connected with Capetown since 1820, and has worked in the diocese since the foundation of the see.

The Cowley Fathers have a mission in Capetown, and the All Saints' Sisters have charge of St. Cyprian's High School for Girls, St. Michael's Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, and St. Hilda's School for European Children of the Middle Class, and of a House of Mercy at Leliebloem.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy, 27; there is also a staff of catechists and native workers. Women Workers 2.

The S.P.G. helps to support work at the following stations:—

Abbotsdale	Paarl, Upper
Bredasdorp	" Lower
Caledon	Port Nolloth
Ceres	Robertson
Constantia	Springbokfontein
Durbanville	Stellenbosch
George, St. Paul's	Wellington
Maitland	Woodstock
Newlands	Zonnebloem College
O'okiep	

Bishops:—

Robert Gray, 1847.

William West Jones, Bishop, 1874; Archbishop, 1897.

Alan George Sumner Gibson,

Coadjutor, 1894; resigned, 1906.

William Mouat Cameron, Coadjutor, 1906.

William Marlborough Carter, 1909.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

Grahamstown, 1853.—This diocese consists of the eastern part of Cape Colony, and contains an area of 75,000 square miles, with an English-speaking population of 50,000, other than English-speaking 500,000 (1891 census). There are 90 European and 8 native clergy. The work of the diocese is of a two-fold character. In the native reserves the clergy devote themselves almost exclusively to the conversion of the heathen and the building up of a native church. In the towns and villages, and among the outlying farmers in the country districts, the usual work of the Church is carried on. Owing to the large area of the diocese, and its sparsely populated parishes, the clergy labour under great difficulties in bringing the influence of the Church to bear upon many of the people. Much of the work is of an itinerant character. The Church population is 42,135; communicants, 11,633. The S.P.G. contributes towards the native mission work of the diocese. Grants have been made by the trustees of the Marriott Bequest Fund to the amount of over £6,500; £5,000 of this amount was assigned to the training institutions at Grahamstown and St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek. There are a large number of out-stations in the native districts, where services are held by catechists and lay readers. These are periodically visited by missionaries.

Educational work both for natives and Europeans is a prominent feature of the diocese. In Grahamstown itself there are three institutions, which are doing a great work not only for the diocese, but for the province at large. (1) St. Andrew's College, founded by Bishop Armstrong, is worked on English public school lines. (2)

The diocesan school for girls gives an education on the lines of an English High School. (3) The training school for mistresses at St. Peter's, under the charge of the Sisters of the Community of the Resurrection, is the only Church institution of the kind in the colony. The training school for natives at St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek has much increased in numbers during the past few years. There are 324 pupils, of whom about 190 are boarders.

In August, 1900, the bishops of the province, at a synod held in Grahamstown, made arrangements to receive into communion with the Church the members of the Ethiopian body, who, through their leader, Mr. Dwâné, had approached the archbishop on the subject. At Advent, 1900, Mr. Dwâné was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Grahamstown. There are now four native deacons and seven catechists belonging to the Order. Dr. Cameron, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Capetown, is now the acting Provincial of the Ethiopian Order. The Ethiopian Order is entirely distinct from the Ethiopian Movement, which is a political rather than a religious organisation.

The S.P.G. began work in this diocese in 1853.

In 1911, the new diocese of George was formed, consisting of the Archdeaconry of George, taken out of the diocese of Capetown, and the parishes of Graaff Reinet (including Aberdeen), Jansenville (including Steytlerville) and that part of the parish of Richmond which lies within the Civil District of Murraysburg, out of the diocese of Grahamstown.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G.:—

East London West	1859
St. Matthew's College, Keiskama Hoek .	1901
Humansdorp	1889
St. Stephen's, Port Elizabeth	1878
St. James', Peddie	1870
St. Andrew's, Queenstown	1862
St. Michael's, Herschel	1876
Itinerary Chaplain, Order of Ethiopia .	1904
Cradock	1856
Holy Trinity, Fort Beaufort	1865
St. Luke's, with St. John's Gwaba and St. Philip's, East London	1854
Macubeni, Lady Frere	1879
St. Philip's, Grahamstown	1860
St. Peter's and St. John Baptist, Lady Frere	1856
St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek	1855

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.:
European 14, native clergy, 9. There is also a

staff of catechists and school teachers. One Woman Worker.

All the native clergy are supported entirely by the "Diocesan Native Ministry Fund".

European Missionaries	14
Native Missionaries	9
European Clergy who have Parochial Native Missions	21
	—
	44

Bishops:—

John Armstrong, 1853.
Henry Cotterill, 1856.
Nathaniel James Merriman, 1871.
Allan Becher Webb, 1883; consecrated,
1870.
Charles Edward Cornish, 1899.

NATAL.

Natal, 1854.—This diocese comprises the greater part of the colony of Natal. It is bounded on the north by Zululand and the Transvaal, on the south by Pondoland and East Griqualand, on the east by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Basutoland and the Orange Free State. The diocese has an area of 20,851 square miles, with a population estimated at 797,093, of which 86,264 are English-speaking, 100,356 Indians, 607,473 natives, and 6,000 of mixed race.

The members of the Church number about 22,000, of whom 6,552 are communicants. There are 27 parishes, 201 churches and mission rooms, and 49 English clergy, 6 native 3 Indian and 45 licensed lay readers. In 1910 there were 2,840 children in Sunday schools.

Education.—*Michaelhouse diocesan school for boys, Balgowan.* Founded in 1896 as a private school in Maritzburg, it was moved to Balgowan and reorganised as a diocesan school on the lines of an English public school in 1898. The new buildings were opened in 1901. There are at present over 60 scholars.

St. Anne's diocesan College for girls, Maritzburg, was opened after being rebuilt a few miles outside Maritzburg in 1904. It has at present 80 scholars.

St. Alban's native Training College, Estcourt, is intended for training native clergy, catechists and teachers.

The Sisterhood of St. John the Divine at Maritzburg have charge of St. John's High School for Girls at Maritzburg and a high school for girls at

Durban. There is a boarding school for native boys at Riverdale, and one for native girls at Enhlonhlweni.

There is a training College for Indian catechists and teachers at Sydenham, and a training College for native women teachers at Enhlonhlweni.

In the Indian Mission in 1910 there were 1,204 children being educated in the day schools, 189 in the Sunday schools; 20 teachers and 12 catechists being trained.

The S.P.G. has worked in this diocese since 1853. A school which has been opened at Weenen will, it is hoped, supply the great want of native Christian teachers in the diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.

Dundee	Maritzburg, St. Mark's Native Mission
Durban, St. Faith's Native Mission	Maritzburg, St. Paul's Indian Mission
Durban, St. Aidan's Indian Mission	Newcastle
Estcourt	Pinetown
High Flats	Polela
Karkloof	Springvale
Ladysmith	Umzimkulwana
Lower Umgeni	Verulam

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: 17 European and 7 native clergy.

There are 9 Women Workers, one of whom is a doctor in connection with the S.P.G.—at the Indian Mission, Sydenham, Durban, 3; Maritzburg, 3; and Enhlonhlweni, 3.

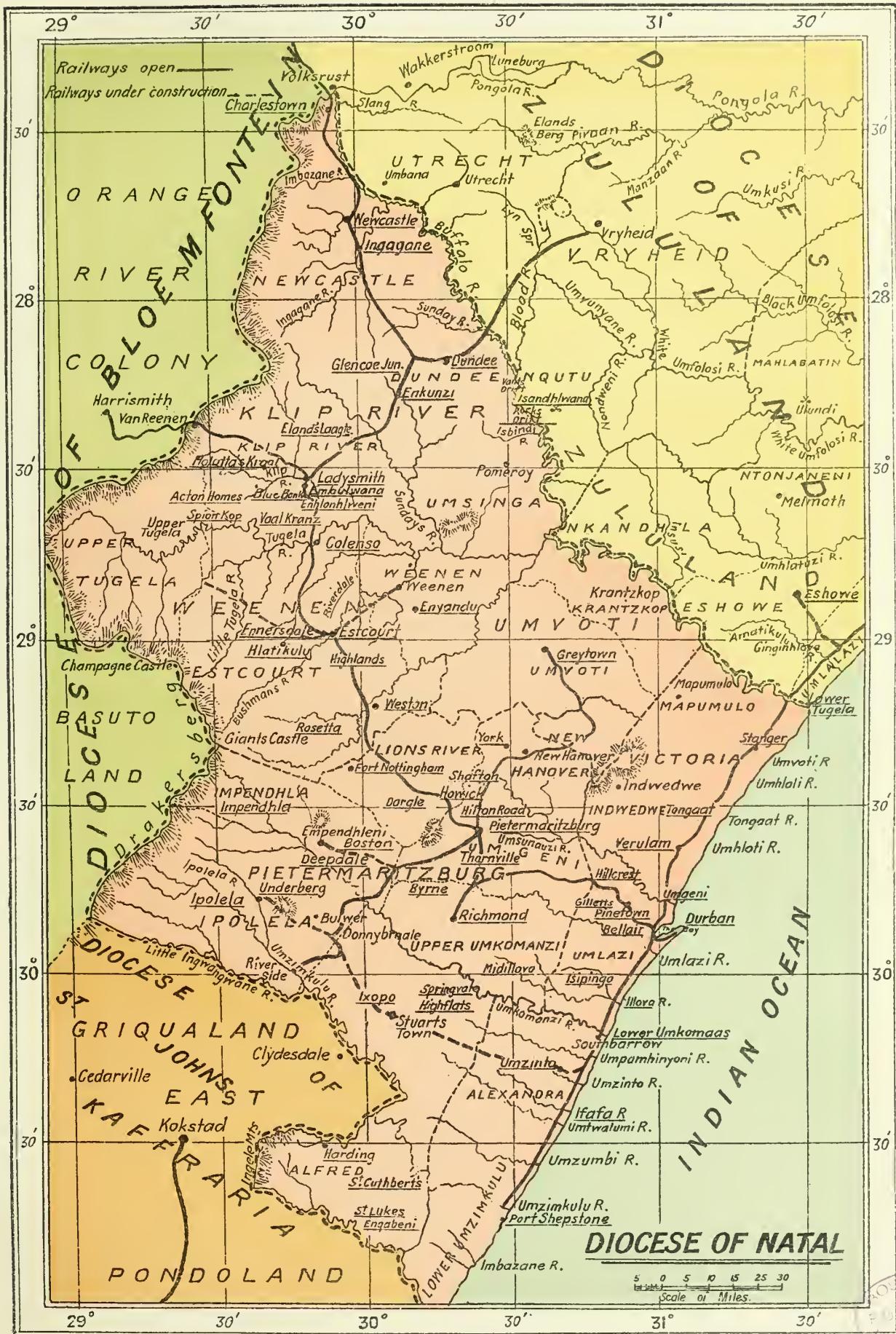
Bishops :—

- John William Colenso, 1853.
- William Kenneth Macrorie, 1869.
- Arthur Hamilton Baynes, 1893.
- Frederick Samuel Baines, 1901.



Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined.

Nº XIV.



The places underlined are those where missionary or colonial church work is being carried on

DIOCESE OF
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Scale of Miles.
100
50
0

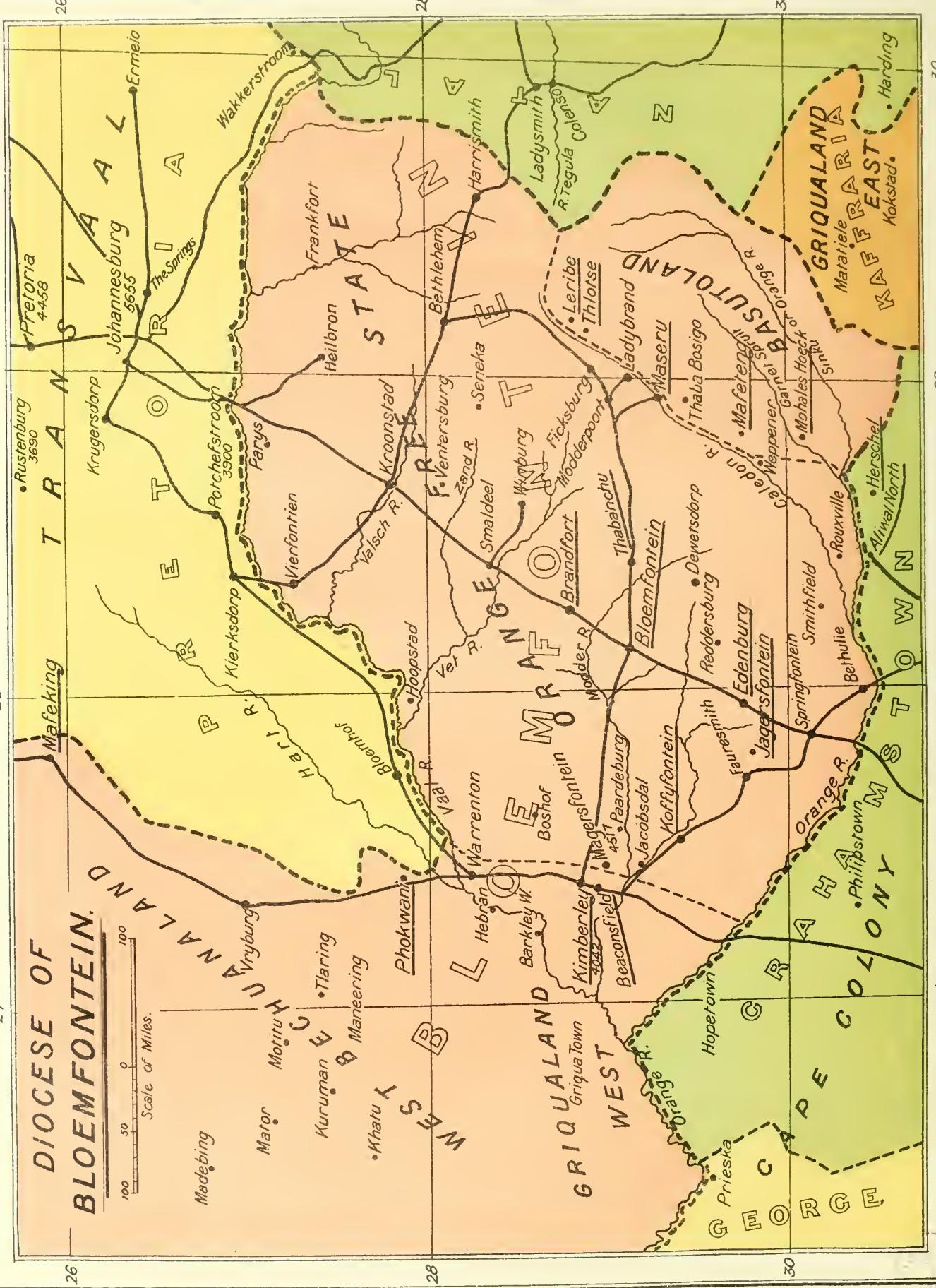
Madebing

Mator Motiu *H*
Kuruman *E*
B Maneering
•Khato *K*
Phokwani

Hebban Warrenton
Barkley *W*
Kimberley *2222*
Beaconsfield

GRIMMELAND
GRIQUALAND
GRIQUA TOWN
WEST

Hopetown
Orange R.
Prieska
G P O C A D E C O L O N Y
R G H



Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bloemfontein, 1863.—This diocese consists of the Orange Free State, and Basutoland. Population (in 1904): Orange Free State, 387,315; Basutoland, 348,000. In 1911, Bechuanaland and Griqualand West which were included in the diocese of Bloemfontein formed the new diocese of Kimberley and Kuruman.

There are 72 clergy and about 12,500 communicants.

The following are the diocesan institutions: Mission Brotherhood of Society of the Sacred Mission at St. Augustine's, Modderpoort; Sisterhood of St. Michael and All Angels, Bloemfontein. There is also at Kimberley a Church high school for girls founded by the St. Michael's Sisterhood. At Maseru is St. Catherine's industrial native girls' school.

The town of Bloemfontein contains (1911) a population of 26,241 Europeans and 30,431 natives.

The sub-division of the diocese, by which two new dioceses will be formed viz., Kimberley and Basutoland, which was decided upon in 1908, has not yet been carried out owing to the funds needed for endowments, etc., not having been fully raised. A step, however, in this direction has been taken by the appointment of an Assistant Bishop in the person of the Venerable Archdeacon Balfour, who was consecrated in Cape Town Cathedral on 1 January, 1911.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.:—

BASUTOLAND	Jeyateyareng
Sekubu	ORANGE FREE STATE
Tsikoane	St. Patrick's, Bloemfontein
Masite	Jagersfontein
Mohales Hoek	Brandfort
Mafeteng	Thaba Nchu
St. Saviour's (Leribe)	

The S.P.G. work in this diocese began in 1850. In 1906 its grant for native missions was £1,750, and for itinerating work amongst Europeans £300.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European, 21, Native, 3.

There are 8 Women Workers in connection with the S.P.G.—6 at Maseru, 1 at Bloemfontein, and 1 at Mafeteng.

The population of the Orange Free State in 1911 was 526,906, consisting of 175,435 Europeans and 339,811 natives; all other coloured races 11,660.

The following tables show the number of native Christians connected with the principal missionary societies which are at work in the Orange Free State:—

Wesleyan	51,570
Dutch Reformed	21,272
Anglican	14,782
Lutheran	5,030
American methodist episcopal	3,747
Paris Mission	3,197
Roman Catholic	1,093
Presbyterian	704
	<hr/>
	101,395

Natives with no religion . 123,258.

Christians of mixed blood.

Dutch Reformed	2,572
Anglican	1,887
Lutheran	1,103
American methodist episcopal	361
Paris Mission	275
Wesleyan	4,163
Roman Catholic	115
Presbyterian	89
	<hr/>
	10,565

Mixed races with no religion . 4,258.

Bishops:—

Edward Twells, 1863.

Allan Becher Webb, consecrated 1870 (tr. 1883).

George Wyndham Hamilton Knight-Bruce, 1886 (tr. 1891).

John Wale Hicks, 1892.

Arthur Chandler, 1902.

Assistant Bishop:—

Francis Richard Townley Balfour, 1911.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, 1870.—This is largely a missionary diocese and was founded in 1870 in memory of the late Bishop Mackenzie. It embraces Zululand, Tongaland, Swaziland, The Vryheid, Utrecht, Piet Retief, districts of Natal and so much of the districts of Wakkerstroom and Ermelo as lie to the east of the watershed of the Drakensberg mountains. The population of the first three countries consists chiefly of natives. The other parts of the diocese were in the Transvaal, but have been annexed to the colony of Natal, and are inhabited mainly by Dutch Boers. Population about 360,000 natives and about 3,000 Europeans.

The Zulus came into prominence about the year 1829, under Chaka, who conquered various other tribes, incorporating them into the Zulu nation ; his successors, Dingaan, Panda and Cetshwayo, welded them still more into one nation, but many fled to Natal. Cetshwayo was conquered by the British in 1879. At the present time in Zululand itself and parts adjacent, Vryheid, etc., there are calculated to be about 200,000. They live in kraals, all over the country, and most of the work of looking after the gardens, cattle and goats is done by the women and boys. The men plough and weed and manage the kraals, or go for periods to the towns to work. Some are employed as native police. Their religion is mere superstition, but it enters into nearly every action of their lives ; a fear of the Amadhlozi, or spirits of their ancestors, a belief in charms and witchcraft. Polygamy is universal ; no man or woman remains single, with very rare exceptions. Excessive beer drinking, hemp smoking and immorality of certain kinds are their chief vices. They have many virtues :

courage, patience, endurance, honesty and politeness.

The Tongas are much the same as the Zulus, although they mutually despise one another. Living on the coast has brought them to some extent in longer contact with civilisation, and they have more enterprise. Their language is a different one from that of the Zulus, which however they understand and speak equally well. The country lies very low and is unhealthy. The Swazis are also much the same as the Zulus, though perhaps not so brave a people. They have a Queen of their own. Their country has since 1870 been under the suzerainty of Great Britain, but governed by the Boers. Now it is a Crown Colony. There are about 85,000 Swazis. Their language is slightly different from the Zulu.

The customs and religion of Tongas and Swazis are much the same as those of the Zulus.

In the diocese there are eighteen principal centres of work, and in connection with most of these there are several out-stations. Included are several townships, chiefly small. In Eshowe, Melmoth, Vryheid, Utrecht and Mbabane, there are resident priests, who minister to Europeans and natives. There are 32 clergy, of whom 13 are native, and about 225 lay workers, of whom 197 are native.

At *Isandhlwana* there is a training college for native teachers founded by Bishop McKenzie. There are about 30 young men and boys. The buildings consist of the Church of St. Vincent, erected in memory of those who fell at Isandhlwana in 1879 ; the mission-house, a large building with dining-room for scholars ; a large school built chiefly out of the S.P.G. Marriott Bequest Fund in 1902 ; a House of rest for European



workers, and other buildings. There is a garden cultivated by the scholars, who work in it and their own gardens every day after school hours. The college is in receipt of a small Government grant, and the work is carried up to the sixth standard. Catechists as well as teachers are trained here.

St. Augustine's (near Rorke's Drift). There is a great work here. Archdeacon Johnson has 32 out-stations, which he has gradually spread in a network over the surrounding country. At each of these stations is a catechist, and, at some, teachers as well, with Sunday and daily services and schools; and also 72 additional centres for preaching on Sundays. Altogether there are employed, paid and unpaid, 105 catechists, teachers and evangelists. The out-stations are periodically visited for the administration of the Sacraments and general examination and supervision; and every quarter a meeting takes place at the archdeacon's house of all the catechists for consultation on work. He has built, almost entirely by native labour, a very large church, conspicuous over the veldt for many miles, capable of holding 2,000 people.

The first missionary of the Church to begin work in Zululand was the Rev. R. Robertson, who, under the inspiration of Bishop Colenso and aided by the S.P.G., penetrated the country in 1860, and established himself with other helpers at Kwa Magwaza, in the days of King Panda. Later on a station was also opened in Swaziland, near the river Usutu. After the death of Bishop Charles Mackenzie, of Central Africa, in 1862, Mr. Robertson's work was reinforced by the founding of a Mackenzie Memorial Mission to Zululand. In 1870 Bishop Wilkinson was consecrated first

Bishop of Zululand. He resigned in 1875. The second bishop, Douglas McKenzie, established the work and extended it in various directions. He began his work at Isandhlwana in 1880, where Mr. C. Johnson (now archdeacon) had already set up a station after the memorable battle there on 22nd January, 1879. Bishop McKenzie died at his post in 1890 at Isandhlwana. Bishop Carter succeeded him and in every direction the work grew under his rule. During his episcopate the country of Zululand and Tongaland passed from under the British Government to that of Natal. He resigned his post in 1903 after the conclusion of the Boer war, being elected to the diocese of Pretoria. The clergy and laity of the diocese chose one of their number, the present Bishop Vyvyan, whose headquarters are at Vryheid, to succeed him.

The S.P.G. gives a grant of £1,850 a year to this diocese.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy 19, native clergy 7, woman worker 1, with a staff of native workers.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Annesdale		Kambula
Emkindini		Kwa Magwaza
Endhlzana		Mbabane
Enkonjene		Nondweni, etc.
Eshowe		Nongoma
Etalaneni		St. Augustine's
Ingwavuma (Country)	(Sambana's	Usutu, Swaziland
Inhlwati		Utrecht
Isandhlwana		Vryheid

Bishops :—

Thomas Edward Wilkinson, 1870 (resigned 1876).

Douglas McKenzie, 1880.

William Marlborough Carter, 1891 (tr. 1902).

Wilmot Lushington Vyvyan, 1903.

ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA.

St. John's, Kaffraria, 1873.—Missions had been begun before this time from the dioceses of Grahamstown and Maritzburg. The diocese comprises the territories of the Transkei; Fingoland, Tembuland, Griqualand East and Pondoland. Population (1911): Natives (Bantu), 888,460; Europeans, 19,666; Hottentots and Griquas, about 5,000. There is but little immigration from England. The natives are all peasants, engaged in agriculture and stock-breeding; they are acute reasoners, law-abiding and thrifty. The Christian natives are distinctly more progressive than the heathen, are on the side of law and order and are desirous of education. The Pondo's have distinctive customs and dialect. They occupy the eastern district lying between the Umzimkulu and the Umtata Rivers and are quite distinct from the Pondo's tribe. The Griquas are a mixed race descended from the Boers and their Hottentot slaves. In Griqualand East a number of Basutos are found. The Fingoes are a wandering race who are constantly removing from one district to another. Pondoland was annexed by the British Government in 1894, with the consent both of the people and of the chiefs. Its annexation was hastened by the increasing hold which witchcraft had gained in the country and the consequent insecurity of life and property. Missionary work was started in Western Pondoland in 1892, and soon afterwards was definitely established there.

The diocese is divided into 2 archdeaconries and 19 parishes, the latter containing over 400 mission stations, many of these having each its own chapel, day school and staff of native workers.

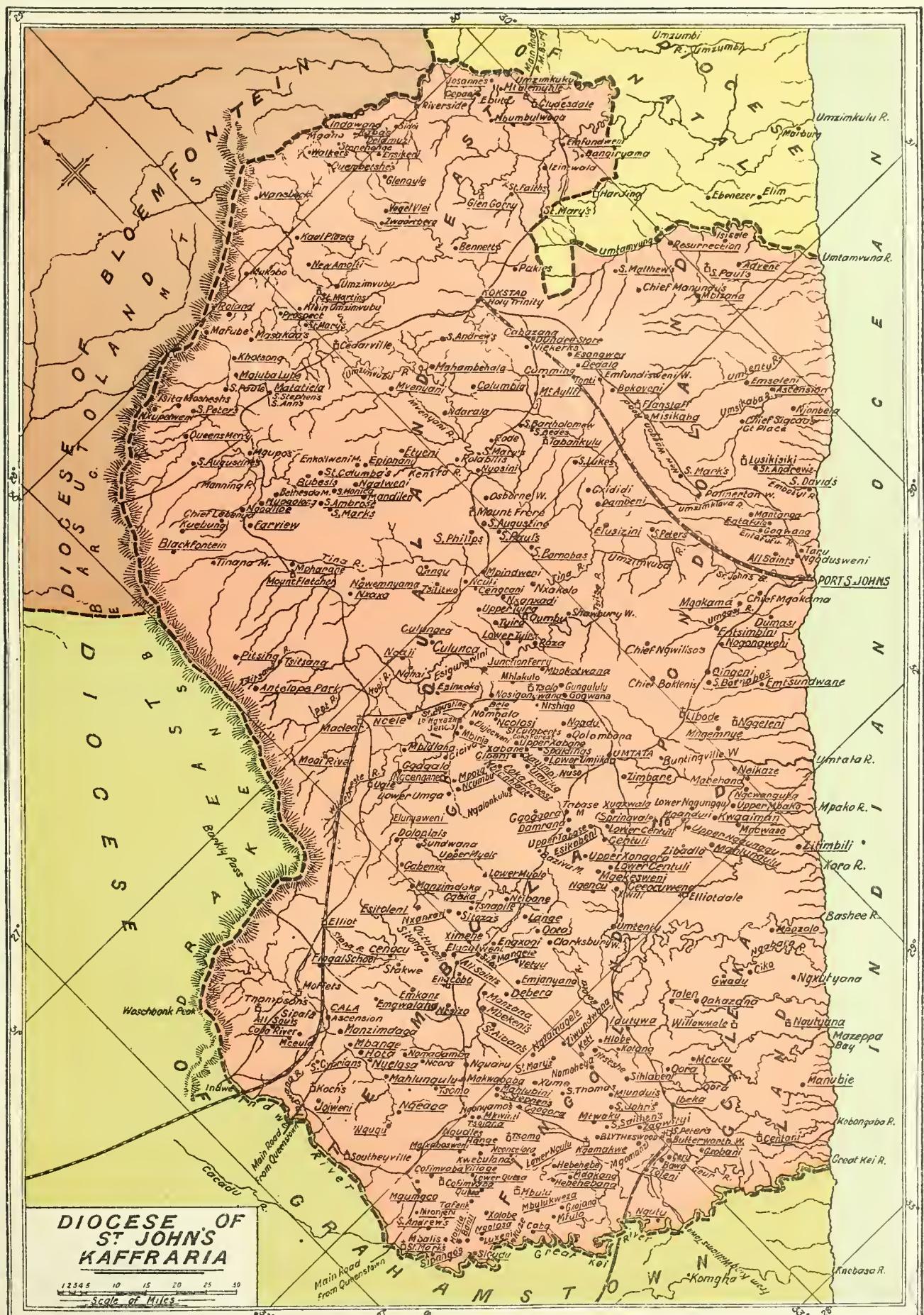
There are (1910) 38,242 Church members and 13,648 communicants; 1,372 confirmations. New mission work is being begun in Pondoland, Eastern and Western, and on the borders of the Drakensberg among the Basuto. There are 57 clergy, of whom 23 are natives; 360 native catechists and teachers and 3 women workers.

There is a mission school and college for natives at Umtata. The college (St. John's) originally begun by Bishop Callaway has been enlarged as a "Callaway Memorial". There are about 172 boys in attendance, 100 of whom are boarders. The theological college has now become a separate institution, known as St. Bede's, and has 11 students supported by S.P.C.K. There is also an industrial mission at Umtata. At Engcobo is All Saints' native girls training school.

There are European girls' schools (Church) at Umtata and Cala. The education of the natives is greatly assisted by generous grants given by the Union Government annually.

At St. Cuthbert's Mission, Tsolo, the work is carried on under the supervision of the clergy of the S.S.J.E. Here there is an industrial mission, the boys are taught carpentry, and the girls weaving; the weaving school has been highly successful in its results.

The work carried on at St. Cuthbert's Hospital continues to be most beneficial, not only to the bodies of the people but also on account of the influence which it indirectly gives to the Church. There is a resident medical missionary, and the nursing staff is supplied and supported by the Wantage Sisters. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gives an annual grant.



The diocese is assisted by the S.P.G. and by the Scottish Episcopal Church. The work of S.P.G. in Kaffraria dates from 1855. Its annual grant to the diocese is about £5,000.

The principal Mission stations are :—

Umtata Cathedral	Clydesdale
" Mission Church	Indawana
" Missions (Tembu-	Kokstad
land)	Maclear
All Saints'	Matatiele
Butterworth	Mount Ayliff
Cala	Mount Frere
Idutywa	Pondoland East
Pondoland West	Qumbu
Port St. John's	St. Cuthbert's
St. Alban's	Umzimkulu
St. Mark's	St. Bede's College
Tsomo	Emjanyana

The United Free Church of Scotland has many mission stations in Kaffraria, including large industrial training colleges at Blythswood and Lovedale. At the latter during 1906 there were 715 scholars on the roll, of which number 380 boys and 150 girls were boarders. Scottish missionaries started the work in 1822. Work is also being carried on by the Wesleyans and the Moravians.

Bishops :—

Henry Callaway, 1873,
Bransby Lewis Key, 1886.
Joseph Watkin Williams, 1901.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.:
European 27, 3 women workers, native 22.

PRETORIA.

Pretoria, 1877.—This diocese consists of so much of the Transvaal as lies west of the Drakensberg mountains, the area of which is 106,357 square miles. The population before the war was about 750,000, of whom only 150,000 were whites. These included 63,000 Transvaal Boers and 87,000 Uitlanders, 80 per cent. of whom were probably British subjects. In 1896 451,801 natives paid hut-tax. The chequered history of the land has affected the course of the Church. The number of Church members was estimated before the war at 18,000; the communicants at about 4,000. Since the war the population has become much more British than it was and has increased very considerably. According to the last census (1904) the native population numbers 969,379 and the European population 299,327. The population of Johannesburg in May, 1911, was 240,581 made up as follows: Europeans 122,071, natives 103,922, other coloured races 14,588. The population of Pretoria in 1911 was 157,420, of whom 55,363 were Europeans.

The total number of clergy working in the diocese is just 100; it will be by the end of 1911 about 105. In January, 1906, it was 26. There are 9 native deacons and 2 native priests, and 4 Army chaplains.

The total amount raised in the diocese for Church purposes during the last complete year before the war was just under £13,000: since 1903 an average sum of over £41,000 per annum has been raised from local sources. In 1910 nearly £44,000 was raised. £8,000 was spent on native work. Of this sum £2,050 was provided by the S.P.G., £2,000 was provided locally by

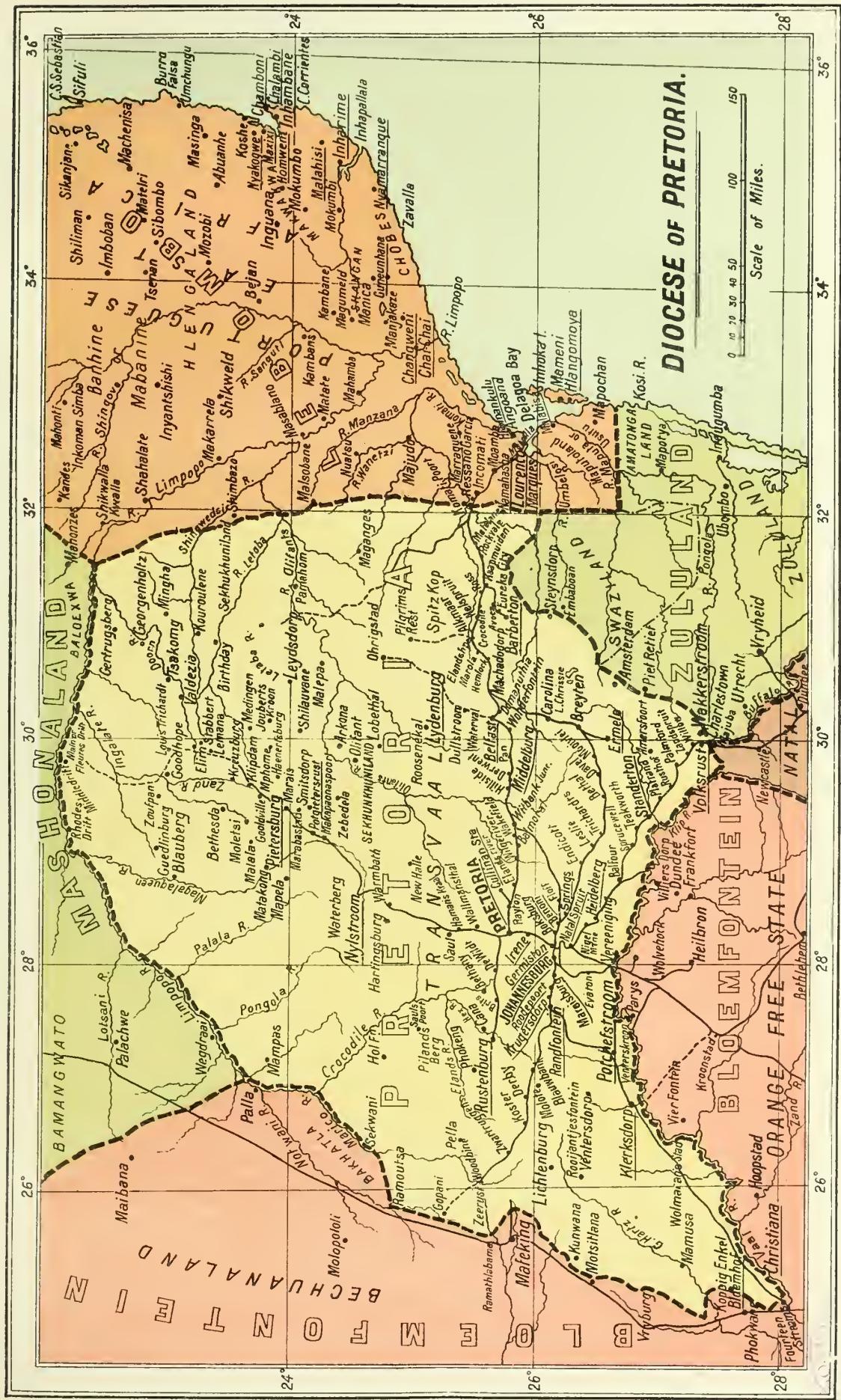
European Churchmen in the diocese, and nearly £4,000 was provided by the natives themselves. The Church has a great opportunity of planting itself firmly in the country districts of the diocese (which is over three times the size of England) if only it is adequately manned and supported *now*.

Schools.—The diocesan school for boys at Pretoria was taken over by the Government in 1907. The diocesan girls' school, under the Wantage Sisters, has over 120 pupils and is increasing. St. John's College, Johannesburg, is under the charge of the Community of the Resurrection. It has now permanent buildings (and 13½ acres of excellent land), there are 140 pupils of which 40 are boarders. St. Margaret's school for girls, Johannesburg continues under the East Grinstead Sisters. The Government makes no grants whatever to any but Government schools.

No grants from the S.P.G. have been used for white work. All that comes from the Society is spent on native or coloured work. There are now 250 native congregations in the diocese. The S.P.G. supports work at the following stations: Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Pietersburg, Pretoria and Rustenburg.

Missionary work.—For the purposes of native work the diocese is divided up into districts, with a white priest in charge, viz.: The Rand, Krugersdorp, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Waterberg, Northern Transvaal (or Pietersburg). The Rev. C. B. Shaw is in charge of the native church in Johannesburg, and a native priest is in charge of the District of Lydenburg; while work is also carried on in the Eastern

No.XVIII.



Transvaal at Ermelo and Wakkerstroom under the supervision of Archdeacon Fuller, Archdeacon of native Missions.

The Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, is a great missionary society; it brings the Rand natives from all over South and Central Africa. When they return to their homes they carry back with them what they have learnt of European manners and customs and of the Christian Faith. The Community of the Resurrection brethren responsible for the native mission work on the mines are therefore in charge of a strategic point in the evangelisation of Africa.

In 1902 the S.P.G. voted £7,000 from the Marriott Bequest Fund towards the development of missionary work in the coal and gold fields.

It has since granted further sums towards the support of this work.

Three ladies connected with the S.P.G. are beginning work amongst native women on the Rand.

Missionary work in different parts of the diocese is also being carried on by the Wesleyan Mission Society, the Berlin and Hermannsburg Societies, the American Board of Missions (A.B.C.F.M.) and the Mission of the Free Churches of French Switzerland.

Bishops :—

Henry Brougham Bousfield, 1878.

William Marlborough Carter, 1902 (con.
1891 : tr. 1909).

Michael Bolton Furse, 1909.

MASHONALAND.

Mashonaland, 1891.—This Mission was founded definitely in 1891, work having been commenced from the diocese of Bloemfontein three years previously. It comprises the country south of the Zambesi east of the Victoria Falls, and a line which may be drawn on the south, taking in Khama's Town, Serowe, and extending along the Limpopo River till its junction with the Nuanetze, thence running to the nearest point on the Sabi River, and thence along this river to the sea. Mission work has been begun in what is known as Mashonaland, though the terms Mashona and Makalaka, or Makaranga, are only names of contempt given to the people by the Matabele; and there is no name that denotes the whole population or country. It would be almost impossible to compute the population as a whole; the Europeans may perhaps number about 24,000, others 750,000.

Salisbury is the headquarters of the Mission. Here there is the Pro-Cathedral and Church house, also the Bishop's house which has been recently purchased. Very shortly the Choir of a new Cathedral is to be commenced, together with a Memorial Chapel to the late Mr. Rhodes.

There are 58 mission workers now attached to the diocese—the bishop, 21 priests, 1 deacon, 1 evangelist, 3 candidates, 12 women workers, 20 catechists.

Bishop Gaul, who resigned owing to ill-health in 1907, was bishop for twelve years. At the close of his episcopate Church buildings had been erected at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Francistown, Victoria, Rusape and Penhalonga Valley. There were 12 farms in

possession of the Church, besides 56 town plots. Four European schools were receiving Government grants, and each native centre had its day and night school. There were 8 head mission centres with buildings and resident mission clergy and catechists at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Bembeze, Francistown, Wrenningham, Victoria, Rusape, and at the central industrial institution of St. Augustine and St. Monica at Penhalonga. Each of these head stations has its sub-station in charge of teachers. Five mission stations are worked by catechists from St. Augustine's as well as those at the college itself. In the industrial school at Penhalonga there are about 240 boys and 80 girls in training.

The question of the wives of native Christians is being met by the training of native girls at St. Monica's Home, where there are at present about 80 boarders.

There are 13 clergy working in connection with the S.P.G.

The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G: Bembezi, Bonda, Bulawayo, Francistown, Hunyani, Macheke, Marandellas, Nyawiros, Penhalonga, Salisbury, Sekis, Umgusa, Umtali, Wrenningham, and Zimunga.

Bishops:—

George Wyndham Hamilton Knight-Bruce,
1891 (cons. 1886).

William Thomas Gaul, 1895; resigned,
1907.

Edmund Nathanael Powell, 1908; resigned,
1910.

Frederic Hicks Beaven, 1911.

Lebombo, 1891.—This Missionary diocese was constituted by Act of the Provincial Synod held at Capetown in 1891, but there was some delay in the choice and consecration of the first bishop. It was taken out of the district allotted to the Mackenzie Memorial Mission, which was founded by friends of the first bishop of Central Africa, and subsequently became the diocese of Zululand and the tribes towards the Zambesi River. No work, however, had been done in this part of the district, and when the new bishop visited his diocese in 1893 he only found two communicants of the Church of the Province of South Africa in the whole diocese; there were no clergy, no churches, no schools, no organisation, and no property whatever belonging to the Church.

Politically the diocese is entirely in Portuguese territory, and embraces the civil districts of Lourenço Marques and Inhambane, and a portion of the territory of the Mozambique Company. It was defined as consisting of the country between the Lebombo Mountains and the Indian Ocean, extending from the northern border of Zululand on the south to the Sabi River on the north.

The population consists mainly of various Bantu tribes, but is not coterminous with the territory occupied by any of them. Zulu is spoken on both sides of the southern frontier, Ndao on both sides of the northern boundary, and various Thonga dialects, called by the Portuguese "Landine," extend also into the Transvaal; there are two distinct tribes, with quite distinct languages, which occupy territory entirely within the diocese, the Chopi, and the Nyembanes (whose language is called Gi Tonga).

Besides the Bantu, there is a mixed population of Portuguese, Indians, English, Germans, French, Syrians, Greeks and others.

The official estimate of the population at the last census was:—

District of Lourenço Marques—

In the town	-	-	-	9,849
In the country	-	-	-	101,154
¹ District of Gaza	-	-	-	180,000
District of Inhambane	-	-	-	360,000

To these figures must be added the number of those temporarily working in the Transvaal and other places, between 50,000 and 80,000; and also the population of the portion of the Mozambique territory, for which no figures are available.

The area of the diocese is about 50,000 square miles. The greater part of it consists of undulating, sandy country; the highest mountain is said to be 2,150 feet above the sea-level.

The diocese is not yet divided into parishes, but is worked in districts from centres:—

(1) Lourenço Marques, with European congregation and native work among servants in the town.

(2) Hlamankulu with 16 out-stations.

(3) Namahacha, with small European congregation, diocesan training college and three out-stations.

The languages used at the above are English, Ronga, Shiputhsu and Zulu.

(4) Inhambane Town (Sewe), with boarding and night schools for young men, and two out-stations.

(5) Inhambane East, worked from Chamboni, with diocesan printing press, and 12 out-stations.

(6) Inhambane West, worked from Magyaneni, with a home for young women and a boarding school for little girls, and several country stations.

The languages used at the above are Gi Tonga and Shitswa.

(7) Chopiland East, worked at present from Chamboni, and several country stations, for work among the Chopi, Adonge and Tshangana peoples.

(8) Chopiland West, with 20 country stations near Chaichai. There is at present no central station, but a priest goes occasionally from

¹ This district has since been abolished, and the territory divided between the Civil Districts of Lourenço Marques and Inhambane.

Lourenço Marques to administer the sacraments. The work is amongst the Bulandeela, Chopi and Tshangana peoples.

The services at the above are held mostly in Chopi.

The present staff of the diocese consists of bishop, archdeacon, 5 other priests, 4 deacons, 3 sub-deacons, 7 catechists, 3 European laymen and 6 women; and a large number of voluntary native lay workers.

St. Christopher's training College at Nama-hasha was founded in 1901. It is situated in Portuguese territory on the Lebombo Mountains, about a mile from the border-line of Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa, and 45 miles south of Komati Poort. It has students from the coast tribes near Lourenço Marques and Inhambane, who are preparing for work as catechists and sub-deacons. Manual labour forms part of the curriculum.

At present the complete Bible is not published in any of the native languages; the Old and New Testaments are to be had in Zulu, the

New Testament and Psalms in Ronga, the New Testament and the Book of Ruth in Gi Tonga, the New Testament in Shitswa, and portions of the New Testament in Shiputru and Chopi.

Other bodies doing mission work in the diocese are the Roman Catholics, the Swiss Presbyterian Free Church, the English Wesleyan Methodists, the American Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Free Methodists and the American Congregationalists; there are also a few congregations of the Zulu Congregationalists.

Most of the Bible translations have been made by members of these bodies. The Church has produced translations of portions of the Prayer-book and of the two diocesan catechisms in Ronga, Shiputhsu, Gi Tonga and Chopi; also hymn books in Ronga and Gi Tonga.

The "Missions to Seamen" have a "Seamen's Institute" at Lourenço Marques which is doing very good work amongst seamen of all nationalities who visit the port.

Bishop:—

William Edmund Smyth, 1893.

George, 1911.—In 1870 the Provincial Synod passed a resolution in favour of the creation of a diocese of George to be taken out of the diocese of Capetown. Part of the funds collected for the establishment of this diocese were, however, diverted to the support of the Bishop of Maritzburg and afterwards to the support of the Bishop of Natal. The Bishopric of Natal recovered its former endowments by the Natal Church properties act of 1910 and the funds collected for the diocese of George were released for this purpose.

For the formation of the diocese of George the diocese of Capetown parts with the parishes

of Beaufort West, Knysna, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Prince Albert, Riversdale, Swellendam, and Victoria West, and with the parochial Districts of Fraserburg, Heidelberg, Uniondale, and Willowmore: all in the old Archdeaconry of George. The diocese of Grahams-town parts with the parishes of Graaff-Reinet (including Aberdeen), Jansenville (including Steytlerville), and that part of the parish of Richmond which lies within the Civil District of Murraysburg.

Bishop:—

Henry Brindley Sidwell, 1911.

Kimberley and Kuruman, 1911.—This diocese was constituted at the Bishops' Synod held in Maritzburg in October, 1911. It includes

the whole of Bechuanaland and Griqualand West with Kimberley as its centre. It is largely a missionary diocese. With the exception of

Canon Bevan's work in South Bechuanaland, the Anglican Church has not hitherto had much opportunity of doing missionary work there.

Nearly the whole area is taken out of the Bloemfontein diocese, but one parish, Prieska,

is taken out of the new diocese of George, and two districts, De Aar and Richmond out of the Grahamstown diocese.

Bishop :—

St. Helena, 1859.—This diocese, which is in the Province of South Africa, was founded in 1859, having before been part of the diocese of Cape-town: it includes the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

The work is pastoral rather than missionary.

In *St. Helena* the population of 3,500 consists for the most part of coloured people who are poor, though not wanting the necessities of life. They give what they can for the Church, but the maintenance of the clergy is largely assisted by the S.P.G. The Hussey Charity provides three Church schools for the poor, and there are two other Church schools in the island; the Church Benevolent Society supports two more; and the Government has three schools. The island is divided into four parishes, each with its church; but the two in Jamestown are under the care of one priest.

At *Ascension* there is a garrison of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines with their families. At present there is no naval chaplain on the island; but Sunday services are taken in St. Mary's Church by the officers in command, and the bishop visits the island twice in the year.

Tristan d'Acunha, far to the south, is inhabited by about 100 persons. The Rev. J. G. Barrow went in 1906 to minister to them. He came back to England in 1909, but is hoping to return.

Three (European) clergy receive grants from S.P.G.

Without the Society's aid it would be impossible to maintain the clergy, as the people are so poor their weekly offerings are usually in pence.

Bishops :—

Piers Calvely Claughton, 1859 (tr. 1862).

Thomas Earle Welby, 1862.

John Garraway Holmes, 1899.

William Arthur Holbech, 1905.

COLONIAL DIOCESES AND MISSIONARY BISHOPRICS HOLDING MISSION FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

Sierra Leone, 1852.—This diocese includes the Church of England chaplaincies in the islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, Grand Canary, and the Azores. It also embraces the west coast of Morocco, the Gambia colony, the Rio Pongo Mission in French Guinea, including the Isles de Los, the native congregations of Sierra Leone, and the mission stations of the interior. The C.M.S. Missions in Sierra Leone date from the beginning of the nineteenth century. An S.P.G. missionary was for a short time working in the diocese of Sierra Leone in the middle of the eighteenth century. The bishopric dates from 1852. There are 53 clergy and 70 churches within the diocese. There is also a successful technical school and industrial mission school, and a flourishing medical mission. The population of the colony of Sierra Leone, as distinct from that of the Hinterland, is 76,655; that of the Hinterland about 1,000,000. The native Christians of the Anglican Church raise about £10,000 a year for the support of the clergy, catechists, schoolmasters, the upkeep of the churches and parsonages, and for mission work. There is a native archdeacon in Sierra Leone.

There are permanent chaplaincies at Madeira and Orotava (Teneriffe), with consecrated churches. Las Palmas, in Grand Canary and Santa Cruz (Teneriffe) also have churches, which are served for six months in the winter.

St. Michael's, in the Azores, has a church, and a chaplain is occasionally sent by the S.P.G. The church of St. Mary, Bathurst, Gambia, is served by a European who is the bishop's chaplain. There is a flourishing Church membership and a school, assisted by the Colonial Government.

The old church of St. George in Freetown is the Cathedral and the Bishop is the Dean.

There are at present two archdeacons and five canons.

On the west coast of Morocco there is a church at Casablanca in the British cemetery, the ground of which was consecrated in 1902, and it is proposed to have a chaplain to minister to the English communities in the coast towns. There is also a licensed church at Mogador, served by a layman who holds a reader's licence.

The work of the West Indian Mission to West Africa, commonly called the Rio Pongo Mission, which was started in 1855, is assisted by the S.P.G. It is now the official Mission of the Province of the West Indies. The archdeacon of the mission is the Venerable C. W. Farquhar. The Society gave a grant of £1,000 to this work in 1902, in addition to its annual grant.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: 4 native clergy.

The C.M.S. supports 2 European and 4 native clergy; also a Men's College affiliated with Durham University, a large boys' Grammar school and a girl's secondary school.

The stations assisted by the S.P.G. are: Konakry, Dubrika and Quiah, Isles de Los, Domingia, etc., Kambia.

Bishops:—

- Owen Eméric Vidal, 1852.
- John Wills Weeks, 1855.
- John Bowen, 1857.
- Edward Hyndman Beckles, 1860.
- Henry Cheetham, 1870.
- Ernest Graham Ingham, 1883 (resigned 1897).
- John Taylor Smith, 1897 (resigned 1901).
- Edmund Henry Elwin, 1901.
- John Walmsley, 1910.

WEST AFRICA.

Western Equatorial Africa (formerly Niger), 1864.—The diocese includes the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria which now includes Lagos and its hinterland, and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, including the Nupe country and the Hausa states.

The first English clergyman, perhaps the first Englishman, to undertake missionary work in Africa was the Rev. Thomas Thompson, a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was appointed on 15th February, 1751, by the S.P.G. as "missionary to the Gold Coast". He returned to England in 1756, but the work which he started was continued under native supervision until 1824. In 1904 the S.P.G. resumed its interrupted work. The Gold Coast now extends for nearly 500 miles into the interior.

The Niger Mission was undertaken in 1857 by the C.M.S. In 1864, a native bishop was consecrated for it, the Right Rev. S. A. Crowther, with the title of "Bishop of the Niger Territories". The Yoruba country (excepting Lagos, which was within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Sierra Leone) was a part of his titular diocese, though administered by the Bishop of Sierra Leone up to 1893.

Bishop Crowther died in 1891, and the Rev. J. S. Hill succeeded him in 1893 with the title of "Bishop in Western Equatorial Africa". At the same time with Bishop Hill, two African clergymen, the Rev. C. Phillips and the Rev. I. Oluwole, were consecrated assistant bishops for the Yoruba country.

Bishop Hill died in January, 1894, and Bishop Tugwell succeeded him in March of that year.

Accra (Gold Coast), 1909.—The diocese includes the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. It has a coast-line of about 250 miles, and the distance from the coast to the northern frontier is about 450 miles; it is bounded on the west by the French Ivory Coast, and on the east by the German Colony of Togoland. It has an area of about 80,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000 natives and 2,000 Europeans. The principal languages spoken in

In 1898, Lagos and the Gold Coast with its hinterland were added to the diocese. In 1900, the Rev. James Johnson, another African clergyman, was consecrated Assistant-Bishop for the Niger Delta. In 1904, an English clergyman, the Ven. N. T. Hamlyn, Archdeacon of Lagos, was consecrated Assistant-Bishop for the Gold Coast. On 4th January, 1909, the Gold Coast Colony with its hinterland were separated from the diocese and constituted as the diocese of Accra.

The staff of the diocese consists of the bishop, 2 assistant bishops, a native archdeacon of the Niger Delta, an English archdeacon of the Niger, an English archdeacon of the Yoruba country, 24 English and 52 native clergy, 10 English laymen, 36 English ladies and 254 native lay readers.

There are 40,708 adherents and 15,089 schoolchildren. Native contributions for the year 1910 amounted to £11,676.

The number of European residents in the diocese is estimated at about 2,000, and the population of the diocese at 20,000,000.

Bishops:—

- Samuel Adjai Crowther, 1864.
- Joseph Sidney Hill, 1893.
- Herbert Tugwell, 1894.

Assistant Bishops:—

- Charles Phillips, 1893; died, 1906.
- Isaac Oluwole, 1893.
- James Johnson, 1900.
- Nathanael Temple Hamlyn, 1904 (Bishop of Accra, 1909).

the colony are Ga at Accra, Fanti at Cape Coast, Twi in the Ashanti country.

The Gold Coast was originally in the diocese of Sierra Leone, but in 1893 it was made a part of the diocese of Western Equatorial Africa.

In 1909, the Gold Coast and Northern territories were by arrangement between Bishop Tugwell and the S.P.G. made a separate diocese under the jurisdiction of Bishop Hamlyn.

In 1910, the bishop was compelled to resign, after fourteen years' service in West Africa, owing to ill health.

There are 3,000 Church members, 5 clergy, 10 lay readers, 400 communicants. In Govern-

Zanzibar, 1861.—This Mission to Central Africa was proposed by David Livingstone in 1857, and undertaken in 1859. Charles Frederick Mackenzie, Archdeacon of Natal, was appointed head of the mission, and with 2 clergymen and 3 laymen sailed for Capetown, where he was consecrated first bishop of the mission on 1st January, 1861. Bishop Mackenzie settled at Magomero, near the River Shiré, in Nyasaland. In 1862 he died. He was succeeded by Bishop Tozer, who removed the mission to Zanzibar, the capital of East Central Africa, intending that Zanzibar should be the key with which to open the door of Central Africa. He was succeeded in 1874 by Bishop Steere, under whose guidance the mission re-established itself on the mainland. Bishop Steere died in 1882, and Bishop Smythies was consecrated in 1883. The diocese at that time included Zanzibar with three stations, the Usambara country with five stations, the Rovuma country with three stations, and the Nyasaland district with eight stations. The diocese comprises Zanzibar and the countries within lat. 5°–11°, long. 38°–40°.

Bishop Smythies assumed the title of Bishop of Zanzibar and Missionary Bishop of East Africa. When the diocese of Likoma was founded, in 1892, the diocese of Zanzibar retained Zanzibar, the Usambara country, and the Rovuma country.

It is impossible to correctly estimate the population. In Zanzibar alone there are 250,000

ment schools at Accra and Cape Coast there are about 1,900 scholars.

Bishop:—

Nathanael Temple Hamlyn, 1909 (resigned, 1910) cons. 1904.

people. In the diocese there are 13 stations and a number of sub-stations, 9 stone churches, and 70 temporary buildings used for service. There are two hospitals on the mainland, and one in Zanzibar, with beds for 35 natives and 9 Europeans, built at a cost of £2,000, with a staff of 13 nurses. There are 189 schools, with a total of 6,744 scholars and 150 native teachers; St. Andrew's Theological College at Kiungani, for the training of boys—both released slaves and boys from up-country schools—was founded in the hope that some may eventually be found to have a vocation for Holy Orders; St. Mark's College, Zanzibar, is for the training of natives for Holy Orders. Clergy: 40 (including natives); 13 laymen; 44 women.

The total number of adherents is 11,380 (6,563 males and 4,817 females).

The whole of the mission work in this diocese and that of Likoma is supported by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Bishops:—

Charles Frederick Mackenzie, 1861.

William George Tozer, 1863.

Edward Steere, 1874.

Charles Alan Smythies, 1883.

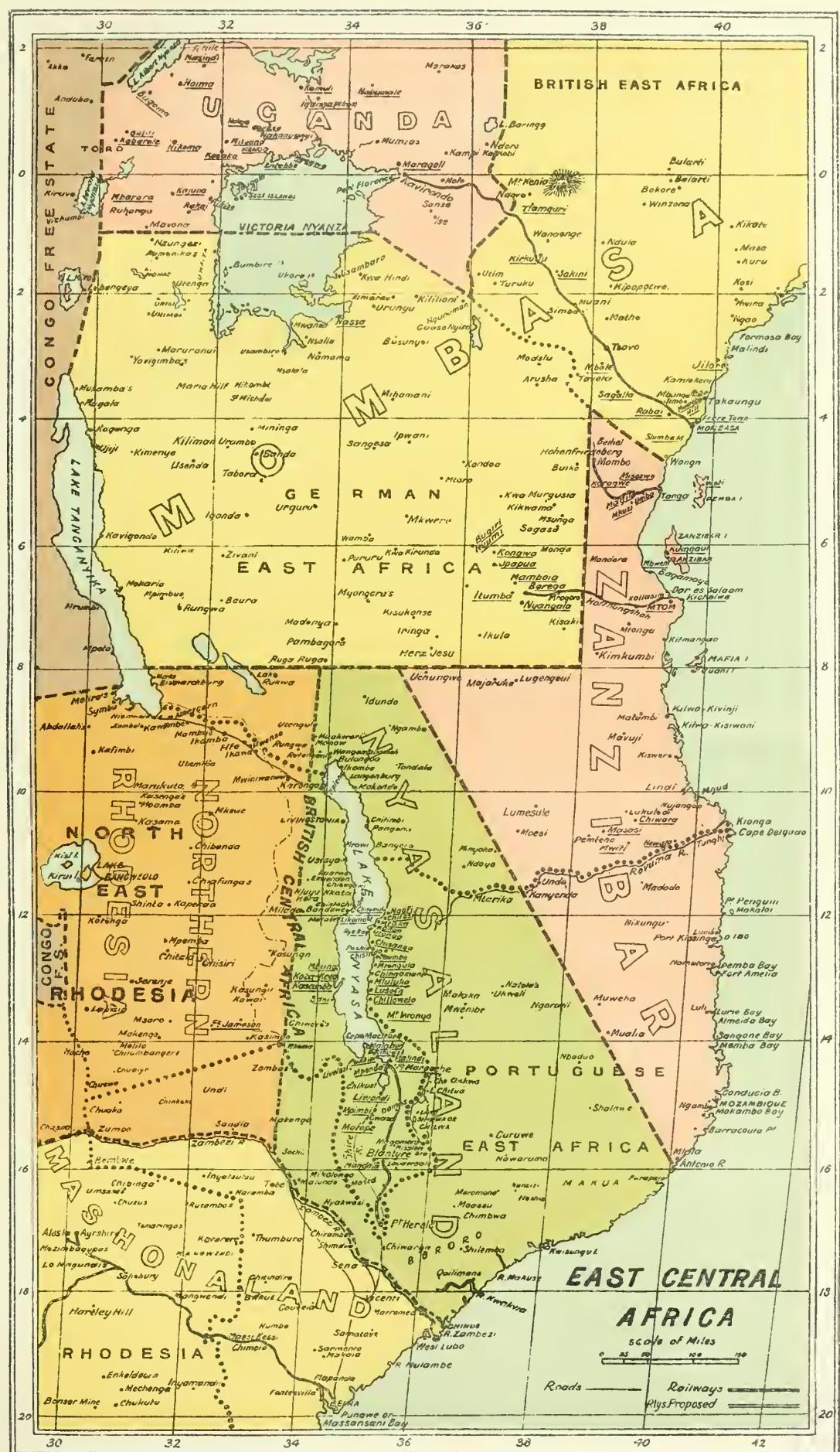
William Moore Richardson, 1895 (resigned 1901).

John Edward Hine, 1901 (cons., 1896), (tr. Northern Rhodesia, 1909).

Frank Weston, 1908.

Nyasaland (formerly Likoma), 1892.—The diocese of Nyasaland was founded in 1892, though work had been begun on the shores of Lake Nyasa as early as 1881. The first bishop consecrated to this diocese was Bishop Hornby, who was obliged to resign the following year through

ill health. In 1895 the Venerable Chauncy Maples, who had been archdeacon of Nyasa, was consecrated as bishop, but was drowned in the lake the same year. In 1896 the Rev. Dr. Hine, who had long been a member of the Mission, was consecrated bishop, and appointed the Rev. W.



Places underlined in dioceses of Zanzibar, Nyasaland & Northern Rhodesia are U.M.C.A. stations, those in diocese of Uganda & Mombasa are C.M.S. stations. Diocesan Boundaries International Boundaries

P. Johnson archdeacon. On his translation to the bishopric of Zanzibar in 1901, the Rev. Gerard Trower was consecrated for Likoma (1902).

The diocese embraces a portion of Central Africa generally known as Nyasaland, and lying chiefly on the eastern shores of the lake. It includes territories under three governments—the British, German and Portuguese—and extends along a coast of more than 300 miles.

The central station is on the island of Likoma in the centre of the lake, and has a beautiful stone cathedral consecrated in 1905. The population of this island is estimated at 4,000; about half of its inhabitants are now Christian, and the work in many respects resembles that of a large parish at home. Three large schools at the head station and twelve out-schools can scarcely provide accommodation for the younger Christian and catechumen adherents. There is a European hospital for members of the staff and a native hospital and dispensary, where patients from all parts of the lake district are treated as well as the inhabitants of the islands.

In 1905 a theological college was started for the training of native clergy, and stands close to a small stone church at the farther end of the island.

On the mainland opposite, in Portuguese territory, is a training college for male teachers, with accommodation for about 60 students. This forms one in a chain of mission stations extending from Amelia Bay in German territory to the south end of the lake. Most of these stations, numbering over 40, are under the charge of the clergy on the mission steamer, *Chauncy Maples*, which runs regularly up and down the lake.

On the west side of the lake is the important European station of Kota-Kota, with its out-stations extending along a coast line of 20 miles to the north and to the south. It has a fine stone church and European and native hospitals.

Owing to the large increase of work in the Yao

hill country, the new archdeaconry of Mtonya has been formed, which includes in its area a chain of inland stations from Unangu to the south end of the lake. Similar work among the Yao and Nyasa tribes is rapidly developing along the banks of the Upper Shiré, and provides ample work for an itinerant priest, who also ministers to the members of the Church of England in Blantyre and Zomba.

The completion of the Mackenzie Memorial Church at Chiromo makes it probable that the work of the U.M.C.A. will soon have to include in its sphere a large part of the Lower Shiré.

There are 7 European stations and about 167 schools with 6,475 scholars. The total number of adherents is 16,143. Of these 7,683 are males and 8,460 are females.

The staff consists of the bishop and 25 clergy (2 archdeacons, 14 European and 9 native clergy), 9 laymen, 16 women, and about 180 native teachers and readers.

Other missionary agencies at work in British Central Africa are the Roman Catholics (who have 10 missionary priests and 2 schools); the United Free Church of Scotland works on the west shore of the lake; the South Africa Dutch Reformed Ministers' Union in the Angoni hills west of the lake; the Church of Scotland has a large and flourishing mission at Blantyre in the Shiré region south of the lake, and the Zambesi Industrial Mission works west and north-west of Blantyre. All these societies (omitting the U.M.C.A. and the R.C. Missions) report 376 stations and out-stations, 160 missionaries, 977 native workers, 670 schools with 48,000 scholars, 17 hospitals and dispensaries, and 14,000 professed Christians.

Bishops:—

Wilfrid Bird Hornby, 1892 (resigned 1894).

Chauncy Maples, 1895.

John Edward Hine, 1899; tr. 1901.

Gerard Trower, 1902; (tr. N. W. Australia, 1909).

Thomas Carthew Fisher (1910).

Northern Rhodesia, 1909.—The diocese of Northern Rhodesia was founded in 1910 by the Universities' Mission. The Right Rev. J. E. Hine D.D. (Bishop of Zanzibar, 1901-1909, Bishop of Nyasaland 1899-1901) was appointed first bishop, and he selected the township of Livingstone, Victoria Falls, as his temporary headquarters. In 1911 missionaries were at work at these centres; Livingstone (N.W. Rhodesia), Mapanzas (N.W. Rhodesia) and Fort Jameson (N.E. Rhodesia).

The population of Northern Rhodesia is estimated at half a million, including a considerable and increasing number of Europeans who are

settled in the country in connection with the Government and mining and farming operations.

In the high lands the climate is reported to be healthy. Bishop Hine's staff at present (1911) consists of three priests, and four laymen. Other missionaries, Roman Catholics, Dutch Reformed Church, London Missionary Society, Free Church of Scotland, and French Protestants are at work in the country. The languages have been studied by Mr. A. C. Madan (formerly of the Universities' Mission) and handbooks compiled by him are obtainable at the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Bishop:—

John Edward Hine, 1909 (cons. 1899).

Uganda, 1884.—This diocese was originally included in the one called Eastern Equatorial Africa. In 1899 it was divided into two portions. The interior portion, comprising Uganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Kavirondo, and all the countries then within the boundaries of the Uganda Protectorate, was formed into the diocese of Uganda.

The Uganda Mission was commenced in 1877 by missionaries of the C.M.S. It was not, however, until 1882 that the first baptism took place. European missionaries (1911) ordained, 39; laymen, 12; married women, 35; single women, 28. Four of these are doctors and ten are trained nurses. African agents ordained, 38; laymen, 2,111; women, 253. The baptised Christians now (1911) number 71,038, the communicants 19,527.

The work of the native Church is entirely self-

supporting. All the clergy and lay workers are maintained by native grants. All churches and schools are built, repaired and maintained by the natives themselves. There are about 1,077 churches and other buildings used for Church services in the diocese. There are training institutions and 147 schools, with 47,424 names on their books. Nearly 120,000 visits of out-patients were recorded at the hospitals and dispensaries in 1910, and 2,536 in-patients were received.

The number of baptisms during 1910 was 4,621 (including 2,916 adults).

Bishops:—

James Hannington, 1884.

Henry Perrot Parker, 1886.

Alfred Robert Tucker, 1890 (resigned, 1911).

John Jamieson Willis, 1912.

Mombasa, 1898.—The diocese of Mombasa includes almost all the British East African Protectorate, and all German East Africa except the area covered by the Universities' Mission of Zanzibar. East of 38° Long. East and South of 8° Lat. South.

The population of the British East African Protectorate is estimated at 4,000,000. There may be more than this number in German East Africa.

The British Protectorate was proclaimed on 19th November, 1890. Mombasa, has a popula-

tion of about 29,000, of whom nearly 200 are Europeans. Nairobi, the headquarters of British East African Government and central station of the Uganda railway, has a population of about 13,000, of whom about 600 are Europeans. There are also hundreds of European farmers in the neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Missionary Agencies.—The missionary agencies other than the C.M.S. at work in the British East African Protectorate, are the Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland, the United Methodist

Free Churches, the Africa Inland Mission (American), the German Lutheran and Swedish Mission.

Anglican missionary work is carried on by the C.M.S. There is an English chaplain at Nairobi, part of whose stipend is paid by the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Church adherents, African, number over 3,000. There are 117 schools and about 5,000 scholars receiving Church teaching. There are

21 clergy (including 3 natives), 8 laymen (including two doctors), 19 single women, and 20 married women (including one doctor), 12 permanent churches, 15 mission rooms, 108 native lay workers, and there are more than 1,000 native communicants.

There is a large European and Eurasian population which is ever increasing.

Bishop :—

William George Peel, 1899.

Mauritius, 1854.—This see is coextensive with the colonies of Mauritius with its dependencies and the Seychelles, which comprise 149 islands, many of these being barren rocks, whilst others are inhabited only by one or two families. These islands are widely scattered over the Southern Indian Ocean, the two centres of the diocese, namely, Mauritius and Seychelles, being about 1,000 miles distant from one another. The whole are included within the Southern tropic, and communication between the different islands is slow, costly and infrequent. The actual area of land is only about 1,400 square miles, of which Mauritius itself contains 714. The population amounts to about 390,000, of whom 373,000 are in the island of Mauritius. These are made up of English, French, Creoles, Malagasy, Africans, Arabs, Chinese and British Indians; the last are by far the most numerous, numbering 260,000. The population of the Seychelles Archipelago is over 17,000, and of the other scattered islets about 3,500. The death-rate of Mauritius is considerably higher than the birth-rate, and the density of its inhabitants is only maintained by the constant arrival of fresh batches of coolies from India.

The estimated number of Church members is 8,274, of whom more than 2,000 are Indians, and more than 3,000 belong to the Seychelles. The communicants are estimated at 1,954. There are 34 churches and chapels, besides schools in which services are held. For the regular Sunday services (upwards of 60 in

number and conducted in 6 different languages) the Church has, besides the bishop, 19 clergy in Mauritius and the Seychelles. Nine are on the Government establishment. There are 14 lay readers and catechists.

There are 22 day and 16 Sunday schools, containing 3,200 scholars; among these are many heathen. A theological training college has been organised to replace the one which was blown down by the cyclone of 1892, into which five students have been admitted. The course will be for three years.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.: Bambous, Des Anguilles, Mahebourg Pailles, Port Louis, Rose Hill, Souillac, S. Pierre, Seychelles, Vacoas, Verdun.

The work of the S.P.G. in this diocese began in 1843. Port Louis is the headquarters of mission work.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European 2, native 5.

The C.M.S. has withdrawn from work in the diocese but assists the bishop with a yearly grant of money which will not entirely cease until 1919.

Bishops :—

Vincent William Ryan, 1854.

Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, 1869.

Henry Constantine Huxtable, 1870.

Peter Sorenson Royston, 1872 (resigned 1891).

William Walsh, 1891 (resigned 1897).

Walter Ruthven Pym, 1898 (tr. 1903).

Francis Ambrose Gregory, 1904.

Madagascar, 1874.—The staff of this diocese consists of the bishop, 2 archdeacons, 6 other English priests, 1 French layman, 6 English ladies, 17 native priests, 10 native deacons, and 120 lay teachers. The work falls into two distinct branches: (1) the work in Imerina, the central province, among the Hova; (2) the east coast work among the Betsimisaraka, Antaimora and Vorimo. This latter includes a promising mission at Beforona, between Imerina and the coast, which is under the charge of a young Betsimisaraka deacon. At Antananarivo there is the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and three suburban and 17 district churches. There are also a high school, a girls' higher grade school, and a girls' boarding-house. At Ambatoharanana the Mission possesses a college and mission station with 30 district churches. There is also a thriving mission station with an excellent school and workshops at Ramainandro with 22 district churches. The coast work is more difficult than that among the Hova, as the Antaimora, Betsimisaraka, and Vorimo are much less intelligent and harder to convert. The four existing stations are: Andovoranto with Tamatave, Ambinanindrano College and mission station, Mahanoro, Mananjary. Each station has a school; the last-named station has over 200 scholars, a very large number when compared with the other coast stations. There is at Mahanoro a girls' boarding-school. In 1910 there were 127 permanent churches and mission districts, 1,521 baptisms, 4,628 communicants, and 2,342 children receiving Church teaching. The total number of baptised persons is 12,450.

The mission work has had to be readjusted to meet the requirements of the French Government. The Government, though it would probably welcome the withdrawal of English missions, does not actually interfere with the work of the Church of England and unduly restricts the development of the evangelistic work, by refus-

ing in most cases, to authorise new churches, has not otherwise withheld reasonable liberty of action. Many schools have, however, been suppressed, and there is much vexatious interference in educational matters. The apparent progress of the work is much slower, and the cost of it much greater, than in former years.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

Antananarivo (Cathedral)	Tapiatady
Ambanidja	Andovoranto
Antsararay	Tamatave
Anjainaminavola	Manarintsoa
Ambatoharanana	Beforona
Amboatany	Mahanoro
Ambohimanga	Vatomandry
Anjazafohy	Ambinanindrano
Malaza	Befotaka
Morarano	Marolambo
Andriananjoky	Mananjary
Ramainandro	Vohimasina
Ambatofotsy	Sahavato

The population of English-speaking people is 100; that of other than English-speaking people, 2,800,000.

The headquarters of the Mission in this diocese is Antananarivo, where the S.P.G. has been working since 1866.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: the bishop, European clergy, 8, native clergy, 29. Women Workers connected with S.P.G.: European 7, native 9.

There are 4 other societies, not connected with the Anglican Church, working at Antananarivo. The greater part of the missionary work in the central province is carried on by the London Missionary Society.

Work is also carried on by native missionaries supported by the S.P.G. at Beforona and the Forest, Befotaka, Anjazafohy, Vatomandry, Amboatany, Malaza, Tamatave, Vohimasina, Ambohimanga, Morarano, Ankadiefajoro, Anjanaminavola, Mananjary, Vohimasina and other stations.

Bishops:—

Robert Kestell Kestell-Cornish, 1874.

George Lanchester King, 1899.



The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

Nº XXIII.

INDIA IN DIOCESES

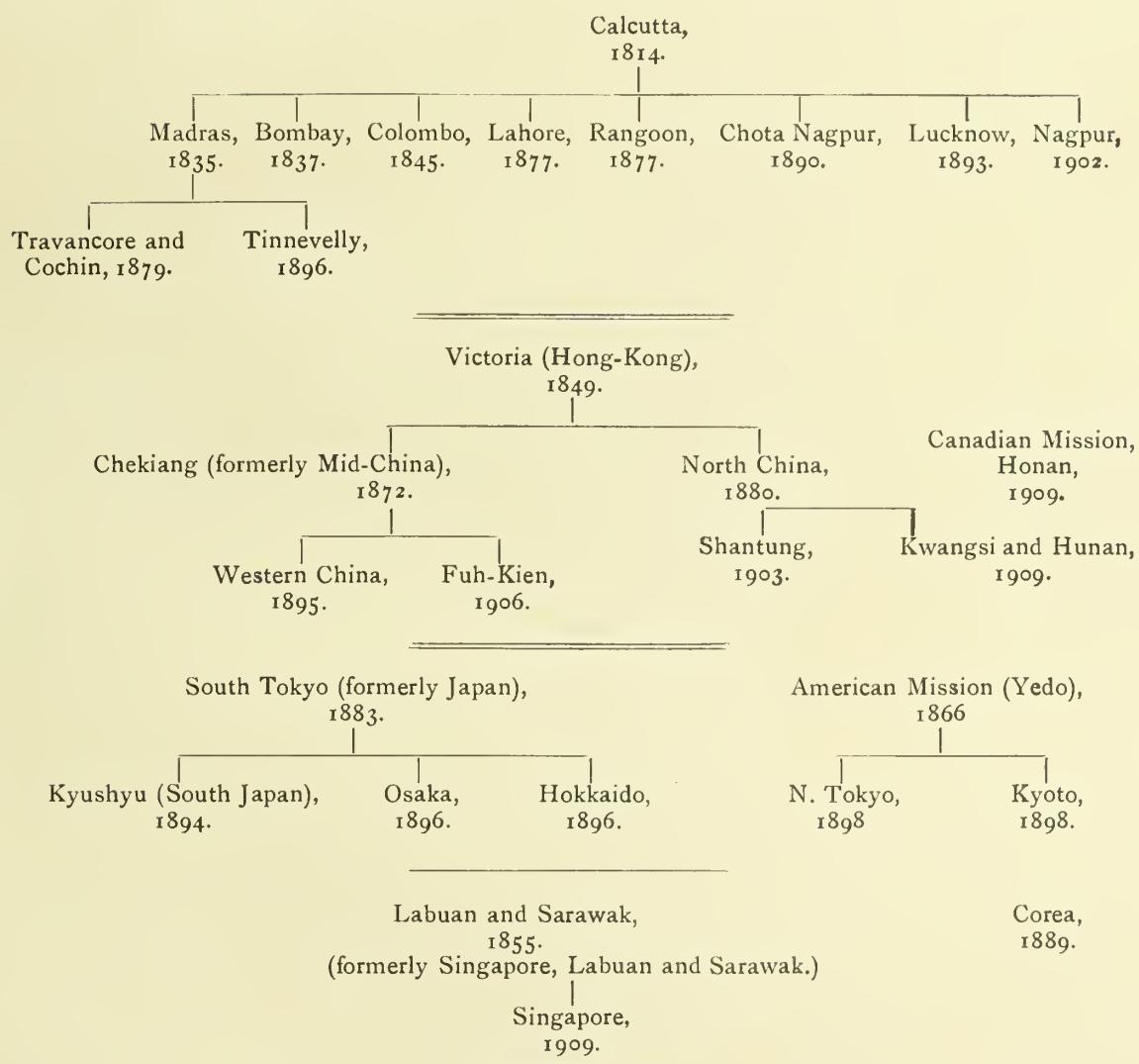
0 50 100 200 300 400

Scale of Miles.



ASIA.

ANGLICAN BISHOPRICS IN ASIA.



There is good reason to believe that Syrian missionaries visited India before the end of the second century. The Syrian Church, which numbers about 600,000, is now confined to the Malabar district of Southern India. In the sixteenth century St. Francis Xavier started work in Southern India which has been carried on ever since.

The first non-Roman Mission to India (after the Reformation)—*viz.*, that begun by the Danish Lutherans, Ziegenbalgh and Plutscho, at Tranquebar in 1706—originated from the example of the S.P.G. in America. Its object at the outset was promoted by the Society, and it was largely assisted by the S.P.C.K., to whose care many of its stations were afterwards transferred. Independently of this the S.P.C.K. began a mission of its own in Madras in 1728. This, with the adopted missions and others subsequently opened by the S.P.C.K. in Southern India, were carried on for nearly 100 years by German Lutheran missionaries.

Soon after the foundation of the bishopric of Calcutta in 1814, the S.P.G. extended its operations to that country by undertaking, in 1818, the establishment of Bishop's College, near Calcutta. Its first two missionaries (the Rev. Dr. W. H. Mill and Mr. J. H. Alt) arrived in February, 1821, and the college, opened in 1824,

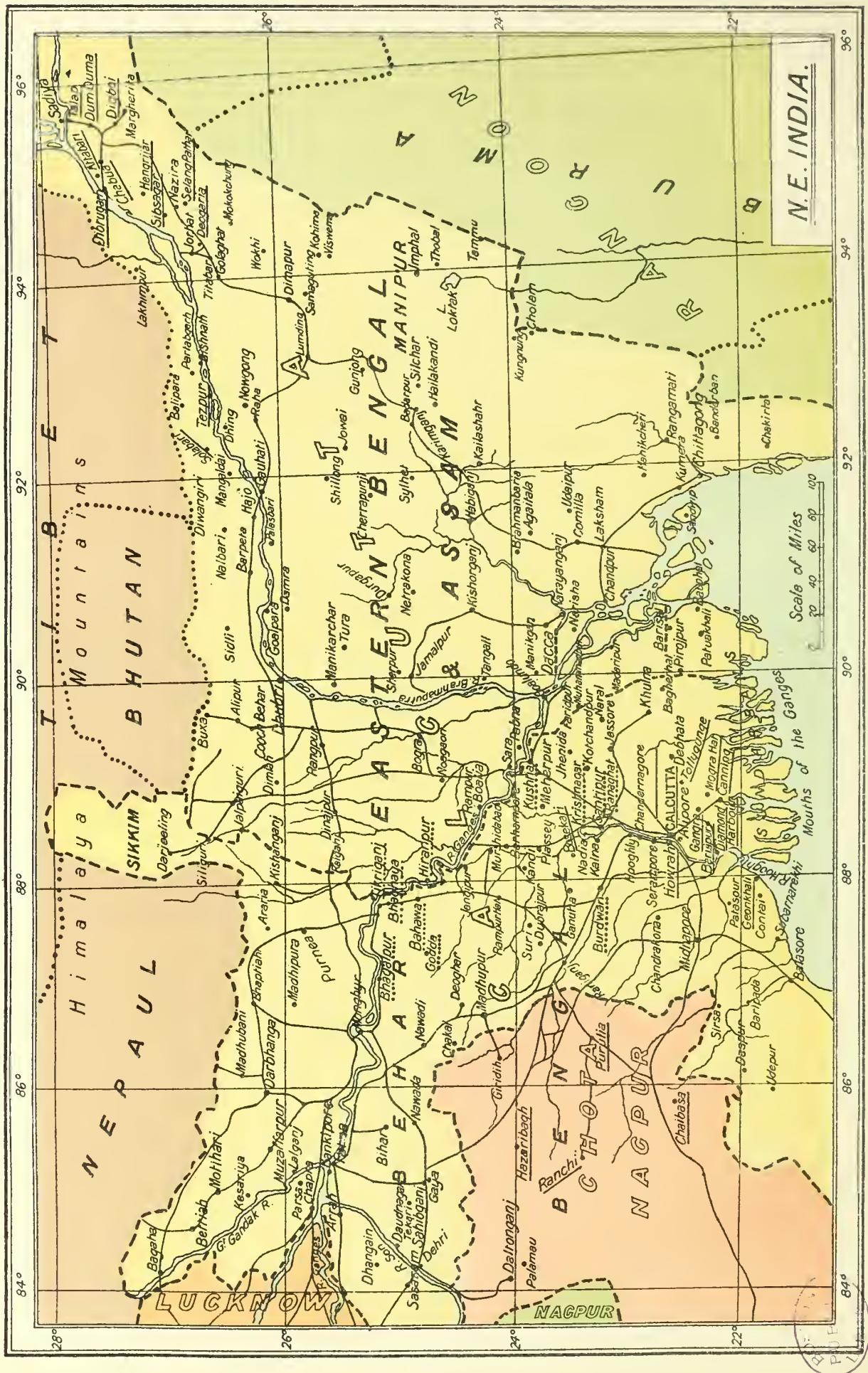
became the centre of active missionary operations in Bengal.

The fields since occupied by the S.P.G. in Asia have been: Bombay Presidency in 1830, the North-Western Provinces 1833, the Central Provinces 1846, Assam 1851, the Punjab 1854, Burma 1859, Cashmere 1866, Ajmere 1881, Ceylon 1840, Borneo 1848, the Straits Settlements 1856, China 1863, Japan 1873, Corea 1889, Manchuria 1892, Siam 1903.

During the period 1820-1910 the Society expended £3,197,079, and employed 871 ordained missionaries in Asia. At the present time its work there is being carried on in 17 dioceses, its expenditure in 1910 being £98,637, and the number of its ordained missionaries 318, including 157 natives, 61 laymen (35 natives), 215 women.

The total population of India, including Burma, according to the census of 1911, is 315,132,537, which includes 217,586,920 Hindus, 3,014,466 Sikhs, 1,248,182 Jains, 10,721,449 Buddhists, 100,100 Parsis, 66,623,412 Mohammedans, 10,295,168 Animists, 20,980 Jews, 3,876,196 Christians.

For a further statement in regard to the Christian population of India, see page 102.



INDIA.

PROVINCE OF CALCUTTA.

Calcutta.—This diocese was founded in 1814. It then included all India and Australia, and out of its original area all the dioceses of the province have been successively separated. It now comprises the Province of Bengal (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), and the Province of Assam. The languages spoken, besides English and Urdu, are Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Nepali, and Assamese, with their dialects; Santali, Khasi, and many other non-Aryan languages. With the exception of Darjiling in the Himalayas, and of Shillong in the Khasi Hills, nearly the whole diocese consists of great river valleys or plains, and a large proportion of it is subject to annual floods. The population of the diocese in 1891 was 110,376,000 of whom 58,821 are English-speaking.

In the city of Calcutta, with its eight recognised districts or parishes, the work is very much like parish work in England, and is worked on parochial lines, with parish schools, boarding schools, etc., Fort William only being a purely military charge. Here are also established the headquarters of the mission work, with Bishop's College and the Oxford brotherhood, and the C.M.S. Divinity School. But the immense majority of the population—both of Bengal and of Assam—live in villages, and there are few large towns. Only Patna, which includes the cantonment of Dinapur and the important civil station

of Bankipur, has more than 160,000 inhabitants Dacca and Gaya are the only other places which reach half that number. The work of the Church, therefore, both among Europeans and among Indians, is much scattered. There are 21 chaplains (belonging to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Bengal), whose primary duty is to minister to troops and to servants of Government, but of whom several have charge of city parishes and of the institutions in them. Besides the places in which they reside, the chaplains visit about 30 smaller towns and settlements (out-stations). They minister altogether to about 5,000 soldiers and soldiers' families (the chief military stations being Calcutta, with Barrackpur and Dum Dum, Darjiling and Dinapur), and to about 10,000 civilians. They are entirely maintained by Government. Government makes further grants (Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month) in aid of the ministrations of 14 other clergy, who minister in 16 principal stations and about 60 out-stations. These, with 8 others who are unaided by Government, minister to about 5,000 persons. Among the most important groups are the indigo-planters of Bihar, the tea-planters of Darjiling and of Assam, and the ever-increasing railway population. These furnish large congregations in at least six or seven places besides Calcutta. The principal mission districts are

those of the Sunderbuns, in S. Calcutta (S.P.G.); Nadiya (C.M.S.) and Burrisal (O.M.), in Bengal; in Santalia (C.M.S.); and in the tea districts of Assam (S.P.G.).

There are 14 clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 9 of whom are Indians, 48 in connection with the C.M.S., 23 of whom are natives and 13 supported by the Oxford Mission to Calcutta. There is one woman worker supported by the S.P.G. at the Milman School, Calcutta.

The S.P.G. has worked in the diocese since 1821.

The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was founded in 1880 with a view more particularly to work among the educated natives of Calcutta, especially those attending Calcutta University. It maintains hostels for students at Calcutta and Dacca and undertakes mission work of various kinds in and round Burrisal east of Calcutta. In addition to the 13 clergy belonging to the mission there are 2 laymen and 6 sisters belonging to it.

Institutions: *Bishop's College, Calcutta* was founded in 1819 by Dr. Middleton, first Bishop of Calcutta. It is under the control of the S.P.G. It was designed by its founder to be a missionary institution and to promote the spread of the Christian religion in India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrine and discipline of the Church in order to their becoming preachers, catechists or schoolmasters, or for their preparations for Holy Orders. It is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

The Bishop's College School, which is under the control of the Principal of Bishop's College, is intended to provide for native Christian boys an education up to the standard of the Calcutta University entrance examination.

C.M.S. work.—Two English missionaries were sent to Calcutta in 1816, Buedwan was occupied in 1817, Krishnagar (Nadiya) in 1831,

and Bhagalpur in 1850. Great interest was aroused by a movement in the Nadiya district in 1838, when 3,000 persons forsook heathenism and 900 were baptised in the presence of Bishop Daniel Wilson. Work among the Santals, an aboriginal tribe, was begun at Hiranpur in 1860. The C.M.S. is now working at the following stations: Calcutta and out-stations, Burdwan, Krishnagar, Chupra, Bohirgachi, Ranabanda, Kapasdanga, Ratnapur, Bollobhpur, Bhabarpura, Joginda, Santirajpur, Kushtia, Meliapota, Solo, Balinrah, Santalia—Taljhari, Barharwa, Barheit, Hiranpur, Santalpur and Talpahari, Bhagaya, Godda, Behar—Bhagalpur, Jamalpur.

It supports 48 clergy in the diocese.

The C.M.S. Divinity School was first established at Krishnagar in 1878 and removed to Calcutta in 1880. It trains students as catechists and evangelists, and for Holy Orders.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

CALCUTTA: St. Saviour's (Bengali, Tamil, and Hindustani). Thakurpukur, Diamond Harbour, Geonkhalli and Burrisal.

SUNDERBUNS: Barriopore, Canning, Mogra Hât, Kharri, Tollygunge and Ghangra.

ASSAM: Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Titabar, Silchar, Solabari.

Bishops :—

Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, 1814.

Reginald Heber, 1823.

John Thomas James, 1827.

John Matthias Turner, 1829.

Daniel Wilson, 1832.

George Edward Lynch Cotton, 1858.

Robert Milman, 1867.

Edward Ralph Johnson, 1876 (resigned 1898).

James Edward Cowell Welldon, 1898 (resigned 1901).

Reginald Stephen Copleston, 1902 (cons. 1875).

Sind. Outside this area, which measures 200,000 square miles, the bishop's charge extends to the Aurungabad district of the Hyderabad

Bombay, 1833.—This diocese was separated from that of Calcutta. It comprises the whole Presidency of Bombay except the Province of



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

100 80 60 40 20 0

Scale of Miles

S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus _____ Other C. of E. Mission Stations thus _____

State, a small portion of Rajputana, and Aden in Arabia.

The total population in 1901 was about 25,500,000 (including feudatory states, Aden, etc.). English-speaking, about 40,000. About 20,000,000 are Hindus, about 4,500,000 Mussulmans, 78,000 Parsis, 11,000 Jews, and 216,000 Christians, who show an advance of 29 per cent. on the number registered in 1891.

About 106,000 are Roman Catholics, a large portion of these being immigrants from Portuguese territory, and many others tracing their Christianity back to the labours of St. Francis Xavier and his companions. The total population belonging to the Anglican communion was returned in the census of 1901 as 35,614; but it is not possible to treat this return as more than approximately complete, a considerable number of persons having returned themselves as "Protestants," and there being nothing to show to what denomination they belong.

Work of the Anglican Communion.—There are 84 clergy in the diocese, of whom 25 are Government chaplains, 3 belong to the Additional Clergy Society, 1 harbour chaplain, and the remainder are working in connection with C.M.S., S.P.G. and the Cowley Fathers. There are 23 Indian clergy.

The work of the clergy is strengthened by the assistance of 386 Women Workers and of the Wantage and All Saints' Sisterhoods, and of women who are working in connection with the C.M.S.

The Cowley Brotherhood has houses in Bombay and Poona. In Bombay the community hold the incumbency of St. Peter's Mazagaon, a poor European district; this is the centre of the Society's work, while the work carried on at Umarkhadi, close by, is entirely missionary. Their work at Poona is of a purely missionary character. The Wantage Sisterhood opened a branch at Poona in 1877, and are settled near the Cowley Mission at Panch Howd. They have charge of several large schools, both for European and Indian girls,

and are also responsible for the nursing at the Sassoon General Hospital at Poona.

The All Saints' Sisterhood (1878) helps the Society in its work in Bombay, both amongst Europeans and Indians, and has charge of the nursing at the largest native hospital.

The C.M.S. has stations at Bombay, Nasik, Poona, Malegaon, Manmad and Aurungabad. Their most flourishing mission is at Nasik, where medical and industrial work are well to the fore.

The S.P.G. began work in this diocese in 1830, and now has centres at Bombay, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Hubli, Gadag and Dapoli.

At the present moment 21 clergy are scattered over the diocese carrying on the Society's work at the six different stations. Eleven of the 29 clergy are Indians. Women Workers, 21.

The Ahmadnagar Mission is the largest of the Anglican missions in the diocese, and 9 clergy, 1 layman, 16 women, 14 catechists, 13 readers and 85 schoolmasters are engaged in the work. At Ahmadnagar and its out-stations—Miri, Kargao, Rahuri and Sonai—there are 16 European Women Workers and 18 Indian teachers connected with the S.P.G., many of these being attached to St. Monica's Mission, Ahmadnagar. These are engaged in educational, evangelistic and parochial work. There are 14 boarding schools, 64 day schools, and about 2,217 children are under Christian instruction. There is an important industrial school at Ahmadnagar. In this school Christian lads and men are trained to become carpenters, smiths, cane workers and tailors, but, owing to the recent difficulties about obtaining a superintendent, the numbers have fallen and its efficiency decreased.

A large number of the Society's schools are inspected and aided by Government.

The S.P.G. work at Bombay is carried on in three distinct languages. At Holy Trinity Church and the Indo-British Institution the work is carried on entirely in English, while at St. Paul's Church the services are conducted in Urdu, and the efforts of the workers are centred

amongst the Mohammedans, of whom there are 175,000 in Bombay.

Besides these two branches of the work in Bombay, an Indian priest is working amongst Tamil Christians, and has an out-station with church and school at Dharavi, about 10 miles from Bombay.

At Kolhapur the Mission Press does good work and its Christian apprentices get good places from it. The Anson School for girls flourishes. Evangelistic work is attempted in the neighbourhood.

At Dapoli the work is chiefly educational, and it has one of the best high schools in the Presidency.

At Hubli and Betgeri (Gadag) the work has made a good start amongst the Canarese population. There are churches and schools in both places. At Betgeri is St. Augustine's College for ordinands and candidates for the position of catechist through which more than half the Indian clergy and catechists pass.

Madras, 1835.—This diocese was founded by letters patent from King William IV. on June 13, 1835. It is coterminous with the Presidency of Madras. The bishopric of Tinnevelly and Madura is legally part of the diocese of Madras, but for all practical purposes is an independent see. The population of the Presidency is 44,503,159. The Bishop of Madras has jurisdiction also in the native States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the Province of Coorg. Tamil, Telugu, Malayan, Tulu, Canarese, Hindustani, Mahratti and some aboriginal dialects are spoken within the diocese and jurisdiction. There are in the diocese and Coorg (excluding Tinnevelly and Madura) and in the native States of Hyderabad and Mysore, about 83,233 adherents of the Church of England; of these 28,943 are Europeans and Eurasians, and 44,507 are baptised Indians and 9,053 are catechumens. There are about 4,000 European and Eurasian, and 15,997 native communicants. There are in all under the Bishop of Madras 148 clergy—viz., 38 Europeans and 110 Indians.

The C.M.S. started work in Bombay in 1820. In 1832 the work was extended to Nasik; Junnar was occupied in 1843, Malegaon 1848, Aurungabad 1860, Poona 1882, and Manmad 1901.

At the following stations the work is assisted by the S.P.G.:—

BOMBAY—	AHMADNAGAR—(<i>cont.</i>)
Holy Trinity	Sonai
Hindustani Mission	Miri
Kamatipura (Tamil)	Rahuri
Dharavi (Tamil)	Karegao
KOLHAPUR—	DAPOLI—
Kagal	BETGERI-GADAG—
AHMADNAGAR—	Hubli
Headquarters and Ghats	Dharwar

Bishops :—

- Thomas Carr, 1835.
- John Harding, 1851.
- Henry Alexander Douglas, 1869.
- Louis George Mylne, 1876 (resigned 1897).
- James Macarthur, 1898 (resigned 1903).
- Walter Ruthven Pym, 1903 (cons. 1898).
- Edwin James Palmer, 1908.

In the S.P.G. mission schools there are about 11,278 native scholars, of whom about 2,368 boys and 1,210 girls are Christians.

The S.P.G. began work in the Madras diocese in 1825. The society has a theological college in Madras, a college and high school at Trichinopoly and a high school at Tanjore. The Nandyal Training College trains the mission agents for the Telugu Missions.¹ Work amongst women was begun at Nandyal in 1909. The Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, is for European and Eurasian boys.

Clergy: European clergy 23 (wholly supported by S.P.G.), native clergy 33 (partly supported by S.P.G., partly by native Church). Women Workers connected with S.P.G.: European 10, native 25. In Madras City there are many women workers connected with the Eurasian Settlement Mission, also 1 English and 7 teachers at St. Ebba's Boarding School for Girls. There are 1 European and several native teachers at Tanjore and 3 Europeans and other native teachers at Trichinopoly.

¹ Cf. Hibbert-Ware's "Christian Missions in the Telugu Country," S.P.G. 2s. net.



The C.M.S. supports 16 European clergy and 32 native clergy in this diocese.

There are 14 other societies, unconnected with the Anglican Church, working in Madras.

Stations assisted by S.P.G. :—

FIRST DIVISION	SECOND DIVISION	SECOND DIVISION (<i>cont.</i>)	THIRD DIVISION
Trichinopoly	Secunderabad	Madras St. Thomé	Proddatur
Irungalur	Bolarum	„ Egmore	Mutyalapad
Mettupatti	Yellandu	„ Vepery, St. Paul's	Kalasapad
Annamangalam	Chudderghaut	„ Sembium	Giddalur
Pudukotai	Bellary	Coimbatore	Nandyal
Tanjore	Bangalore	Salem	Kurnool
Vedaripuram	Kolar	Madras Theological College	Nandyal Training College
Kumbakonam	Cuddalore	St. Ebba's School	and Parish
Canendagudi and Aneiccadu	Villupuram—Pondicherry		
Negapatam	Madras—Church of Good		
Nangur—Tranquebar	Shepherd		

Bishops :—

Daniel Corrie, 1835.

George Trevor Spencer, 1837.

Thomas Dealtry, 1849.

Frederick Gell, 1861.

Henry Whitehead, 1899.

Travancore and Cochin, 1879.—This diocese is coterminous with the two native States from which it takes its name. The population of Travancore, the larger State of the two, is 2,952,157, and that of Cochin 812,025, making a total of 3,764,182. The combined area is 8,452 square miles, showing an average density of 506 persons to the square mile.

The number of Christians in this area, according to the census of 1901, is 895,626, or nearly one-fourth of the whole population. Details are given below. The jurisdiction of the bishop is the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin.

The Europeans and Eurasians number 3,572, of whom many belong to the Roman Church, most of the remainder being members of the Church of England.

The native members of the Anglican Church number 48,412; catechumens 4,884; clergy, Europeans 12 and 36 Indian. During the year 1908 there were 2,148 infant and 1,400 adult baptisms; 13,921 communicants and 5,965 Sunday scholars.

Church work.—There are two chaplaincies among Europeans and Eurasians. The chaplaincy of Trevandrum, the capital of Travancore, including the out-station of Quilon, is supported by a grant from the Government of India, supplemented by subscriptions from the European residents. The chaplaincy of Cochin is included

in this episcopal jurisdiction by arrangements with the Bishop of Madras; it includes the out-station of Munnar on the High Range, a planting district, and is supported by a grant from the Colonial and Continental Church Society, supplemented by subscriptions from the residents. Missionaries minister to the smaller European communities.

The missionary operations of the diocese are conducted by the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. The former maintains 11 ordained missionaries and the latter 8 women missionaries. The native Church is gradually becoming self-supporting, though it still receives financial help from the C.M.S.; it maintains 31 Indian clergy for pastoral duties and 25 evangelists and a diocesan missioner. It has also 7 Anglo-vernacular and 207 vernacular schools. By its missionary association the native Church supports a clergyman and a few evangelists and teachers for work among the heathen.

Some of the institutions in the diocese are: the Cambridge Nicholson Institution for training candidates for Holy Orders and evangelists and teachers; the C.M.S. College of Kottayam, affiliated to the University of Madras; the Buchanan Institution, for training female teachers; the Baker Memorial High School for Girls; the C.M.S. Press at Kottayam; the Christian Literature Society and Malayalam Religious Tract

Society ; the Mission to the Jews on the Malabar Coast ; the Diocesan Education Fund ; high schools at Trichur and Mavelikara ; boys' and girls' boarding schools at Tiruvella, Trichur and Kunnankulam ; an industrial school for boys at Kottayam ; leper asylums at Alleppey ; and the Diocesan Sunday School Union.

The S.P.C.K. gives assistance by way of scholarships for students and grants for vernacular Prayer Book revision and various publications. The Madras Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society undertakes the publication and revision of Bibles in the vernacular. A diocesan conference is held annually in August. The Pro-Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity is at Kottayam, where the bishop resides.

The native members of the ancient Syrian Church, under the Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, number about 204,000, and those of the Reformed, or St. Thomas, Syrian Church under its own Metropolitan, about 50,000. Those owing allegiance to the Church of Rome number, according

to the Syrian rite, about 290,000, and according to the Latin rite, about 233,000. Those under the East Syrian Patriarch (or the Catholicos of the East) number from 10,000 to 30,000 ; their exact number is not known. Their chief station is Trichur. All these Churches are administered by 11 native, 1 Chaldean, and 3 European bishops.

Missionary work was begun by the C.M.S. in 1816. For 20 years it was carried on mainly with a view to the reform of the ancient Malabar Syrian Church. Since 1837 the missionaries have laboured independently. Alleppey was occupied in 1816, Cottayam and Cochin 1817, Mavelikara in 1839.

There are about 70,000 Christians in connection with the London Missionary Society in South Travancore.

Bishops :—

John Martindale Speechly, 1879.

Edward Noel Hodges, 1889 (resigned 1905).

Charles Hope Gill, 1905.

Tinnevelly and Madura, 1896.—This bishopric is legally part of the diocese of Madras, but the bishop, who holds a commission from the Bishop of Madras, has a free hand, and appeals from him can only be made to the Metropolitan. The bishopric includes the two collectorates of Tinnevelly and Madura, in the extreme south of India. Population, about 4,000,000. Europeans are very few in number, chiefly Government officials. Native Christians of the Church of England, 92,000. Both the S.P.G. and C.M.S. support Missions in the diocese. The former occupies the eastern, the latter the western, side of the district. There are S.P.G. schools at Tuticorin and at Ramnad for boys and girls, a high school for girls, two training institutions for teachers, an art industrial school, and orphanages at Nazareth.

The work of the S.P.G. in Tinnevelly dates from 1825. The bishopric was in part endowed by the S.P.G.

The S.P.G. support 7 dispensaries or hospitals ; the C.M.S. 1 dispensary.

There is a theological training class at Nazareth.

The S.P.G. and C.M.S. have itinerating evangelistic bands which carry on mission work in the different villages.

There is an institution for the deaf and dumb at Palamcottah.

There are lace schools at Nazareth, Idaiyangudi, Kudenkulam and Ramnad belonging to the S.P.G.

The C.M.S. has a college at Tinnevelly, the Sarah Tucker College for girls at Palamcottah, and high schools at Palamcottah, Mengnampuram and Sriyilliputhur. There is also a theological school (C.M.S.) at Palamcottah.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy, 4 ; Indian clergy (partly supported by S.P.G.), 39. Women Workers, 7.

The C.M.S. supports 9 European clergy and 40 Indian clergy in this diocese.



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus _____ Other C. of E. Mission Stations thus.....

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

TINNEVELLY—

Tuticorin
Idaiyangudi
Radhapuram
Naglapuram
Puthiamputhur
Nazareth
Mudalur
Christianagram
Sawyerpuram
Pudukotai
Tinnevelly evangelistic work

TINNEVELLY—(cont.)
Sawyerpuram Secondary School
Victoria Girls' School
RAMNAD—
Ramnad District
Ramnad Town
Mudukulathur
Paramagudi
Kilanjani
Rajasingamangalam
Keelakarai
Pamban

Bishops :—

Robert Caldwell, 1877-91. }
Edward Sargent, 1877-90. }
Samuel Morley, 1896 (resigned 1903).
Arthur Acheson Williams, 1905.

Lahore, 1877.—This diocese was founded in 1877 as a memorial to Bishop Milman, who died when on a visitation in the Punjab. It consists of the Punjab (and its dependencies), taken from the diocese of Calcutta, and Sindh taken from Bombay, together with Beluchistan and Kashmir. The population is not less than 34,000,000, of whom rather more than half are Mohammedans. There are about 37,000 English-speaking people. The first bishop was Dr. Valpy French. The Cathedral Church of the Resurrection was consecrated on 25th January, 1887. The number of clergy is 115, of whom 33 are Government chaplains, and 8 are engaged in pastoral or educational work among Europeans. There are 58 clergy (17 are Indians) in connection with the C.M.S., and 15 (2 are Indians) in connection with the S.P.G. There are also 36 European Women Workers in connection with the S.P.G.

The Cambridge Mission to Delhi is also in connection with the S.P.G.¹

This mission to North India was originated in 1877, with the object of carrying on educational and evangelistic work. *St. Stephen's College* prepares students (now about 150) for the degree examinations of the Punjab University. New college buildings were opened in 1891 and again in 1908, and there are hostels for both Christian and non-Christian students. *St. Stephen's High School* and the branch schools (with about 850 pupils) are also under the charge of the mission, and a boarding house for Christian boys (about 40) adjoins the S.P.G. Mission House which is

the headquarters of the Brotherhood of the Cambridge Mission. There is also an hostel for non-Christian boys whose parents live in the country. The mission is responsible for services in Urdu in St. Stephen's Church, and for the pastoral charge of the native Christians. A second church has been consecrated, called "Holy Trinity," for the use of native Christians, in another part of Delhi; also one in the town of Karnál, and a small one in the village of Fatehpur. Classes are held for the instruction of catechists, schoolmasters, etc. Evangelistic work among Hindus and Mohammedans is carried on in Delhi and in other parts of the South Punjab. There is an industrial boarding school at Gurgaon, where about 50 pupils are taught shoemaking, tailoring, or carpentry.

Nine missionaries are stationed at Delhi and two at Rohtak. Two hospitals for women and children (St. Stephen's at Delhi and St. Elizabeth's at Karnál), and a dispensary at Rewari, are carried on by 5 women doctors; also girls' schools and Zenana teaching in various parts of the mission district, by other ladies who are in part supported by S.P.G. The S.P.G. annual grant to the diocese is about £3,000.

Society of St. Hilda, Lahore.—This Society consists of deaconesses, licensed workers and probationers. The Society is affiliated to the S.P.G. It has charge of the Cathedral High School for girls and of several other schools in the diocese.

St John's Divinity School, Lahore, was established in 1870 by the late Bishop French in

¹Cf. "The Story of the Delhi Mission." S.P.G. 2s. net.

connection with the C.M.S. Its object is to prepare candidates for ordination.

The S.P.G. began missionary work at Delhi in 1852. This was temporarily interrupted by the Mutiny, but was resumed immediately afterwards. Work was started at Karnál in 1862, at Riwari in 1883.

The C.M.S. began work in the Punjab in 1851 soon after its annexation. Amritsar was occupied in 1851, Peshawar in 1855, Multan 1856, Srinagar 1864, Lahore 1867. Work was

commenced at Kotgurh prior to the annexation of the Punjab. In the valley of Kashmir a medical mission was started in 1865. Mission work in Sindh (which is also in the diocese of Lahore) was begun in 1850. Karachi was occupied in 1850, Hyderabad in 1856, and Sukkur in 1887.

Bishops :—

- Thomas Valpy French, 1877.
- Henry James Mathew, 1888.
- George Alfred Lefroy, 1899.

Chota Nagpur, 1890.—The diocese of Chota Nagpur is situated in the Province of Bengal, and comprises the whole of the old political Division¹ known by that name. Its nearest point is 200 miles west of Calcutta. The population of 5,500,000 is made up of Hindus, Mussulmans and aboriginal tribes.

Missionary work in this diocese was started in 1845 by Lutheran missionaries from Berlin. The S.P.G. commenced work in 1869.

Ranchi is the cathedral town and is the centre of the Society's work in the surrounding district, in which there are over 16,000 Christians scattered over 16 parishes. There are also boarding schools for boys and girls, and 2 hospitals. There are 34 clergy in the diocese, of whom 22 are Indians.

The Dublin University Mission to Chota Nagpur was founded in 1891. It was to consist of graduates of the University of Dublin who should live in community and work under the S.P.G., with the Bishop of Chota Nagpur as their Visitor. The Mission also includes lady associates, who work with the sanction of the bishop under the direction of the Head of the Mission. The centre of its work is at Hazaribagh which lies in the north of the diocese. A branch house was opened at Chitarpur in 1901, and another at Ranchi in 1902, but the latter was

closed in 1910, owing to lack of men, and the work was taken over by S.P.G. At Hazaribagh the Mission supports a college (with 125 students) which is affiliated to Calcutta University; and a high school with a Christian boys' hostel (118 boys) in connection with it. There are connected with the Mission 3 hospitals and 5 dispensaries.

Chaibasa is the most important mission station in the southern part of the diocese. It is the centre of educational, evangelistic, and pastoral work, which exerts an influence over a wide tract of the surrounding country.

The principal languages spoken in the diocese are Hindi, Bengali, Mundari, Santali, Ho, and Uraon.

The native Christians, almost wholly from the aboriginal tribes, number over 161,000, being an increase of more than 60 per cent. in ten years. The members of the Church of England number 18,463, Lutherans about 63,000, and Roman Catholics about 80,000.

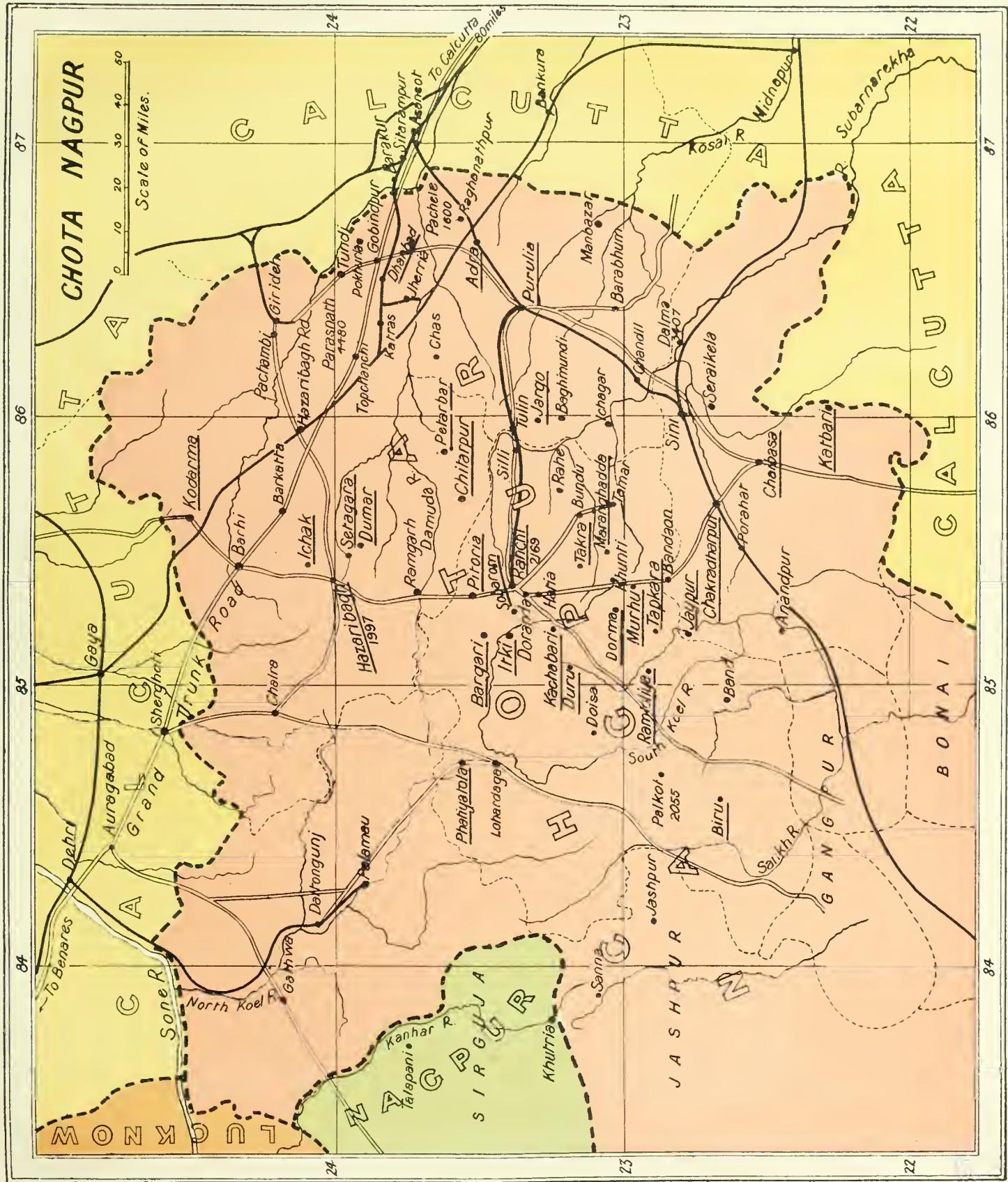
Of the 18,463 Christians in communion with the Church of England 16,135 are in the Ranchi District, 1,608 in Singhbhûm (Chaibasa), 682 in Hazaribagh, and 38 in Manbhûm. Of the 16,135 in the Ranchi district about 11,000 are Mundas, and the remainder Uraons and ex-Hindus.

In the last thirty years while the number of Christians has more than doubled (8,334 and 18,463), the native contributions have increased threefold.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.:

¹ Division is the technical name, a District is a sub-section of a Division. The boundaries of the *Division* have been altered, but the Diocese remains the same.

Nº XXXIX:



European, 15 (including 6 in the Dublin University Mission). Indian clergy not receiving any salary from S.P.G., 19. There are 11 women workers in the Dublin University Mission connected with the S.P.G., and 12 other European women workers at Ranchi, Chaibasa, and Murhu, including 4 wives of missionaries.

The S.P.G. provided £2,000 towards the episcopal endowment of this diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Ranchi	Maranghada
Phatyatoli	Tapkara
Duru	Jaipur
Kachabari	Jargo
Bargari	Ramtolya
Murhu	Chaibasa
Itki	Sitagarra
Takra	Chitarpur
Dorma	Hazaribagh
Soparom	Purulia

Bishops:—

Jabez Cornelius Whitley, 1890.

Foss Westcott, 1905.

Lucknow, 1893.—This diocese consists of the Province of Oudh and the Jhansi Division. To this, by commission from the Bishop of Calcutta, the remaining portion of the United Provinces has been added, the whole comprising an area of 112,612 square miles. The total population is about 50,000,000, of whom 102,471 are Christians (1891). The cathedral church of the diocese is at Allahabad. It was consecrated in 1887.

The S.P.G. supports 14 clergy, of whom 3 are Indians; the C.M.S. supports 47, of whom 15 are Indians. Women Workers in connection with S.P.G., 21.

The number of clergy is 92; of these 24 are Government chaplains. The diocese has a council of clergy and laity, in connection with which are Boards of Finance, of Church Extension, of Education and of Missions. The diocese has over 80 permanent churches. There are 12 unpaid diocesan lay readers, and a large number of European and Indian lay agents paid by the missionary societies.

The work of the S.P.G. in what is now the diocese of Lucknow began in 1833, when the Rev. J. Carshore was sent to undertake missionary work in Cawnpore. Work was begun in Roorki in 1861, in Banda 1873, and in Hardwar 1877. Henry Martyn's first convert was baptised by him at Cawnpore in 1810. At Rurki there is an Orphanage and two girls' schools, with branch schools at Hardwar.

¹ In 1896 the Cawnpore S.P.G. Brotherhood was

formed. Its formation has resulted in a large development of the work in and around Cawnpore. The mission work at Cawnpore includes Christ Church College, which is affiliated to the Allahabad University, and prepares students up to the M.A. standard (number on rolls, about 105); a high school with 230 pupils; St. Martin's Industrial School, where the boys are taught printing, carpentry, and brass foundry work; St. Martin's Home for Boys (number of boarders, about 60); also a class for the training of Indian catechists and clergy.

A Hospital for Women is in charge of women doctors, a Girls' Orphanage (110 boarders) and Day School and a Zenana Mission. At the hospital the staff consists of 3 European doctors and 3 nurses, and 12 Indian nurses and dispensers. There are 16 European and 30 Indian teachers connected with the Orphanage and Zenana work.

At Banda where the work is evangelistic and educational there are two schools, one for Mohammedan and one for Hindu girls, in charge of 2 Women Workers. At Karwi, an out-station of Banda, where the work is entirely evangelistic, there are 2 women workers, both of whom are native Indian deaconesses.

The S.P.G. also helps to support work at Moradabad and work amongst women at Allahabad.

The C.M.S. began work in what is now the diocese of Lucknow in 1815. Agra was occupied in 1813, Meerut in 1815, Benares 1817, Gorakpur

¹ Cf. The Story of the Cawnpore Mission. S.P.G. 2s. 6d. net.

1823, Jaunpur 1831, Lucknow 1858, Allahabad and Dehra Dun 1859, Aligarh 1863.

St. John's College, Agra, was established in 1853, and was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1862, and to the University of Allahabad in 1888. It prepares students up to the M.A. standard. The daily attendance, inclusive of the five branch schools in the city, is about 1200. Scriptural instruction is given daily to all the students.

Nagpur, 1902.—The territories out of which the diocese was formed had up till then been, with the exception of the Berars which was in the Madras diocese, part of the Calcutta diocese. These territories comprise the Central Provinces, with the Berars, Central India and Rajputana. The Central Provinces are part of British India, and are administered by a Chief Commissioner. Central India and Rajputana are composed of a large number of native states under their native rulers. In these native states the interests of the Indian Government are cared for by political officers, who are appointed by them.

The first Bishop of Nagpur was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on 25th March, 1903. The new diocese takes its title from Nagpur, which is the capital city of the Central Provinces. The bishop of the diocese now resides at Nagpur, a large Mahratta city with 130,000 people.

The number of clergy in the diocese is 35, of whom 17 are chaplains, and the remainder are missionaries mostly connected with the Church Missionary Society. The Church Missionary Society has important missions at Jubbulpore, and the Gond country in the Central Provinces; and at Bharatpur and the Bhil country in Raj-

The Queen Victoria Girls' High School at Agra, opened in 1904 has 220 pupils on the rolls.

The C.M.S. maintains St. Paul's Divinity College at Allahabad, also a hostel at Allahabad for Christian and non-Christian students attending the University.

Bishops :—

Alfred Clifford, 1893 (resigned 1910).

George Herbert Westcott, 1910.

putana. The Scotch Episcopal Church has a mission to the Gonds at Chanda in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore, the oldest of the C.M.S. stations in the diocese, was occupied in 1854, Mandla 1879, Marpha 1892, Patpara 1897, Katni Murwara 1899. In Rajputana, Kherwara was occupied 1880, Biladia, Lusadia and Sukulpura 1901, and Bharatpur 1902. The number of baptised Christians in connection with the C.M.S. in the Central Provinces (1906) is 1,128, and in Rajputana 858.

The S.P.G. has a small mission at Ajmeer worked by an Indian clergyman. The Society helps to support a chaplain at Bandikui, who ministers to Europeans and Eurasians.

The C.M.S. and C.E.Z.M.S. support about 20 ladies in connection with missionary work, and the C.M.S. have about 6 laymen working chiefly in the Gond and Bhil Missions.

The Episcopal Church of Scotland started work at Chanda in what is now the diocese of Nagpur in 1870. The mission staff at Chanda consists of 2 European clergy, 1 Indian deacon, 3 European lady workers, 5 Indian Christian lay workers, 1 Mohammedan and 1 Hindu assistant.

Bishop :—

Eyre Chatterton, 1903.

Colombo, 1845.—This diocese comprises the island of Ceylon, with a population of 3,576,990. This population is thus divided: Singhalese, 2,334,570; Tamils, 950,844;

Moormen, 224,066. The Moormen are, as their name implies, almost without exception Mohammedans; the Singhalese, if not Christians, are Buddhists; and the

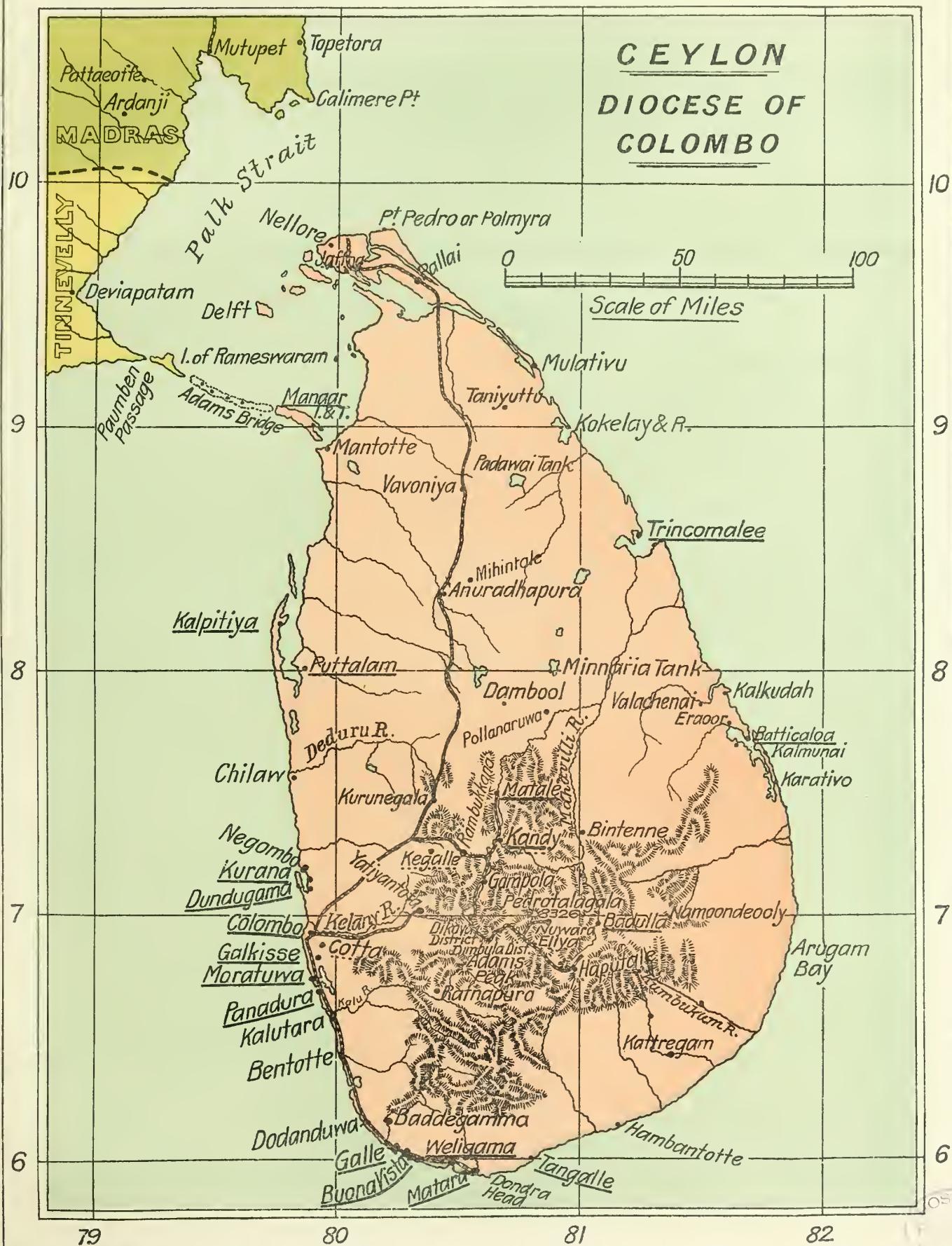
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CEYLON
DIOCESE OF
COLOMBO



Tamils, if not Christians, are Hindus. The Buddhists number 2,142,000; Hindus, 828,000; Mohammedans, 248,000. The Christian population is 358,000, of whom 283,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 32,000 Church of England.

The clergy number 88, of whom 32 are from England. Sisters of the Community of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, carry on educational, orphanage, nursing and parish work in Colombo. A clergy pension fund has been started.

The work of the S.P.G. in Ceylon began at Colombo in 1840. St. Thomas's College, Colombo, is the centre of its work in this diocese.

The S.P.G. helps to support 3 European and 4 native clergy. The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G.: Batticaloa, Dandugama, Kurana, Galkisse, Matara, Weligama, Tangalle, Buona Vista and Galle.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo, was founded in 1851 by the first Bishop of Colombo. It was affiliated to Calcutta University in 1864. The foundation comprises divinity studentships for candidates for Holy Orders and a collegiate school.

The C.M.S. supports 17 European clergy, and 16 native clergy are connected with the C.M.S., but are supported almost entirely by their flocks. This Society began work amongst the Singhalese population at Kandy in 1818, Baddegama 1819, Cotta 1822, and Kegalle 1880. For work amongst the Tamils, Jaffna was occupied in 1818, Colombo 1850, Galle 1903, and the Tamil Coolie Mission was begun in 1855.

The Bishop of Calcutta, formerly Bishop of Colombo, writing in regard to the work of the S.P.G. in Ceylon, says: "The S.P.G. has been a promoter and helper of missionary work rather than a proprietor of distinct missions. In one

or two districts, as in the villages between Colombo and Negombo, or in the Matara district, south of Galle, it has independent and valuable work; but more often, even where its work has been most distinctly evangelistic—as around Badulla, in the Kandian province of Uva, or around Batticaloa and among the Veddas—the S.P.G. has worked in close conjunction with Government chaplains or diocesan clergy, rather than by a staff and missions of its own. In so doing it has deserved very well of the Church, and has efficiently served the missionary cause. The Society is also associated with the bishop in the tenure of the cathedral, and of St. Thomas's College, the leading educational institution of the diocese, and, we may almost venture to add, of the colony. This college, which boards over 100 boys, from all the races of the island, and teaches about 400, has received continuous aid from the S.P.G. About two-thirds of the whole number of pupils are Christians, and the Christian atmosphere and excellent tone of the college—in which the *esprit de corps* is very strong, both among present and past students—naturally have a good effect on the non-Christian pupils, though actual conversions are not frequent."

The chief missionary societies other than those belonging to the Anglican Church are the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners, and the Baptist Missionary Society.

Bishops:—

James Chapman, 1845.

Piers Calvely Claughton, 1862 (cons. 1859).

Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, 1871 (tr. 1875).

Reginald Stephen Copleston, 1875, trans.
1902.

Ernest Arthur Copleston, 1903.

Rangoon, 1877.—The diocese of Rangoon includes the whole of Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It owes its existence to a

great extent to the liberality of the diocese of Winchester. In 1887, after the annexation, Upper Burma was added by letters patent to

the diocese. The estimated area is over 200,000 square miles, with a population of about 12,115,217, consisting of Europeans, Eurasians, Burmese, Karens, Chins and other hill tribes and numerous Chinese and natives of India. The total Christian population (1911) is 210,081. There are in all 52 clergy and about 100 Church lay workers.

The S.P.G. began work in Burma in 1864, and is the only C. of E. mission in that country.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy, 17; native clergy, 15 (Burmese 2, Karen 11, Indian 2) European laymen, 5. Women Workers connected with the S.P.G.: European, 12; native, 30. These are engaged in educational and evangelistic work in Rangoon, Shwebo, Toungoo and Moulinein.

Other societies¹ working in Burma, not connected with the Anglican Church, are: Ameri-

can, 3, adherents, 80,000 (total of missionaries from America about 180); British, 6 (adherents, 11,093); Continental, 1 (adherents, about 861).

The Roman Catholic Church has 3 bishops, 70 European and 13 native priests and about 100 lay European missionaries in Burma, and claims 56,600 adherents.

Work at the following stations is assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Rangoon, St. Gabriel's	Toungoo, St. Luke's (North)
" St. Barnabas'	" St. Peter's (South)
" St. Mary's and St.	Mandalay, Christ Church
John's	Shwebo, All Saints'
Kemendine, St. Michael's	Maymyo
Prome	Port Blair
Moulmein, St. Augustine's	

Bishops:—

Jonathan Holt Titcomb, 1877.

John Miller Strachan, 1882.

Arthur Mesac Knight, 1903 (resigned 1909).

Rollestone Sterritt Fyffe, 1910.

¹ Cf. Purser's *Christian Missions in Burma*, S.P.G., 2s. net.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.—This Society has now completed its thirty-first year of work. It was established upon its present basis in April, 1880. The Society works in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh, the Punjab, Behar, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Bangalore, Madras, Mysore, Tinnevelly, Travancore and Cochin, Ceylon, Singapore, and the Fuh Kien Province of China.

Its staff consists of about 211 women missionaries in home and local connection, and 75 assistants in local connection, and 255 Bible-women, 828 native teachers, nurses and dispensers, making a total staff of 1,369. The evangelistic work of the Society is being carried on amongst *purdah* women in 50 stations in India and 2 in Ceylon. The returns available from most of the missions show that about 6,890 Zenana pupils receive instruction in the course of a year. The Society works in 12 stations in China and at 1 in Singapore. This Society has 308 elementary and a few middle day schools, with upwards of 13,926 children on the

rolls, and an average attendance of perhaps two-thirds of that total. A large number of these schools are under Government inspection and receive Government grants. Many of the native teachers are trained, and the greater number are Christians. It also has boarding schools, orphanages and training homes for girls. Christian Eurasian and native women are being trained as assistant missionaries, Bible-women, dispensers, nurses and teachers. The Society has 17 women doctors with British qualifications—14 working in India and 3 in China—besides 14 trained nurses and a number of partially trained workers, English and Indian. It has also 21 hospitals and about 40 dispensaries. The Society has 6 homes for converts in India and in China, in which women who are not suitable for training as Bible-women or teachers, are taught to support themselves by means of some industry. The income of the Society for 1910 was £52,168.

Other Missionary Societies Working in India.—Some statistics in regard to the number of Christians in India connected with Roman Catholic and with various Protestant denomina-



tions, extracted from the Indian census returns, will be found below.

The Roman Catholic establishments in India divide the country into 7 (or, including Ceylon, into 8) Archbispoprics. These are: (1) Agra, including the North West Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab and Kashmir (baptised adherents, 35,204); (2) Calcutta, including Bengal, Assam and Arakan (baptised adherents, 105,960); (3) Bombay, including Sindh and Baluchistan, the western coast and Mahratti country together with Trichinopoly in Madras Presidency (baptised adherents, 373,749); (4) Madras, with part of Madras Presidency, Hyderabad and Central Provinces (baptised adherents, 91,031); (5) Pondicherry, including part of Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam (baptised adherents, 316,618); (6) Verapoli containing Travancore and Cochin (R.C. and Syrian Christians, 512,513); (7) Goa under the Patriarch of the East Indies, containing the Bishoprics of Damao, Cochin and Mylapur (baptised adherents, 578,957); (8) Ceylon or Colombo (baptised adherents, 297,872); (9) Burma, under three Vicars Apostolic (baptised adherents, 62,242).

In the diocese of Goa 299,628 belong to Portuguese territory and 35,403 to British territory. In the diocese of Damao 2,213 belong to Portuguese territory and 69,789 to British territory, the sees of Cochin and Mylapur are entirely in British territory. In Pondicherry 25,859 belong to French territory and 117,266 to British territory. In the Province of Verapoli 325,281 follow the Syrian Rite but are subject to Rome.

By subtracting the figures for French and Portuguese India and Ceylon the total results are as follows, 1,439,066 of the Latin Rite and 325,281 of the Syrian Rite. From the adherents of the Latin rite deduct Europeans and Eurasians of the Roman Catholic persuasion and the net result is the native Christians in obedience to Rome. (See Catholic Encyclopædia, etc.)

The native members of the ancient Syrian Church, under the Jacobite or West Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, number about 204,000; and those of the reformed, or St. Thomas Syrian Church, under its own Metropolitan, about 50,000. Those owing allegiance to the Church of Rome number, according to the Syrian rite, about 290,000, and according to the Latin rite, about 233,000. Those under the East Syrian Patriarch, or the Catholics of the East, number from 10,000 to 30,000; their exact number is not known. Their chief station is Trichur. All these Churches are administered by 11 native, 1 Chaldean, and 3 European bishops.

The principal English and American missionary societies working in India, arranged in order of the number of their baptised Christians, are: The Methodist Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., the Church Missionary Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the American Lutheran Church.

There are more than 60 separate societies in all at work. The figures published by the Methodist Episcopal Society of the U.S.A. cannot be compared with those published by other societies, as the Methodist Episcopal Society's missionaries enrol and baptise adherents in many instances after a much shorter preparation than that which is thought necessary by other missionaries.

The total number of European missionaries other than those connected with the Roman Missions in India is 4,614. These include 115 men doctors and 163 women doctors. The total number of Indian Mission workers who include teachers and catechists is 35,000. Work is being carried on at 10,247 centres. Total number of Indian Christian adherents connected with the Anglican and Protestant Missions in India (returned in 1909) 1,472,000.

INDEPENDENT DIOCESES.

Labuan and Sarawak, 1855.—The diocese of Labuan was founded in 1855, largely through the efforts of Bishop McDougall—the first bishop—and Sir J. Brooke the Rajah of Sarawak who permitted the bishop to add “Sarawak” to his title. The Straits Settlements up to then, in the diocese of Calcutta, were added to the diocese in 1869, and the title was changed to “Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak” in 1881.

In 1909 the diocese was divided and a new see—Singapore—was created, the bishop of which exercises jurisdiction over the Straits Settlements. The see of Labuan and Sarawak now includes Sarawak, Brunei, British North Borneo and the island of Labuan. The Bishop resides at Kuching in Sarawak.

The number of Christians in communion with the Anglican Church is about 5,000 including Sea Dyaks, Land Dyaks, Chinese, Indians, Eurasians and Europeans.

Singapore, 1909.—The diocese of Singapore was founded in 1909. The Strait Settlements which include Singapore were formerly in the diocese of Calcutta but in 1867 were attached to the diocese of Labuan and Sarawak. The diocese includes the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The Bishop of Singapore also supervises the Anglican clergy working in Siam and Java. The population of the diocese includes about 45,000,000 non-Christians and 7,000 Europeans. There are also about 1,200 Tamils and Chinese. The chief centres of work in the Straits Settlements are Singapore, Malacca

The S.P.G. took over the work in Borneo in 1848 from the Borneo Church Mission Association.

Working in connection with S.P.G. are the bishop, 8 priests (including 2 Chinese), 3 laymen, 8 women workers, besides 35 native workers.

There are superior schools—boys and girls—at Kuching, and Sandakan, as well as schools of a more elementary type at Labuan, Jesselton, and Kudat, British North Borneo; Merdang, and Sabu, Sarawak.

There are Missions of the Roman Catholic Church, the Basel Mission and the American Episcopal Methodists in both parts of the diocese.

Bishops:—

Francis Thomas McDougall, 1855.

Walter Chambers, 1869.

George Frederick Hose, 1881 (resigned 1901).

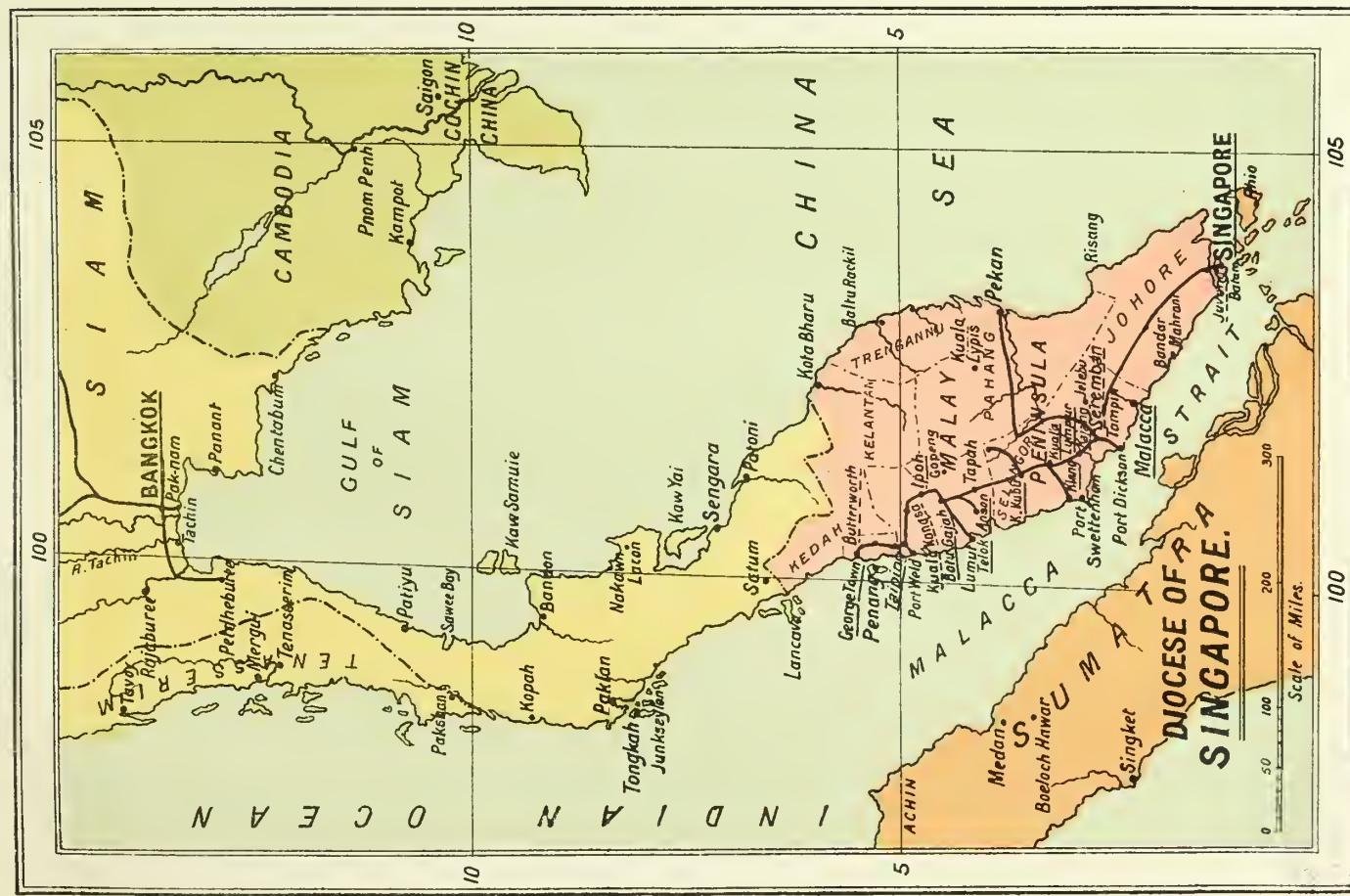
William Robert Mounsey, 1909.

and Penang and in the Federated Malay States Negri Sembilan, Perak and Selangor. There are 2 clergy stationed at Bangkok in Siam. There are 13 European and 3 Asiatic clergy in the diocese. In addition to these there are a number of honorary lay-readers English, Malay and Tamil, and 6 Chinese catechists.

An article on the wild tribes of British Malaya, written by R. J. Wilkinson, Esq., British Resident at Negri Sembilan, appeared in *The East and The West* for October, 1911.

Bishop:—

Charles James Ferguson-Davie, 1909.



All the towns underlined thus — there is a resident English or Asiatic priest
At the places underlined thus -- there is an Anglican Church building

Nº XXXIII.



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus _____ Other Anglican Stations thus -----

*Anglican Missionary work in Central China between the dioceses of Chekiang and Western China
is under the jurisdiction of the American Bishops of Shanghai, Hankow and Wuhu.*

CHINA.

Christianity was introduced into China by Nestorian missionaries in the seventh century. According to the Syro-Chinese monument at Hsi-an, teachers of the Luminous Doctrine were welcomed by imperial decree in 635 A.D. These were East Syrian clergy, followers of Nestorius. East Syrian annals state that in 720 a metropolitan see was founded in China. The monument was erected in 781 by Yezbuzid, Chorepiscopos, a native of Balkh; and about eighty names in Syriac of his colleagues of various ecclesiastical rank are given. Christianity seems to have been then a vigorous institution in China. Sixty years later, Buddhist and Christian monasteries were suppressed, and the spread of the Christian faith ceased. In the tenth century a Christian monk in Bagdad is said to have excused the abandonment of his post in China on the plea that only one Christian remained in the land. In the latter half of the thirteenth century Marco Polo found Nestorian Christians and churches in several places throughout China. A stone found at Si-ngan Fu in 1625 records the introduction of Christianity into the city of Chang-ngan in the seventh century. Missionary work was re-started by John of Montecorvino in 1293, and carried on by the Franciscans during the first

half of the following century, when it apparently died out. Francis Xavier died in the island of San Chan, near Canton, in 1552, and missionary work was started by the Jesuits soon afterwards. The London Missionary Society started its work in China in 1807, the American Episcopal Church in 1834, the C.M.S. in 1844, and the S.P.G. in 1863. The American Church sent their first bishop to Shanghai in 1844. They have now bishops at Hankow and Wuhu as well.

The inhabitants of Mongolia and Tibet are chiefly Buddhists. There are about 8,000,000 Mohammedans in China, chiefly in Yun-nan, and Chihli provinces. The Christian population is about 1,500,000.

The total number of missionaries connected with Anglican and Protestant Missions in China is about 1,500. These include 251 doctors. Total number of women missionaries about 2,000 including 114 doctors. Attached to the various Missions there are 12,000 Chinese workers including teachers and catechists. Work is being carried on at 5,000 centres and the number of Christian adherents is about 470,000. The Roman Missions report a total of 1200 European priests and rather less than a million Christian adherents.

Victoria, Hong-Kong, 1849.—This diocese includes the colony of Hong-Kong, with congregations and missions in the Provinces of China south of the 28° of latitude, with the exception of Fuh-kien, which forms a separate diocese and

Northern and Southern Hunan which form another new diocese. In the colony itself there is a mixed population of 10,000 English and other Europeans, about 280,000 Chinese, and a considerable number of Eurasians. The Church

mission work in the Colony prospers, the native church, which is self-supporting, being under the pastoral care of two ordained clergy, who have charge of congregations of 800 baptised Christians, of whom about half are communicants. On the mainland, in the Province of Kwang-tung, the C.M.S. has three central stations, in which, together with their out-stations, there are about 1,000 baptised converts. The needs of the English civilians in the colony are supplied by three churches, whilst the military and naval establishments have their own chaplains. The residents of the Treaty Ports are visited and at Canton and Pakhoi there are churches in which regular services are held. There is a theological college

in the diocese—St. Paul's College, Hong-Kong—which is used for the training of Chinese Christians for work in the diocese and in other parts of the world in which the Chinese are resident.

Hong-Kong was occupied by the C.M.S. in 1862, Pakhoi in 1886, Canton in 1898, Kuei-lin and Shiu-hing in 1899, Liem-chow in 1902, and Yung-chow in 1903. Bishop Hoare was drowned in a typhoon in September, 1906.

Bishops:—

- George Smith, 1849.
- Charles Richard Alford, 1867.
- John Shaw Burdon, 1874.
- Joseph Charles Hoare, 1898.
- Gerard Heath Lander, 1907.

Chekiang (formerly Mid-China), 1872.—The missionary diocese of Chekiang consists of the province bearing this name. In 1872 Dr. Russell was consecrated as Bishop of Mid-China which was then cut off from Victoria. In 1880 the new diocese was divided into North and Mid-China, the latter diocese including the provinces of the Yangtze Valley. In 1895 the most westerly province in this area became the diocese of Western China. In 1909 the missionary jurisdiction in the whole of the Mid-China area except in Chekiang was resigned to the American Bishops.

In Chekiang the missionary work which is supported by the C.M.S. centres round Ningpo,

Hangchow, Taichow, Chuki and Shaoshing. There is a theological college and normal school at Ningpo and there are mission hospitals at Ningpo, Hangchow and Taichow. The Bishop lives at Ningpo which has been occupied as a mission station since 1848.

There are 22 European and 20 Chinese clergy in the diocese. There are about 4,200 English-speaking people and about 22,000,000 Chinese in the diocese. Chinese baptised Christians about 4,000.

Bishops:—

- William Armstrong Russell, 1872.
- George Evans Moule, 1880 (resigned 1907).
- Herbert James Molony, 1908.

North China, 1880.—This diocese originally consisted of the six Provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi and Kansu. The Province of Shantung has now been constituted a separate diocese, while the eastern Province of Sheng-king, part of Manchuria, has been transferred from Corea to North China. The Anglican mission work in this diocese is supported by the S.P.G

Work among the English residents is carried on in Peking, Tientsin and Shanhakwan in Chihli, and at Newchwang, Dalny, Moukden, etc., in

Manchuria; while visits are paid elsewhere as opportunity offers. In these places there are churches, two of them consecrated, one being the fine Church of All Saints', Tientsin, consecrated in 1903. The clergy at Newchwang and Tientsin undertake no Chinese work. The work in Tientsin bids fair to become entirely self-supporting very soon. In Peking the Chapel of the British Legation is served by the bishop or one of his clergy. A new church, built in memory of Deaconess Ransome and those who fell in the Boxer insurrection, was consecrated in 1907.

Nº XXXIV.



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus —————

Work amongst the Chinese is carried on in Peking and three up-country stations, of which Yung-ch'ing, 50 miles to the south, is the largest, the other two being Lung-hua-tien, 120 miles south, and Ch'i-chou, 140 miles south-west of Peking.

There are 14 English missionaries and 4 Chinese clergy. There is one good boys' school at Yung-ch'ing, and 3 others more or less efficient. The women's work in the diocese is under the direction of Deaconess Edith Ransome, the Head of St. Faith's Home in Peking. There are 8 other women missionaries engaged in medical, educational and other missionary work.

Hospital and dispensary work is carried on in Peking, Yung-ch'ing and the other stations by 3 native doctors, who received a certain amount of foreign training in Peking.

With the help of the Pan-Anglican grant a new college has been built in Peking which was opened in 1911.

In 1862 the C.M.S. began work in Peking, but withdrew in 1880.

The S.P.G. started work in Peking in 1863, but its work was interrupted in the following year, and was not restarted till 1880. Work

was begun at Yung-ch'ing in 1880, Lung-Hua-Tien in 1880, Chefoo (the first station occupied by the S.P.G. in China) in 1874, Taiansfu in 1879, Ping Yin in 1879, and Tientsin in 1890.

The Society supports native schools at Peking (city), Hsin-min-chuang, Tai-wang-chuang, Han Kê Chuang and Lung-hua-tien.

The following are the departments of the work in the diocese of North China :—

1. The pastoral care of the English congregations at Peking, Tientsin, Shanhakwan, New-chwang, Dalny and Moukden.

2. The pastoral care of the Chinese congregations in four groups: (1) Peking; (2) Yung-ch'ing, Hsin-min-chuang, Tai-wang-chuang, Han-ko-chuang, San-sheng-k'ou; (3) Lung-hua-tien, Nan-chang-ho; (4) Ch'i-chou, I-li-tsun.

3. The charge of 7 Chinese schools.

4. The Peking hospital and dispensary, under Dr. Aspland (partly supported by S.P.C.K.) and Dr. Rivington; the dispensaries at Yung-ch'ing, Lung-hua-tien and Ch'i-chou, under Drs. Yang and Chang.

5. The preaching to heathen in various stations.
Bishop :—

Charles Perry Scott, 1880.

Western China, 1895.—The diocese of Western China, embraces those parts of the Provinces of Szechuan and Kweichow which lie to the north of the 28th parallel of latitude. It is almost co-extensive with the Province of Szechuan.

The meaning of the word Szechuan is the Four Streams.

The diocese extends from the frontiers of Tibet and Kokonor on the west, to the great mountain barrier on the east through which the Yangtze cuts its way into central China, forming the world-renowned gorges of that river, and covers in all an area of over 166,000 square miles. The actual work is confined to the eastern part of the Province.

The population is variously estimated at from 45 to 70,000,000; and the energy of its inhabi-

tants is accounted for partly by the fact that the people are largely emigrants from other provinces, and partly by their isolation from other sources of supply, which compel them to depend upon their own resources for all the necessities of life.

The present bishop, who came out to China in the year 1885, first visited this region in 1886, as a missionary clergyman in connection with the China Inland Mission. In October, 1887, he received an episcopal licence for work here, from Dr. George Moule, then Bishop of Mid-China (who though exercising nominal episcopal control was never able to visit this distant part of his vast diocese).

In 1892 the Church Missionary Society sent a band of workers into this region, under the leadership of Rev. J. Heywood Horsburgh, and in 1895

on the formation of the new diocese, Mr. Cassels was nominated as the first bishop. At that time there were about 40 missionaries on the field (only 5 of whom were in Holy Orders), and 10 stations had been opened.

There were many difficulties to contend with in the early days; it was difficult even to rent houses from which to begin work. But since the formation of the diocese the development has been rapid, and there are now 24 stations in which missionaries reside, as well as over 90 out-stations in which regular services are conducted. There are also over 2,000 communicants; 1,300 other persons have been admitted as catechumens, and over 3,000 persons are receiving elementary instruction as "Hearers".

The present missionary staff consists of 22 English clergy, 22 laymen, and 51 single ladies.

Shantung, 1903.—This diocese was originally part of the North China diocese. All the Anglican mission work in the diocese is supported by the S.P.G. It consists of the Province of Shantung with the exception of the portion—Tsing Tao or Kiao Chow—leased to the Emperor of Germany. The population is estimated at about 40,000,000. The people are chiefly agricultural, though industries, such as straw-plaiting and lace-making, have obtained some foothold. Besides the German colony of Kiao Chow, the province has two chief places where Europeans reside—Wei Hai Wei, a British possession, and Chefoo, a Treaty Port. At both of these places there are churches for British residents, and a clergyman in charge of English Church work. At Chefoo there is also a theological college for native students, and at Wei Hai Wei a school for teaching English and supplying a European training for those who wish to obtain Government employment. Besides the 3 ports where Services are held for English residents there are 3 Chinese mission stations and 22 out-stations.

Fuh-Kien, 1906.—This diocese consists nominally of the whole Province of Fuh-Kien, and was formerly under the Bishop of Victoria.

Of the above 3 are fully qualified medical men, and many have had training as teachers or nurses. There is also one Chinese clergyman and a large band of Chinese catechists, preachers, teachers, and others who give valuable help in the work.

A diocesan training college for catechists and others, recently started, is now in working order.

More attention is now being given to school work, and plans have been made for starting a hostel for work amongst students in Chentu, the capital of the province, where as yet work in connection with the diocese has not yet been begun.

The bishop and missionaries in the diocese have striven to adapt themselves to their surroundings by wearing the Chinese dress.

Bishop:—

William Wharton Cassels, 1895.

Most of the mission work centres round Tai An and Ping Yin.

In addition to three Roman Catholic missions in Shantung (with about 50 European missionaries), there are besides the Anglican mission, 13 other missionary bodies working in the diocese, represented by over 140 missionaries. Of these the strongest are the American Presbyterian, the American Methodist, and the English Baptist Missions, all of which are well equipped both for medical and evangelistic work, and in numbers of converts far outstrip the Church Mission. The number of Church workers both European and native has greatly increased during the past three years. There are 8 European and 5 Chinese clergy, and 22 licensed Chinese workers. There are 7 European Women Workers. At Ping Yin there is a hospital for women. And in 1912 a hospital will be opened at Yenchowfu.

Bishop:—

Geoffrey Durnford Iliff, 1903.

The population of the Province is estimated at over 22,000,000. The people are chiefly agricultural. There are small European commun-

ties at Foochow and Amoy. The Church work in this diocese is supported by the C.M.S. and the C.E.Z.M.S. Missionary work was begun in Foochow in 1850, the first conversion being in 1861. By an arrangement agreed upon with other missions the C. of E. Missions have taken the prefectures of Foochow, Hinghua, Fuh-ning, and Kienning as their special sphere. In the Foochow and Hinghua Prefectures, American Methodist and Congregational Missions are also working.

Chinese Church members number about 13,000; mission stations, 19; out-stations, 214; English clergy including bishop, 22; Chinese clergy, 18. There are 24 places occupied by resident Euro-

pean missionaries. Besides a theological college and a training institution for Bible-women, there are 2 theological classes, 10 boys' boarding schools, 11 for girls, and about 150 elementary day schools. There are 6 hospitals for men and 9 for women, besides numerous dispensaries, leper and blind asylums, and a foundling home. The diocese is at present divided into 12 Church Council Districts and 67 pastorates. There is a Representative Diocesan Synod consisting of the Bishop, the clergy and lay-delegates elected by the Pastorate Committees.

Bishop :—

Horace McCartie Eyre Price, 1906.

Kwangsi and Hunan.—This diocese was founded in 1909 and consists of the Province of Hunan south of the 28th parallel and the Province of Kwangsi north of the West River. It was taken out of the diocese of Victoria. It contains approximately about 80,000 square miles, with about 13,000,000 people.

Church work.—The work is entirely missionary, and has been carried on since 1899. There are at present two stations where mis-

sionaries reside and work, Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi, and Heng Chow, a city in the south of Hunan. The Bishop's house will be at Siangtan, the commercial capital of the Hunan Province. It is also proposed to locate a clergyman at the city of Hung Chow in Hunan. There is a staff of 7 clergy.

Bishop :—

William Banister, 1909.

Honan 1909.—The Church of England in Canada decided to be responsible for a missionary diocese in China. The new diocese consists of the province of Honan which was formerly in the diocese of North China. The Bishop lives at Kaifeng the capital of the Province, and missionary work has also been commenced at Chengchow and Kweiteh Fu.

Statistics of Honan Mission, 15th March, 1911: Clerical missionaries, 2; women missionaries, 3; wives, 2; total, 7. Chinese male workers:

Catechists, 6; schoolmasters, 3; colporteur, 1; total, 10. Communicants (Chinese, including workers and wives), total, 16. Baptised during the year: men, 4; women, 2; total, 6. Total baptised now attending (including communicants), 23. Catechumens, 32; hearers (adherents) about 120. Stations, 3; school, 1; male scholars, 11.

Bishop :—

William Charles White, 1909.

BISHOPRICS IN CHINA SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Shanghai, 1844.—The missionary district of Shanghai consists of the Province of Kiangsue. The chief stations at which missionary work is carried on are Shanghai, Soochow, Wusih, Kiading, Kiangwan and Tsingpoo each of which is a centre for work carried on in the surrounding districts. In Shanghai there are four large churches. There are 14 foreign and 17 Chinese clergy who are assisted by a staff of catechists and

teachers. St. John's College, Shanghai, includes a medical and theological department and is now incorporated as a university. It has 300 students.

Bishops :—

William Jones Boone, 1844.

Channing Moore Williams, 1866.

Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, 1877.

William J. Boone, 1884.

Frederick Rogers Graves, 1893.

Hankow, 1901.—The missionary district of Hankow includes that part of China lying within the Provinces of Hupeh, and Hunan. It has a population of over 50,000,000. There are 14 foreign and 13 Chinese priests and 1 foreign and 8 Chinese deacons, 54 day schools and 18 boarding schools: Chinese catechists and assistants 52, Bible-women 26, Chinese teachers 149. The principal centres of work are Wuchang and Hankow. At Wuchang are situated the Boone University College and the Boone Medical and Divinity Schools. A university is about to be

established at Hankow in connection with the United Universities Scheme which will supplement and aim to unite the educational work connected with the various missionary societies in the districts near Hankow. The £5000 allocated from the pan-Anglican grant will be spent on the erection of a hostel in connection with the Hankow University.

Bishops :—

James Addison Ingle, 1902.

Logan Herbert Roots, 1904.

Wuhu, 1911.—The missionary district of Wuhu comprises the Province of Nganhwei and that part of Kiangsi which lies north of Latitude 28. The principal centres of work are at Wuhu, and Anking in the Nganhwei Province and Kiu-

kiang and Nanchang in the Province of Kiangsi. There is a medical Mission at Anking.

Bishop :—

Daniel Trumbull Huntington (elect 1911).

Some General Statistics.

The Roman Catholic Missions in China and Formosa report 1213 foreign and 550 native priests. The total number of adherents is 951,477. Of these nearly half are in the Provinces of Chihli and Kiang-su. In these provinces the missions are under the charge of the Jesuits.

The societies other than those connected with the Roman Church, which report the largest number of adherents, are as follows (the numbers in brackets denote the year in which they commenced work in China): China Inland Mission (1865), 76,000. Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (1846) 67,000. Methodist Episcopal Church (U.S.A.) (1847), 53,000. American Board of Missions (1847),

26,800. Presbyterian Church of England (1847), 25,000. London Missionary Society (1807), 23,000. American Southern Baptist Missionary Union (1845), 22,000. United Methodist Church Missionary Society (1859), 21,000. Church Missionary Society (1862), 20,100.

The London Missionary Society, which began work in China in 1807, supports European missionaries at 20 head stations attached to which are many hundreds of out-stations. It supports 26 mission hospitals. In Peking the Society has a fine medical college in which teaching is given in connection by members of the other missions in Peking. It has also a large Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin.

The total population of China according to the Government census of 1911 is 312,420,025.

JAPAN.

The present population of Japan is about 47,000,000. The name Nippon or Japan means "source of the sun". Japan was first visited by Europeans in the sixteenth century. A Portuguese explorer brought back with him to India the young Japanese Han-siro or Anjiro, who prompted the mission of St. Francis Xavier. By the end of the sixteenth century there were 200,000 nominal converts to Christianity. The persecution of the Christians culminated in the massacre of 30,000 of them at Shimabara in 1637. With the exception of some Chinese and a few Dutch merchants who were allowed to live in the island of Deshima, Japan remained closed to foreigners till 1854. The American Episcopal Church began work in Japan in 1859, the C.M.S. in 1869, and the S.P.G. in 1873.

Bishop Williams, an American, was consecrated as the first bishop in Japan in 1866. In 1894-6, largely through the influence of Bishop Bickersteth, the missions of the English and the American Church were united, and the Japan Church, Nippon Sei Kokwai, was formed.

The Nippon Sei Kokwai comprises 7 dioceses. The S.P.G. supports the bishops in South Tokyo and in Osaka. The C.M.S supports the bishops of Kiushiu and Hokkaido. The American Episcopal Church supports the bishops of North Tokyo and Kyoto. The Canadian Church has undertaken to support a bishop for a diocese to be taken out of the diocese of South Tokyo.

In 1894 the islands of Kyu-Shyu and Yezo (Hokkaido) were formed into separate missionary

dioceses under the care of the Church of England. At a synod held in Tokyo in May, 1894, the main island was itself divided into 4 missionary dioceses, called respectively the dioceses of North and South Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. The dioceses of North Tokyo and Kyoto are under the care of the American Church, and those of South Tokyo and Osaka under the care of the Church of England.

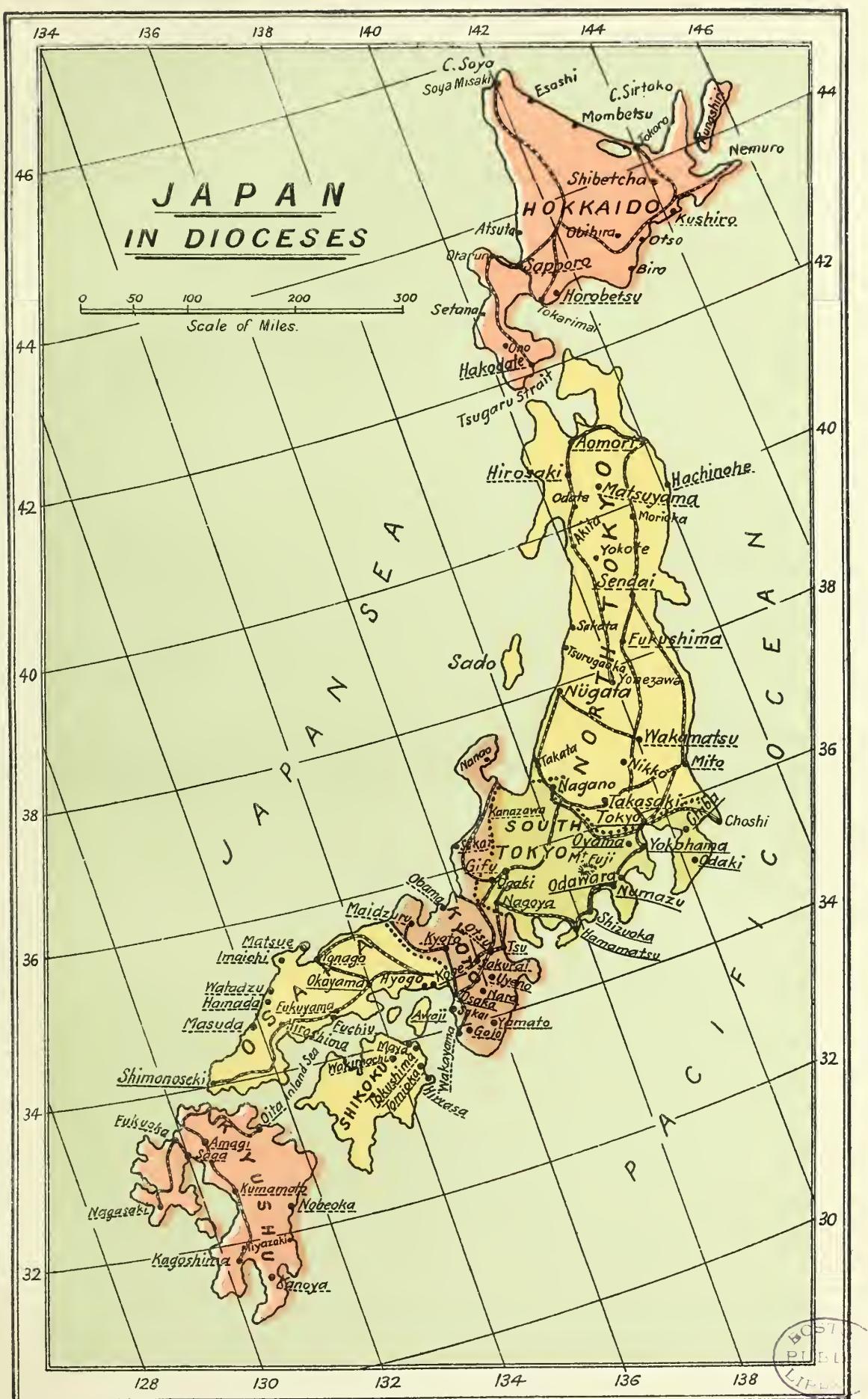
The baptised members of the Nippon Sei Kokwai at the end of 1910 numbered 15,300.

The European missionaries include 62 priests, 2 deacons, 11 laymen and 105 single ladies. The Japanese missionaries include 58 priests, 18 deacons, 138 catechists and 72 Bible-women. There are 102 churches and 131 preaching places. The Sunday schools contain 16,500 scholars.

The Roman Catholic Missions in Japan and Formosa include 145 European and 33 Japanese priests, 363 women belonging to various Orders, and 309 catechists. They have 46 schools with 5,900 pupils, and 21 orphanages with 1,430 children. Formosa is ecclesiastically dependent on Amoy in China. The adherents of the R.C. Missions in Japan number about 64,000.

There is a *Greek Church Mission* under Archbishop Nicolai, formerly chaplain of the Russian Legation and an assistant Bishop. The Greek Church has 265 stations. Its adherents number rather more than 31,000. There are 33 Japanese priests and 1 Russian and 5 Japanese deacons.

Of the many other missionary societies working



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus _____ Other Church Mission Stations thus _____

in Japan, those which report the largest number of adherents are: American Board of Commissioners (1869); Presbyterian Mission of the U.S.A., North (1859); Methodist Episcopal

Church of the U.S.A. (1873); Presbyterian Church of England (1865). The total number of Christian adherents connected with Anglican and Protestant Missions is about 100,000.

South Tokyo (formerly **Japan**), 1883.—The Missions of the Church of England are in the capital and the adjoining districts. Those of the Canadian Church which are included in the new diocese are in the more distant provinces of Shinshiu, Owari, Mino, etc.

The population of Tokyo is about 2,000,000. Yokohama, the chief seaport of Japan, has a population of over 200,000.

The community missions of St. Andrew and St. Hilda in Tokyo are affiliated to the S.P.G.

The St. Andrew's Community Mission was founded by Bishop Bickersteth in 1886 on the lines of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, of which the bishop had been the Head. Its work is both educational and evangelistic, and for some years it devoted its chief efforts to the training of Japanese clergy and catechists.

The St. Hilda's Community Mission was also

founded by Bishop Bickersteth in 1887. The mission is supported by the Guild of St. Paul. The C.M.S. has also a branch of women's work in Tokyo.

There are 19 Europeans and 15 Japanese priests, and 1 European and 2 Japanese deacons, and 37 licensed catechists. Women Workers connected with S.P.G., 17, including those who are connected with St. Hilda's Mission.

The Divinity hostel at Tokyo is now merged in the new central theological college. The number of baptised Christians belonging to the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Dec., 1910) was 2887.

Bishops :—

Arthur William Poole, 1883.

Edward Bickersteth, 1886.

William Awdry, 1898 (cons. 1895).

Cecil Henry Boutflower, 1908 (cons. 1905).

Kiushiu (South Japan), 1894.—The diocese of South Japan includes the islands of Kiushiu and Lu Chu, with such other islands of the Japanese Empire as fall between the 24th and 35th parallels N. lat. Kiushiu is the most southerly of the four chief islands of Japan. It was formed into a separate diocese in 1893. The population is about 7,000,000, and the area 28,552 square miles. It is now divided into eight prefectures, including that of which Lu Chu is the centre, and called Okinawa. Some of the most progressive work is at Kokura.

The C.M.S. is the only Church society engaged in missionary work in this diocese; the first missionary began work in Nagasaki in 1869. Nagasaki is the only city with a foreign community; it has an English church. In Kago-

shima, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Kokura and Sasebo there are also resident foreign missionaries, and three of these have extensive itinerating districts. The Bishop resides at Fukuoka. The staff at the close of 1910 consisted of: 6 English and 5 Japanese priests, 15 catechists, and 8 Bible-women. The number of baptised persons connected with the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Dec., 1910) was 1239.

Nagasaki was occupied by the C.M.S. in 1869, Kumamoto and Fukuoka in 1888, Kagoshima in 1895, Nobeoka in 1897, Kokura in 1898, and Sasebo by European Missionaries in 1908.

Bishops :—

Henry Evington, 1894 (resigned 1909).

Arthur Lea, 1909.

Osaka, 1896.—The diocese of Osaka, which comprises all the mainland of Japan from Osaka westward, and includes the islands of Awaji, Shikoku, and Oki-no-kuni contains more than 10,500,000 souls. The largest cities are Osaka, 1,250,000; Kobe, 340,000; Hiroshima, 121,000; Okayama, 95,000; Kure, 80,000; Shimonoseki, 46,000; in all of which are mission stations. The native work is carried on by missionaries, both men and women, from the two English Societies, C.M.S. and S.P.G., as well as by native clergy, catechists, and Bible-women. In Kobe, where there is a foreign community of over 1,000 persons, is an English chaplain, whose salary is paid by voluntary contributions, and English services are undertaken by the resident missionaries for the smaller communities in Osaka. Higher grade schools for boys and for girls are being carried on in both Osaka and Kobe with a considerable measure of success. The

C.M.S. has a divinity college in Osaka, where catechists and clergy are trained.

The Bishop of Osaka is also in charge of the mission work of the Church of Japan in Formosa, where there are 65,000 Japanese colonists and 3,000,000 Formosan Chinese and aborigines. It has not yet been found possible to begin work among the latter, but there is a native priest resident in Taikoku, and a catechist in Tainan working among the Japanese.

The total number of baptised persons in the diocese in connection with the Nippon Sei Kokwai is 2,760.

There are 13 European and 12 Japanese priests, and 1 Japanese deacon. European women workers, 27, catechists 21, Bible-women 7.

Bishops:—

William Awdry, 1896 (tr. 1898).

Hugh James Foss, 1899.

Hokkaido, 1896.—This diocese, which includes the northern island of Japan, called Hokkaido or Yezo, and the half of Saghalien ceded to Japan by Russia was formed in 1896. The Church mission work throughout the diocese is supported by the C.M.S. There are 3 European and 4 Japanese clergy, 10 European women workers, 20 catechists and 10 Bible-women.

There is an Ainu girls' home at Sapporo, and a hospital at Hojo.

The population of the diocese is about 1,500,000, including 15,000 Ainu aborigines.

There are 12 permanent churches and 9 mission stations. The number of baptised Christians belonging to the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Dec., 1910) was 2,866.

Hakodate was occupied by the C.M.S. in 1874, Kushiro in 1889, Sapporo in 1892, Otaru in 1897, and Muroran in 1906. The Bishop resides at Sapporo.

Bishops:—

Philip Kemball Fyson, 1896 (resigned 1908).

Walter Andrews, 1909.

BISHOPRICS IN JAPAN SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

North Tokyo.—The first Bishop sent by the American Church in 1866 bore the title of Bishop of "Yedo". The title was subsequently changed to "Tokyo," and in 1898 to "North Tokyo". The Japan Mission was divided by the General Convention of 1898 into the two missionary districts of Tokyo and Kyoto. By the action of the General Synod of Japan the missionary district of Tokyo was recognised and constituted one of the dioceses of

the Nippon Sei Kokwai under the title of North Tokyo.

The diocesan staff includes 14 American priests and 1 deacon, 14 Japanese priests and 8 deacons, 25 Japanese catechists and 20 Bible-women. Sunday school scholars, 3,556. The number of baptised persons on the roll is 2,759.

Bishops :—

Channing Moore Williams, 1866; res. 1889.
John McKim, 1893.

Kyoto.—The missionary district of Kyoto was constituted by the General Synod of Japan as the diocese of Kyoto.

There are 45 mission stations, 7 American priests, 5 Japanese priests, and 7 deacons, 12 lay readers, 16 teachers, 18 Japanese catechists

and 12 Bible-women. Sunday school scholars, 1,588. Baptised persons on the roll, 2,048.

Bishop :—

Sidney Catlin Partridge, 1900; tr. to Kansas City, 1911.
Henry St. George Tucker (elect 1911).

A new diocese. The tenth general synod of the Nippon Sei Kokwai in 1911. It was decided to separate that portion of the diocese of South Tokyo which has hitherto been largely worked by missionaries from Canada and to form it into a new jurisdiction under a bishop to be appointed and supported by the Church in Canada. This

work has been carried on in the prefectures of Aichi, Gifu, Nagano and Niigata. The most important centres of missionary work are Fukuyama and Hiroshima.

Bishop :—

COREA.

Corea, 1889.—This diocese embraces the kingdom of Corea. The area of Corea is estimated at 71,000 square miles, and the population at about 15,000,000. The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but otherwise religion holds a low place. Buddhism which was once the national religion, has many temples and monasteries but has ceased to have any aggressive influence. Confucianism is held in high esteem by the upper classes but this is rather an ethical system than a religion.

The language is an intermediate between Mongol-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of words of Chinese derivation. There is a native phonetic system of writing. In all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters were used exclusively, but in official documents a mixture of native script is now the rule. The whole of the Bible has been translated into Corean.

The introduction of Christianity into Corea.—In 1784 some fragments of Christian literature, which must have formed part of the publications of the old seventeenth-century Jesuit Mission in China, accidentally found their way into the “hermit kingdom” amongst some goods imported in the train of the Corean Embassy, on its return journey from the annual tribute mission to the Court of Peking. These fell into the hands of some Corean *literati*, who proceeded to construct a sort of amateur church for themselves, even going to the length of appointing some of their number bishops and priests, and administering sacraments, without of course having received any ordination, until

at length they succeeded in opening communications with the Roman Catholic missionaries in Peking. These last were at that time, however, in such great straits themselves, and the coasts and borders of Corea were so jealously guarded against intrusion, that it was found impossible to send any missionary into the country for fifty years or more. At length, in 1831, Pope Gregory XVI. requested the *Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* to start a mission in Corea, and appointed an “Apostolic Vicar” to take charge thereof. It was some years, however, before work was actually begun, but, during the thirty years that followed, considerable progress was made in the teeth of violent but intermittent opposition, which culminated in the frightful persecution of 1866, when the Vicar Apostolic, his coadjutor, several priests and a large number of Christians lost their lives.

Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty between Corea and America in 1882, missionaries of the American Presbyterian and American Methodist bodies arrived in the country, taking advantage of an understanding that the Corean Government would gladly welcome medical men and teachers of Western languages, especially English. They have succeeded in establishing flourishing missions both in Seoul and the provinces. There are also Australian and Canadian Presbyterian Missions, and a Mission of the Russian Church.

The Mission of the Church of England.—On All Saints' Day, 1889, the first bishop of Corea was consecrated, and the following year the S.P.G. began work in Seoul, the capital of



The chief Mission Stations supported by the S.P.G. are underlined.

Corea. The Society contributed to the endowment of the see.

The chief mission stations are:—

1. *Seoul*.—Here are churches for Corea and Japanese work, and a church for English services. The Sisters of St. Peter (Kilburn) have a mission house and an orphanage for Corean girls.

2. *Chemulpho*.—The church here is used for English, Corean, and Japanese services. There is a well-equipped hospital under the charge of an English physician.

3. *Kaughwa*.—This is an island, about the size of the Isle of Wight, situate at the mouth of the Seoul River. Here are two well-built churches (in native style), and numerous village churches and schools.

4.—*Paikchou*.—This is a station in the mainland, opposite Kanghwa, and is fast becoming an important centre with church schools.

5. *Souwon*.—This is an important turn on the Seoul-Fusan Railway. Here is a well-built church and numerous village chapels and schools. The Sisters of St. Peter have a mission house and a girls' school.

6. *Chinchun*.—This town is about 25 miles from the railway; and is the centre of a large and important mission district with a church, numerous village chapels, schools and a well-equipped newly built hospital.

7. *Fusan*.—For many years Japanese services have been held in this port. There is a parsonage and church room and it is hoped that a permanent church will soon be built. It has a resident Japanese priest and a European lady worker.

At present the mission staff consists of the bishop, 12 clergy, 3 doctors, 6 sisters, and 8 lady workers.

Corea is one of the most promising mission fields in the Orient. The number of Christian adherents connected with the Anglican and Protestant missions is estimated at 180,000, and the number of those connected with the Roman Mission at 72,000.

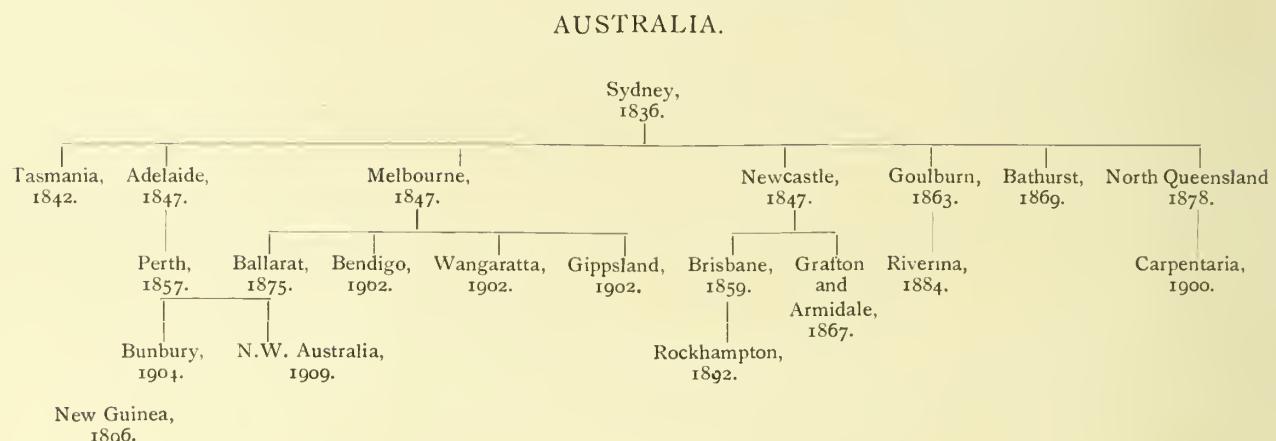
Bishops:—

Charles John Corfe, 1889 (resigned 1904).

Arthur Beresford Turner, 1905.

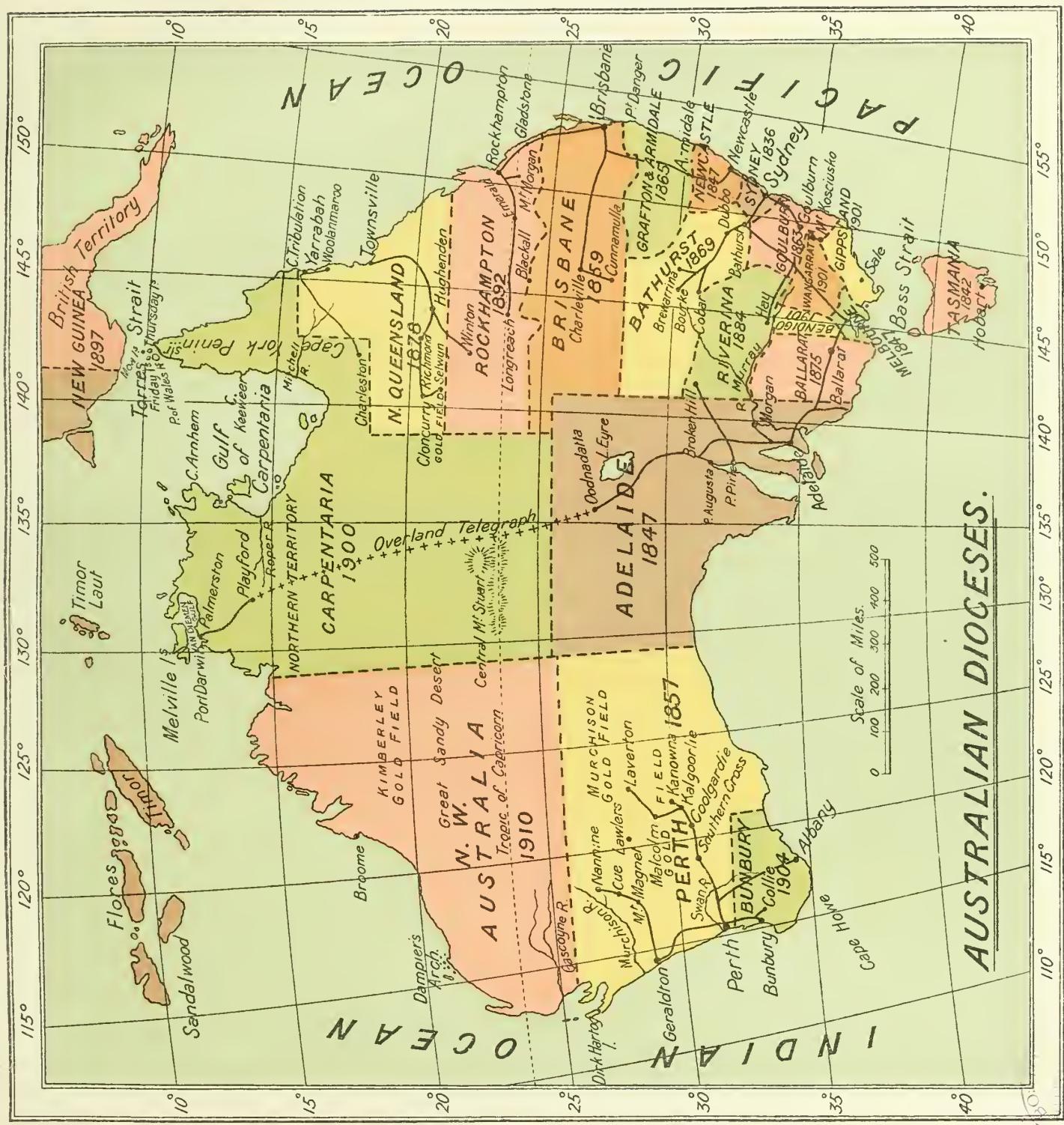
Mark Napier Trollope, 1911.

AUSTRALIA.



The establishment of a penal settlement in New South Wales in 1788 led to the Society entering the field by undertaking the support of schoolmasters there in 1793, and in Norfolk Island in 1796. For the latter settlement it appointed a clergyman in 1798, but he failed to go there. In 1826 the British Government withdrew its provision for the spiritual needs of the convicts, and in succeeding years thousands were transported and cast on the shores without any steps being taken "to prevent their instantly becoming pagans and heathens". Consequently, at the end of eight years it seemed "as if the main business of all the community" in New South Wales "were the commission of crime and the punishment of it," while in Norfolk

Island "evil men with men more evil . . . helped each other to make a hell of that which else might be a heaven". One convict said: "Let a man's heart be what it will, when he comes here his man's heart is taken from him, and there is given to him the heart of a beast". At this juncture the Society, in response to the appeal of Archdeacon Broughton, who became the first Bishop of Australia in 1836, intervened to save the convicts from a condition more pitiful than that of the heathen, and others from lapsing into heathenism. The aid thus begun in 1835 was extended to Tasmania in that year, to South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1838, Queensland in 1840, Western Australia in 1841, and New Guinea in 1890. The Churches thus



planted by the Society are now, for the most part, self-supporting.

The organisation of the Australian Church (with its now 21 dioceses) into provincial and diocesan synods, where each diocese preserves its own integrity and yet takes its part in the whole, suggested to the late Sir Henry Parkes the lines upon which the federation of the Australian Colonies—accomplished on 1st January, 1901—could best be carried out.

During the period 1793-1910 the Society expended £283,022, and employed 427 ordained missionaries in Australia. At the present time its work there is being carried on in 5 dioceses, its total annual expenditure in Australia and the Pacific in 1910 was £8,561, and the number of its missionaries 26.

Australia has now 20 dioceses, most of which have been aided in their formation by the S.P.G.

There is at present in Australia, a Province of New South Wales with 6 dioceses, a Province of Victoria with 5 dioceses, and a Province of Queensland with 5 dioceses, each having its own Archbishop. The remainder of dioceses have not yet been arranged in Provinces.

CENSUS 1911.

New South Wales	-	-	1,648,212
Victoria	-	-	1,315,000
Queensland	-	-	603,908
South Australia	-	-	411,161
West Australia	-	-	280,316
Tasmania	-	-	190,898
Total for Australia			<u>4,449,495</u>

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Province of New South Wales includes the dioceses of Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn, Grafton and Armidale, Bathurst, and Riverina.

Sydney, 1836.—The diocese of Sydney is situated on the eastern coast of New South Wales, and measures about 200 miles from north to south, and 100 miles from east to west. It comprises but a small portion of the original bishopric of Australia which was formed in 1836, and included New Zealand and Tasmania. New Zealand was detached in 1841, and Tasmania in 1843. In 1847 the diocese of Australia was again divided, the sees of Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide and Melbourne being formed, and the Bishop of Australia was

created by letters patent Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania. There are 103 parishes, and 20 Mission districts, 393 churches and other buildings licensed for divine service and 225 clergy. The members of the Church of England are estimated at about 371,489. There is Church accommodation for about 5,000.

Bishops:—

William Grant Broughton, 1836.

Frederick Barker, 1854.

Alfred Barry, 1884.

William Saumarez Smith, 1890; archbishop 1897.

John Charles Wright, 1909; archbishop and primate.

Newcastle, 1847.—This diocese comprises part of the east coast of New South Wales, extending from the Hawkesbury River on the south to Camden Haven on the north, and from the east coast to the dividing range on the west. A church was built in Newcastle so early as 1817, and stood until lately, when it gave place to the rising cathedral. The population of Newcastle is 75,000.

The Church members are estimated at 90,000. The total English-speaking population of the dio-

cese is about 180,000; other than these, 4,000. There are 55 clergy, 154 churches, and 82 other places in which Divine service is regularly held. In the Sunday schools there are 10,000 children and 900 teachers.

Bishops:—

William Tyrell, 1847.

Josiah Brown Pearson, 1880.

George Henry Stanton, 1891 (cons. 1878).

John Frowai Stretch, 1906 (cons. 1895).

Goulburn, 1863.—This diocese was formerly part of that of Sydney. The original diocese was divided in 1884 by the formation of that of Riverina. The present diocese of Goulburn

comprises the south-eastern portion of the colony of New South Wales, and contains an area of 50,000 square miles, with a scattered population of about 135,000 British and other

settlers, of whom upwards of 56,000 profess to be members of the Church of England. There are 500 other than English-speaking people in the diocese. There are 56 clergy, 46 readers, 40 parishes and parochial districts, 170 churches and school churches. In addition to the churches, public worship is held in 60

other public buildings and in many other places.

Bishops :—

Mesac Thomas, 1863.

William Chalmers, 1893.

Christopher George Barlow, 1902 (cons. 1891).

Grafton and Armidale, 1865.—This diocese embraces the north-eastern portion of the colony of New South Wales, and covers an area of over 70,000 square miles. The population of the diocese at the 1901 census was 220,813, of whom 100,000 belonged to the Church of England. The diocese was originally a portion of the diocese of Newcastle, and was separated from it in 1865. Grafton has a population of 6850; Armidale, 7895; Tamworth, 8057; Lismore, 11,900.

There are 70 clergy in the diocese and 21 stipendiary lay readers. The number of children in the Sunday schools is 6673.

Bishops :—

William C. Sawyer, 1867.

James Francis Turner, 1869.

Arthur Vincent Green, 1894 (tr. 1900).

Henry Edward Cooper, 1901 (cons. 1895).

Cecil Henry Druitt, 1911 (coadjutor Bishop).

Bathurst, 1869.—The diocese of Bathurst had formerly an area of 147,600 square miles. On 29th May, 1889, a large portion of this was ceded to the diocese of Riverina, and 450 square miles, a few years later, were ceded by Newcastle, thus making the area of the present diocese 73,050 square miles.

The Church members are estimated at 74,340. The total English-speaking population of the diocese is about 164,938; other than these, 2,000. There are 50 clergy. In the Sunday schools there are 6634 children. Religious instruction

is regularly given by the clergy in 268 State schools to a total of 9297 children. Thirty-eight of these State schools are visited by the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd.

The S.P.G. made a grant towards the formation of the Brotherhood at Dubbo, the buildings of which were dedicated in 1895.

Bishops :—

Samuel Edward Marsden, 1869 (resigned 1886).

Charles Edward Camidge, 1887.

George Merrick Long, 1911.

Riverina, 1884.—This diocese contains about 111,000 square miles, and comprises the western portion of New South Wales. It is bounded on the north by the diocese of Brisbane, on the east by the dioceses of Bathurst and Goulburn, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by the colony of Victoria. There are 32,000 members of the Anglican Church. The clergy are 17 in number; they are separated by great distances, several being as much as 120 miles apart. The members of the Church number

28,000. Missions to the aborigines are carried on at Warangesda and Maloga, at the former under Church auspices, and are frequently visited by one of our clergy. A Chinese catechist works among the Chinese population.

The formation of this diocese was in great measure due to the help of the S.P.G.

Bishops :—

Sydney Linton, 1884.

Ernest Augustus Anderson, 1895.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.

In 1905 the Province of Victoria was constituted. It includes the dioceses of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Wangaratta and Gippsland. Out of a total population (in 1901) of 1,201,070 in the State of Victoria, 423,955 returned themselves as members of the Church of England.

Melbourne, 1847.—The area of this diocese is 43,225 square miles, that of the state being 87,884 square miles, or a little less than that of Great Britain.

The diocese of Melbourne contains 600,000; the number of Church members is about 250,000; of communicants, 25,547. There are 226 churches in the diocese, and 139 other

buildings used for Church services. There are 170 clergy, and there are besides 19 stipendiary readers and 220 honorary lay readers.

There are 242 Sunday schools with 26,131 scholars.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, of which the foundation-stone was laid in 1880, was consecrated on 22nd January, 1891.

Bishops :—

Charles Perry, 1847.

James Moorhouse, 1876; tr. to Manchester, 1886.

Field Flowers Goe, 1887.

Henry Lowther Clarke, 1902; archbishop, 1905.

Ballarat, 1875.—This diocese was separated from that of Melbourne in 1875; it forms the western, as the latter (with the dioceses of Bendigo, Wangaratta and Gippsland) now forms the eastern, portion of the State of Victoria. It is half the size of England and Wales, and contains some 282,000 souls, of whom 86,000 are adherents of the Church of England; the majority are Presbyterians and Methodists, and one-sixth are Roman Catholics.

The diocese includes the wide and sparsely settled area known as the "Mallee," which is specially liable to periodic droughts, and which

forms a heavy charge upon the resources of the diocese.

The city of Ballarat contains a population of about 48,000. In the diocese there are 81 parishes and 86 clergy, 11 lay readers and 68 honorary lay helpers; 170 Anglican Churches, besides 172 other places used for Church of England services.

Bishops :—

Samuel Thornton, 1875 (resigned 1900).

Henry Edward Cooper (coad.), 1895,
translated to Grafton and Armidale.

Arthur Vincent Green, 1900 (cons. 1894).

Bendigo, 1902.—This diocese was taken out of that of Melbourne, and consists of the northern portion of the colony of Victoria,

being about 150 miles long by 100 miles wide. Its population is 137,680, of whom about 40,000 are members of the Church of England. The first

bishop was consecrated in Melbourne Cathedral on 24th February, 1902. The bishop's seat is at Bendigo, which has a population of 40,000.

There are 31 parishes or parochial districts with 33 clergy and 19 stipendiary readers who are students for Holy Orders and 59 honorary

readers, 75 churches and 65 temporary buildings in which services are held.

There is a mission to the Chinese in the town of Bendigo.

Bishops :—

Henry Archdall Langley, 1902.

John Douse Langley, 1907.

Wangaratta, 1902.—This diocese consists of the north-eastern portion of Victoria. It was taken out of the diocese of Melbourne. The population of the diocese in 1901 was 110,280, of whom about 40,000 profess to belong to the Church of England. The bishop's seat is at Wangaratta.

This diocese includes 15,000 square miles of sparsely populated country. The principal pursuits are farming, grazing and mining. There are no large towns, and only two very small

Church schools. There are 34 clergy and 10 stipendiary lay readers and 38 honorary readers, who hold services at more than 200 small centres.

There are 32 parishes and parochial districts and 8 mission districts. Divine service is held regularly in 81 churches, 102 schools and public halls, and 11 private houses. There are 116 Sunday schools, with 4,500 scholars.

Bishop :—

Thomas Henry Armstrong, 1902.

Gippsland, 1902.—This diocese consists of the south-eastern portion of Victoria.

The approximate population of the diocese is 78,210, of whom about 25,000 belong to the Church of England. There is an aboriginal mission station in the diocese, at Lake Tyers, under the spiritual charge of a Church of England clergyman. There are about 90 aborigines in this district. The see town of the diocese is Sale, having a population of 3,500.

There are 29 parishes or parochial districts in charge of clergymen. Attached to these 29 centres there are a large number of smaller places where services are held. There are 31 clergy, 13 stipendiary readers and 23 honorary readers, 71 churches and 155 other buildings used for

services, and 24 parsonage houses. The number of individuals attending services on an ordinary Sunday is 6,855. The estimated number of communicants is 2,783.

Education.—The instruction given in the State primary schools is good and progressive, but it is absolutely secular. Once a week a clergyman, or his helper, is allowed to give religious instruction, of half an hour's duration, before the school begins or after the school is dismissed. In the 77 Sunday schools in the diocese there is an enrolment of about 3,209 scholars. There are no Church of England primary day schools.

Bishop :—

Arthur Wellesley Pain, 1902.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.

The Province of Queensland, which was constituted in 1905, includes the dioceses of Brisbane, North Queensland, Rockhampton, Carpentaria and New Guinea.

Brisbane, 1859.—The see of Brisbane was founded when the new colony of Queensland was separated from that of New South Wales. The diocese then comprised Central and Southern Queensland, with a small part of Northern Queensland; since, however, the formation of the diocese of North Queensland in 1878, and the diocese of Rockhampton in Central Queensland in 1892, the diocese of Brisbane includes South Queensland only. The population of Brisbane is over 125,000. The area of the present diocese of Brisbane contains 209,278 square miles,

with a population of about 385,000, of whom 37 per cent. are members of the Church of England.

There are now 91 parishes and districts with 78 clergy, 10 catechists, and 61 honorary lay readers holding the bishop's licence; 161 churches, and numerous temporary buildings in which services are held, together with 279 stations. The communicants number 8,232.

There are Missions to the Chinese in Brisbane and its neighbourhood.

Bishops :—

Edward Wyndham Tufnell, 1859.

Matthew Blagden Hale, 1875 (cons. 1857).

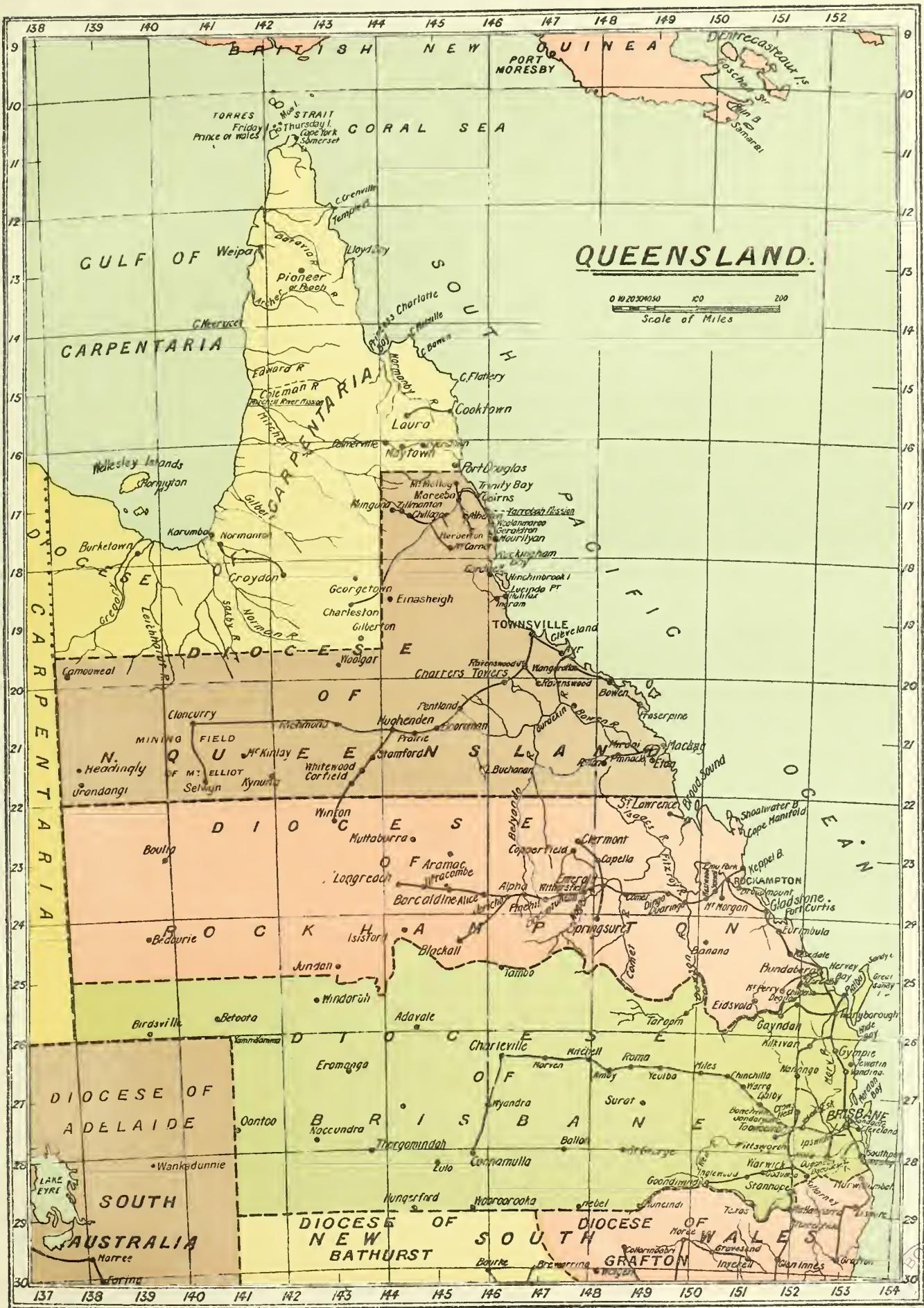
William Thomas Thornhill Webber, 1885.

St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, 1904; archbishop, 1905.

North Queensland, 1878.—The diocese of North Queensland, when founded in 1878, included the whole northern political division of the State, the southern boundary being at the 22nd parallel of latitude. In 1900 the diocese of Carpentaria was formed to include the northern territory of South Australia and the extreme north of Queensland. The northern boundary of the diocese of North Queensland therefore has been defined by a line running from the eastern boundary of the State of South Australia $19^{\circ} 30''$ to 144° longitude east of the meridian, and thence by a line running due east to the coast. Townsville, which is the see city, is also the centre of the civil administration of the northern division of the State.

The present area of the diocese is 230,000 square miles, and the total population is over 100,000 of whom 50,000 are members of the Church of England. There are a few large towns, the chief among them being Townsville, with a population of 15,506, and Charters Towers, numbering about 20,976. The remainder of the population, scattered far and wide, is composed of miners among the mountain ranges, sugar farmers on the coast-line, and pastoralists in the far West. The whole diocese is settled sparsely outside the main towns, and the lonely settlers in the extreme West can only be reached by means of itinerant clergymen and bush brotherhoods.

It is estimated that there are 16,000 aborigines



still existing in the northern division of Queensland. The majority are in the diocese of Carpentaria, but North Queensland possesses a most successful Mission in Australia—Yarrabah. The position of the half-castes and quadroons is the source of great anxiety. Unless they are removed to mission stations they sink almost invariably into the lowest depths of degradation.

The total number of coloured aliens in North Queensland has very considerably diminished owing to the White Australia policy of the Commonwealth. There are about 5,000 Chinese

in the diocese, 500 Japanese, and 300 Kanakas who are exempt from deportation. There are also a certain number of Afghan camel drivers, Cingalese and Malays. Very little Christian work is possible through the small number of clergy in the diocese through lack of funds.

There are 22 clergy in the diocese, 6 stipendiary lay readers, 30 voluntary lay readers.

Bishops:—

George Henry Stanton, 1878.

Christopher George Barlow, 1891 (tr. 1902).

George Horsfall Frodsham, 1902.

Rockhampton, 1896.—When this diocese was founded the S.P.G. contributed £1,000 to the Endowment Fund. The diocese is practically coterminous with what is known as Central Queensland. It contains about 223,000 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the diocese of North Queensland, on the south by the diocese of Brisbane, on the east by the South Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the northern territory of South Australia. The country consists chiefly of vast sheep and cattle “runs”. The population is widely scattered, and the towns are few and far between. The English-speaking people number 65,000; other than these, 1,400. The members (nominal and actual) of the Church of England are about

27,000. There are 19 parishes or parochial districts, with 12 clergy and 6 honorary lay readers holding the bishop's licence; 28 churches and 50 temporary buildings in which service is held, also 185 “head stations” visited by the clergy for the conduct of service. The communicants number about 2,100.

The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G.: North Coast Mission, Blackall, Emerald, Mount Morgan, Springsure, Winton.

The S.P.G. gave a grant towards the establishment of the Community Mission settlement at Longreach.

Bishop:—

Nathaniel Dawes, 1892 (cons. 1889).

George Dowglass Halford, 1909.

Carpentaria, 1900.—This see was founded in 1899, and its first bishop consecrated in 1900. It comprises Northern Queensland and the northern territory of South Australia, an area of not less than 620,000 square miles.

The population, which is very widely scattered over this immense area, consists of about 15,500 whites, 5,000 Japanese, Chinese and other aliens, and 35,000 aborigines. The white population is chiefly mining and pastoral, and almost entirely of the working class, Croydon (population, 5,500) being the largest centre. The see town is Thursday Island, a pearl-shelling centre off Cape York. The largest town is Croydon, population 5,500.

Mission work is carried on among the South Sea Islanders at Moa and Thursday Islands, among the Japanese at Thursday Island, and among the aborigines at the Mitchell River, where the bishop has obtained from the Government a reserve of about 600 square miles, and where a Mission was started in 1905, and on the Roper River where a Mission was begun in 1908.

There are 8 clergy, and 5 voluntary lay workers.

Two students are preparing for Holy Orders. The S.P.G. helps to support mission work in the diocese.

Bishop:—

Gilbert White, 1900.

NEW GUINEA.

New Guinea, 1898.—The Mission was commenced in 1891; the see constituted by resolution of the General Synod of Australia and Tasmania, in 1896, and the first bishop consecrated in 1898. The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 towards the establishment of the Mission, and £2,500 towards the endowment of the see. British New Guinea or Papua contains 88,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 1000 English-speaking people, and about 350,000 other than these. The area undertaken by the Church for work amongst the heathen is situated on the north-east coast, and extends from Cape Ducie to the German boundary at the eighth parallel of south latitude, in all 300 miles of coast and the land lying behind it. The white settlers are scattered over the mainland and adjacent islands. The natives are agriculturists, and live a settled life in villages. In some districts they are still addicted to tribal raids and cannibalism. White people are attracted mainly by the gold discoveries, and are also engaged as pearl-shellers, and in procuring *bêche-de-mer*, planters, and traders generally.

The mission staff, drawn almost entirely from Australia, now numbers 66—*viz.*, the bishop, 7 clergy, 4 lay workers, 10 ladies, and 28 South Sea Islanders, 10 native pupil teachers, 4 native evangelists, and 2 native catechists. One thousand four hundred and forty-one have been baptised, there are 432 catechumens, 568 communicants, and 16 Papuan pupil teachers and evangelists. Twenty-three mission stations have been established with 28 schools containing 1,451 children, and services are held regularly at 79 centres, some entirely by native evangelists. Forty-five other places are visited at regular intervals, about 13,600 natives in all being influenced. The stations cover the greater part of the 300 miles of coast line above referred to. The Church has established a day school at

Samarai, and has thus supplied the only opportunity of education to the white children gathered at this main centre of trade and influence in British New Guinea. A separate station for half-caste children has 42 boarders.

The S.P.G. by a grant of £50 a year, continued for five years, enabled the bishop to place a clergyman at Samarai, whose influence has been far-reaching. The grant after 5 years was voluntarily suspended.

The twenty-three regular stations belonging to the mission are Samarai, Uhuna, Taupota (with Modaua and Awauia), Hioge, Topura, Wamira, Wedau (with Gelaria and Magavara), Dogura, Ganuganuana, Boianai, Menapi, Wabubu, Mukawa, Uiaku, Sinapa, Wanigela, Ambasi, and River Mamba. Awaiama, Paiwa, Uarakanta, Okein, Gona and Oure.

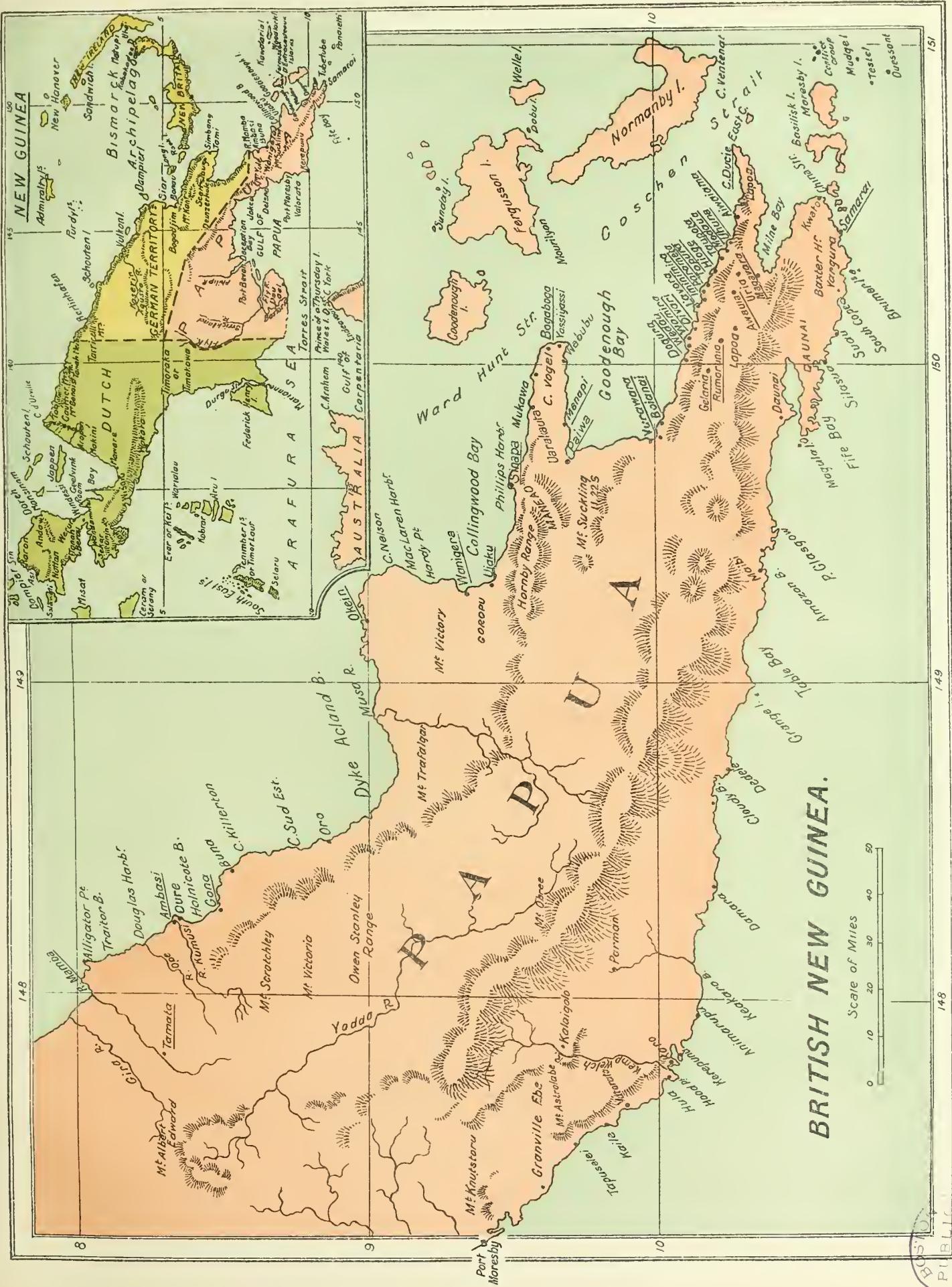
The first missionary work in the island was started in Dutch New Guinea in 1855. The Utrecht Missionary Society is still working there. The London Missionary Society began work in New Guinea in 1871, and have 14 stations, with 15 English missionaries, and 150 native pastors. Their work lies on the south-east coast at Gulf Mission, Fly River, Elema, Jokea, Delena, Port Moresby, Vatorata, Kerepunu, Mailu, Fife Bay, Kwato, Kalaigolo. One of their missionaries, the Rev. James Chalmers, was murdered by the natives in 1901, after many years of most successful work.

The Roman Catholic Church commenced work in 1886 and has about 60 missionaries and 5,000 adherents. The Australian Methodists who started in 1891, have 12 European missionaries and 3,800 adherents.

Bishops:—

Montagu John Stone-Wigg, 1898 (resigned 1908).

Gerald Sharp, 1910.



BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Scale of Miles

A horizontal number line starting at 0 and ending at 50. Major tick marks are labeled at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50. Between each major tick mark, there are five smaller tick marks, dividing each 10-unit interval into 5 equal segments of 2 units each.

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Anglican Mission Stations are underlined; the London Missionary Society works on the S Coast and the Wesleyan Missionary Society in the Islands on the S.E.

INDEPENDENT DIOCESES.

Adelaide, 1847.—This diocese was founded in 1847, and by the letters patent of the first bishop (Dr. Short) the diocese was made co-extensive with the colony of South Australia. The creation of the diocese of Carpentaria, by the consecration on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1900, of Archdeacon Gilbert White as first bishop, has finally relieved the Bishop of Adelaide of his supervision of the "northern territory". The total area comprises 380,000 square miles, of which about 136,828 are at present occupied. The estimated population in 1910, was 414,315.

The number of licensed churches is 193, served by 103 clergy, 5 paid catechists, and 300 unpaid licensed lay readers. Sunday scholars number 11,249.

According to the census of 1901, the adher-

ents of the Church of England formed 29·5 per cent. of the population. The Roman Catholics form 14·3 of the population.

The ratio of communicants to the whole population is improving. In 1883 it was one in every 99 of the population; in 1908 it was nearly one in every 28. St. Peter's collegiate school held its jubilee in 1897. St. Barnabas' theological college provides training for candidates for Holy Orders.

Bishops:—

Augustus Short, 1847.

George Wyndham Kennion, 1882; tr. to Bath and Wells, 1894.

John Reginald Harmer, 1895; tr. to Rochester 1905.

Arthur Nutter Thomas, 1906.

Perth, 1856.—*General Description.*—The diocese until 1904 comprised the entire State of Western Australia, but two new dioceses have now been created, namely Bunbury and North West Australia. A fourth diocese for the eastern goldfields (Kalgoorlie) is being formed.

The diocese of Perth is limited by the boundaries of the State of Western Australia, except on the south-west, where it is bounded by 32° 22' 30" of south latitude from the sea-coast to the 121st meridian of east longitude, thence south by the said meridian to the sea.

In area the original diocese embraced 510,000 square miles. Its scattered population numbers, exclusive of aborigines, 216,800 persons.

Church work.—The members of the Church of England are about 94,000. There are 57 clergy and 80 churches, besides about 70 mission halls, schools or other buildings used for Divine service. A good deal of lay help is given voluntarily, there being 100 readers holding the bishop's licence. Synodical action was inaugurated in Western Australia in 1872. The Synod is constituted of the bishop as President, of each licensed clergyman, and two lay communicants for every clergyman.

Successful efforts continue to be made to extend the ministrations of religion to the goldfields and other outlying centres of fresh settlement.

Education.—The Education Act grants permission for the ministers of the various denomina-

tions to give religious instruction to the children of their own denomination during school hours.

There are Sunday schools in every parish in connection with the principal church, and, in most instances, in the schoolrooms or other places where Divine service is held.

Bunbury, 1903.—The diocese of Bunbury was formed out of the diocese of Perth. The first bishop was consecrated on July 17, 1904. The diocese contains 40,000 square miles. The population in the diocese is almost exclusively European.

The estimated population of the diocese of Bunbury proper is about 50,000 of whom about 23,000 are Church people. There are 26 clergy, 3 stipendiary lay readers and 45 honorary lay readers. There is a steady increase of communicants every year.

By Act of Parliament the clergy and other duly authorised teachers are permitted to give religious instruction in all Government elementary schools, and this is regularly and almost universally given. At Bunbury there is a Church Grammar school for girls, which is doing good work.

North West Australia, 1910.—This diocese was formed out of the diocese of Perth. The southern boundary is lat. 26° and is bounded on the east by the diocese of Carpentaria. It contains altogether about 500,000 square miles. There are about 7,000 Europeans including pearlers, business men, government officials at the small seaports along the coast, miners and prospectors on the Pilbara and Kimberley gold fields, and squatters settled on sheep and cattle stations often far inland and at remote distances

Number of scholars, 7,000; teachers, 500.

Bishops:—

Matthew Blagden Hale, 1857 (tr. 1875).

Henry Hutton Parry, 1876.

Charles Owen Leaver Riley, 1894.

The work is assisted by S.P.G. in Wagin, Karridale, Narrogin, Bridgetown, Greenbushes, South Bunbury, Collie, Ravensthorpe, Brunswick, and the Travelling Mission and in the North West. A Bush Brotherhood was established at Williams in 1911 (see "Mission Field," Oct., 1911).

About 700 miles of new railway have been recently constructed and the rapid development of agriculture and mining render the work very difficult; the efforts however of the Church are meeting with a considerable measure of success, but, owing to the great distances and the speedy growth, they involve a proportionately great cost.

Bishop:—

Frederick Goldsmith, 1904.

from one another. There are also several thousand Japanese, Chinese, Malays, Manilla men and other Asiatics engaged in trade or employed in the pearling industry. There are also about 30,000 aborigines including a number of half-castes.

Bishop Trower was formerly Bishop of Likoma. The staff at present consists of the Bishop and four clergy.

Bishop:—

Gerard Trower, 1909, cons. 1902.

Tasmania, 1842.—This see is second to Sydney in seniority. The Church began its work in the colony in 1804, when the colony was founded. The diocese comprises Tasmania and its dependencies (the islands in the Bass Strait and others). The area is 16,778,000 acres,

being about the size of Ceylon. The population is calculated to be 190,898, of whom about 110,000 are native born. The 1901 census gave the Church population as just under 50 per cent. of the whole. Several hundred half-castes are located in the Bass Strait Islands.

The bishop visits them and the lighthouses annually.

There are 90 ordained clergy. The consecrated churches number 163, and there are 140 other buildings which are regularly used for worship. There are 90 lay readers, 56 parishes, 3 mission districts. Sunday school children, 7,537.

The clergy are permitted to teach in the State schools during school hours at fixed times.

Bishops:—

Francis Russell Nixon, 1842.

Charles Henry Bromby, 1864.

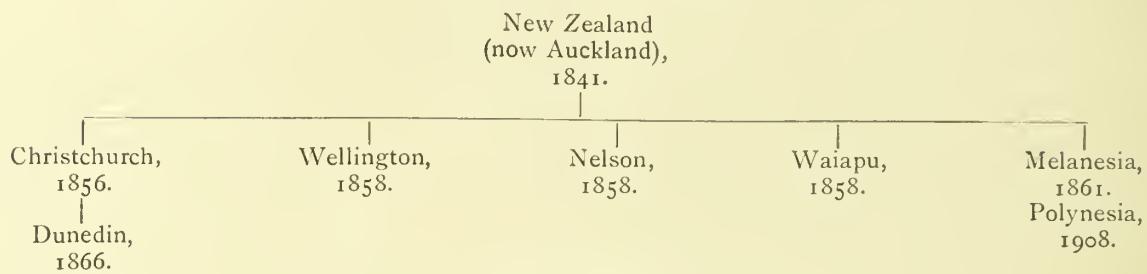
Daniel Fox Sandford, 1883.

Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, 1889 (resigned 1901).

John Edward Mercer, 1902.

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND AND MELANESIA.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE PACIFIC.



The evangelisation of New Zealand was begun by Samuel Marsden, chaplain at Parramatta, near Sydney, who landed at Rangihoua, in the Bay of Islands, and on Christmas Day, 1814, held the first Christian service. The work, which was supported by the C.M.S., spread steadily throughout the islands. The Maori population (1911), 49,350, most of whom live in the dioceses of Auckland and Waiapu. The C.M.S. has now withdrawn its financial aid from New Zealand.

The S.P.G. began work in Norfolk Island in 1796, and in New Zealand in 1840, and its operations were extended to Melanesia in 1849, Pitcairn Island 1853, the Hawaiian Islands in 1842, and Fiji in 1880.

The formation of the six dioceses of New Zealand was mainly due to its aid. Melanesia received an annual subsidy from the Society up to 1881, besides which the Society, on the death

of Bishop Patteson and his co-martyrs in 1872, raised a fund of £7,000 for a Memorial Church, a new vessel, and the partial endowment of the Mission.

The total population of the Dominion of New Zealand in 1911 was 1,008,468 (North Island, 563,729; South Island, 444,120; Stewart Island, 357; Chatham Islands, 258; Kermadec Islands, 4). The provincial population: Auckland, 264,520; Taranaki, 51,569; Hawke's Bay, 48,546; Wellington, 199,094; Marlborough, 15,985; Nelson, 48,463; Westland, 15,714; Canterbury, 173,185; Otago, Otago portion, 132,402; Southern portion, 58,728.

During the period 1796-1910 the Society expended £142,609, and employed 116 ordained missionaries (including 6 natives) in New Zealand and the Pacific. At the present time its work in this field is being carried on in Fiji.

Auckland, 1841.—This diocese, formerly known as New Zealand, and which comprises the north part of New Zealand, is that part of the colony which the late Bishop Selwyn retained for himself, after resigning the charge of those portions which now form the dioceses of Christchurch, Wellington, Nelson, Waiapu and

Dunedin. The diocese contains an area of 17,300 square miles. The number of clergy is at present 90 (including 16 Maoris), and the number of congregations about 422 (including 73 Maori). The European population is 214,000 of whom 100,000 are members of the Anglican Church, about 8,000 Maoris are members of the

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NEW ZEALAND IN DIOCESES.

Scale of Miles.
0 20 40 60 80 100

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

NORTH ISLAND

DIOCESE OF
N. PLYMOUTH

C. EGMOND

C. PITUPORI

C. WHANGANUI

C. PALMERSTON

C. CO

C. WELLINGTON

C. CHRISTCHURCH

C. NELSON

C. DUNEDIN

C. CHRISTCHURCH

C. HOBART

SOUTH ISLAND

DIOCESE OF
CHRISTCHURCH

DIOCESE OF
NELSON

DIOCESE OF
DUNEDIN

DIOCESE OF
STEWARTI.

C. FAREWELL

CALLINGWOOD

C. FOULWIND

WESTPORT

C. HOKITIKI

OKARITO

Mt. COOK 13200

TEKapo

WAITHA

L. COLE RIDGE

KAIPOI

CHRISTCHURCH

LYTTELTON

ASHBURTON

TIMARU

NEWCASTLE

QUEENSTOWN

L. WAIATEPU

LOWTHIAN

GORE

CLINTON

GREYTOWN

AOMARU

HAMPDEN

PORT CHALMERS

PROVIDENCE

WINDSOR PT.

INVERGILL

FOVEAU

STRAIT

STEWARTI.

PORT PEGASUS

C. OTBU
PARENGA-RENGA
AHIPARA B.
AHIPARA
KAIKOHIA
KOKOHUS
KAIKOHE
WAIMAMAKU
WHANGAREI
TEWARA HD. GULF

OKARI
OKEA I.
MAHURANGA C.
MERCURY PT.
GRAHAMSTOWN
SHORLAND
PORT WAIKATO
HAURAKI
TAUPRI
KAWHIA H.
TOKANGA
WOKAHUMU
TAUPO
L. TAUPO
MAHAKA
TOPAACRO
PIPIRIKI
PUEHUHUM
R. WANIAKA
BULLS
PALMERSTONE
OTAKI
WAIRIDAPA
PAPAWAI
HEKITIHO PAH
OHEHONGE
CASTLE POINT
HEKITIHO PAH
OHEHONGE
CASTLE POINT

BAY OF PLENTY
KAHA
WAIHOU
RANGITUKIA
WHAREPONGA
TOKOMARU
UAWA
WHANGARA
GISBORNE
TABLE CAPE

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE

Scale of Miles.
0 20 40 60 80 100

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

Scale of Miles.
0 20 40 60 80 100

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810 830 850 870 890 910

Anglican Church. There are still many Maoris who are heathen. There are 56 parishes or districts, including 13 Maori parishes; and 166 churches, mostly built of wood, of which 46 are Maori.

Christchurch, 1856.—This diocese consists of the middle portion of the south island, *viz.*, Canterbury and part of Westland, and comprises an area of 20,000 square miles. The population is about 159,000, exclusive of 900 natives. Of these 67,000 declared themselves members of the Anglican Church.

There are about 870 Maoris.

There are 74 clergy, 105 lay readers, 8 deacon-

Wellington, 1858.—This diocese comprises the provincial district of Wellington and part of the provincial district of Taranaki. The area is 10,000 square miles. English-speaking people, about 195,000, Maoris, 5,750.

Nearly half the population profess to be members of the Church. The Maoris are under the charge of 8 clergy (6 of them of their own race).

A Chinese lay reader is doing good work among his fellow-countrymen, of whom there are about 600 in the diocese. They have themselves raised £300, which has been supplemented with a gift of £180 from a European friend, for

Nelson, 1858.—This diocese was founded in 1858, and comprises the northern portion of the south island of New Zealand. Its southern boundary is on the west the river Teremakau, and on the east the river Hurunui. The population of the diocese is now about 67,000, together with about 300 Maoris, and about 100 Chinese. Between 38 and 39 per cent. of the whole are nominally members of the Church of England.

Waiapu, 1858.—This diocese occupies the eastern portion of the north island of New Zealand. The estimated population consists of 65,000 Europeans and 16,600 Maoris; 30,800

Bishops:—

- George Augustus Selwyn, 1841, tr. to Lichfield, 1869.
- William Garden Cowie, 1869.
- Moore Richard Neligan, 1903 (res. 1910).
- Owen Thomas Lloyd Crossley, 1911.

esses, 125 churches, and 75 buildings in which services are held. On All Saints' Day, 1904, the completed cathedral was consecrated. Christ's College at Christchurch forms part of the University of New Zealand.

Bishops:—

- Henry John Chitty Harper, 1856.
- Julius Churchill, 1889.

building a Chinese Mission Church. Colleges for Maori lads has been established at Clareville and Otaki. A college for theological students, which serves also as a home for other students of the University was opened in 1909. The Missions to Seamen carries on good work at Wellington.

Bishops:—

- Charles John Abraham, 1858.
- Octavius Hadfield, 1870.
- Frederic Wallis, 1895 (resigned 1911).
- Thomas Henry Sprott, 1911.

The diocese contains 6 duly constituted parishes, with 29 parochial districts and 53 churches and 66 other buildings used for Divine worship. The number of clergy is 23. The S.P.G. contributed towards the endowment of this diocese.

Bishops:—

- Edmund Hobhouse, 1858.
- Andrew Burn Suter, 1866.
- Charles Oliver Mules, 1892.

Europeans and about 9,000 Maoris belong to the Church of the Province of New Zealand. There are 30 clergy working among the Europeans. Four English clergy are working among the

Maoris under the Maori Mission Board, besides one who is Principal of the Maori Theological College at Gisborne, and one who is master of the native boys' school at Waerengaahika. Seventeen native clergy have settled congregations of their own people, 3 are working among the people who fell away from Christianity during

the war of 45 years ago, and one is assistant tutor at the Maori Theological College.

Bishops :—

William Williams, 1858.

Edward Craig Stuart, 1877.

William Leonard Williams, 1895 (res. 1909).

Alfred Walter Averill, 1910.

Dunedin, 1868.—This see was founded by an Act of the General Synod, by which it was cut off from Christchurch. It comprises Otago and Southland, New Zealand. The population is about 174,000, of whom 35 per cent. have recorded themselves as members of the Church of England. There are 300 Maoris and some Chinese.

The clergy number 40, and there are 69 churches, 2 of which are for the natives, besides 30 unconsecrated buildings. There are 3,700 children in the Sunday schools.

Bishop :—

Samuel Tarratt Nevill, 1871; primate, 1904.

Melanesia, 1861.—This diocese comprises the Western islands of the South Pacific, from the Northern New Hebrides to the Solomon Islands inclusive.

Work is being carried on by missionaries, and native teachers on thirty-two islands, and others are visited by the Mission Ship in the hope of placing schools on them. The staff of the Mission consists of the bishop, 34 clergy (19 white and 15 native) 6 laymen and 14 ladies. From all the different islands boys and girls are brought to the school at Norfolk Island for a training lasting seven or eight years. There is a small boys' school also in the Banks Islands. Most of those trained natives become teachers, 759 of whom are now teaching in 327 schools, with over 18,000 scholars.

The three islands in the Northern Hebrides under the Mission's charge have in them 2,286 baptised persons, and more than 1,000 besides, in the schools.

In the Banks Islands there are but few heathen remaining. There are 3,135 baptised, and over 600 hearers.

The last of the four Torres Islands has lately joined the others and accepted Christianity. There are 470 baptised in the group, and over 100 hearers.

Santa Cruz and the Reef Islands are far the most backward part of the diocese. There are only 106 baptised, and 160 hearers.

The Solomon Islands have made wonderful progress. There are schools everywhere now, and the natives ask for more. The old savage ways have yielded to a religion which brings life instead of death; and teachers cannot be supplied fast enough to satisfy the people. There are 8,415 baptised and 3,000 hearers and catechumens. Other Missions have lately entered the group but none of them have any native teachers like those which Norfolk Island has equipped for this Mission.

The "Southern Cross" makes two voyages annually round the diocese, fetching the boys and girls to school, and placing them afterwards.

The Mission lost three of its most efficient priests recently, Henry Welchman of Bagota, and Frank Bollen of Guadalcana and Savo, and C. C. Godden of Lolowi, all dying at their posts.

The population of English-speaking people is about 700. The natives number about 300,000.

Bishops :—

John Coleridge Patteson, 1861.

John Richardson Selwyn, 1877.

Cecil Wilson, 1894 (res. 1911).



Independent Diocese.

Polynesia, 1908.—The headquarters of the diocese is at Suva which is the capital of the largest of the Fiji Islands. The population of Suva is 7,693.

In 1902 the S.P.G. undertook a mission to the Indian coolies, of whom there are about 1,800, in the Fijian groups. The Fijians are Wesleyans, but the Society has chaplains at Suva

and Levuka for the Churchmen living there. It also has a mission to the labourers from Melanesia who work in the groups. The work in Tonga is superintended by Bishop Willis, who was formerly Bishop of Honolulu.

Bishop :—

Thomas Clayton Twitchell, 1908.

Polynesia includes the islands of the Pacific lying east of Australia, New Guinea, Melanesia and Micronesia and north of New Zealand. The principal groups of islands are :—

1. *The Fiji Islands*, a British colonial possession, comprise 200 islands. The population is about 120,000, of whom there are about 2,500 Europeans, 94,400 Fijians and 17,000 Indians. The Christian population numbers 100,864 (including 9,338 Roman Catholics). The S.P.G. supports work amongst the Indians in Fiji. The rest of the missionary work, other than that done by the Roman Catholics, is under the charge of the Australian Methodist Missionary Society.

2. *The Samoan Islands* are under the protectorate of Germany, with the exception of three small islands, which are dependencies of the United States of America. Population, 38,500. It is entirely Christian; 4,000 are connected with the Roman Catholic Mission. Most of the missionary work is under the charge of the L.M.S.

3. *The Cook, or Hervey, Islands* are a dependency of New Zealand. Population, about 12,000. The missionary work is carried on by the L.M.S.

4. *The Ellice and the Tokelau Islands*, which are under British control, contain a population of 3,450. The missionary work is under the charge of the L.M.S.

5. *The Tonga, or Friendly, Islands* are a British protectorate. Population, 22,000, of whom 21,000 are natives and 360 are Europeans or half-breeds. 2,000 are Roman Catho-

lics. Nearly all the rest are attached to the Australian Methodist Mission.

6. *The Society Islands* (Tahiti being the largest island), including the Leeward Islands, the Tuamotu Islands, the Austral Islands, the Gambier Islands and the Marquesas. Aggregate population, about 29,000. The natives are all Christians, 16,000 being Roman Catholics. The islands belong to France. The Protestant missions are maintained by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.

Other missionary work in Oceania.—The population of **Melanesia** is estimated at about 475,000. Of these 141,000 are Christians (30,000 being Roman Catholics), and the rest are heathen. There are about 250 islands in Melanesia, of which the largest are in the *Bismarck Archipelago* and the *Solomon Group*. The Bismarck Archipelago and the Western section of the Solomon Islands are under German control.

The New Hebrides are jointly protected by England and France. The eastern section of the Solomon Islands, the Banks and the *Santa Cruz* islands are ruled by Great Britain. Missionary work in the New Hebrides, except in the three northern islands in which the Melanesian Mission works, is under the Presbyterian New Hebrides Mission. They have 39 missionaries (including men and women), and carry on work, with the assistance of 300 natives, in 126 places. In the Loyalty Islands the London

Missionary Society has a missionary, who is assisted by 399 native workers.

The term **Micronesia** is often applied to groups of small islands in the western part of the North Pacific, including the *Caroline* islands, the *Ladrome* islands, the *Marshall* islands and the *Gilbert* islands. The first three groups are a German possession, with the exception of Guam, which

belongs to the United States of America. The *Gilbert* islands are under British control. In Micronesia there are about 160,000 heathen and 30,000 Christians (including 12,000 Roman Catholics). The Protestant missions are carried on by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They report 67 stations, 28 missionaries and 197 native workers.

Jerusalem and the East, 1841.—The charge of the bishop in Jerusalem and the East extends over the congregations and interests of the Anglican Church in Egypt and the regions about the Red Sea, in Palestine and Syria, in Asia Minor (except portions attaching to the bishopric of Gibraltar), and in the island of Cyprus.

The clergy are 62 in number. Of these 31 are in Palestine and Syria, 27 in Egypt, 4 in Cyprus. There are also 8 lay readers. There are 6 missionary clergy of the London Jews' Society and 27 of the C.M.S.; 4 are chaplains to the Forces, and 4 are season chaplains. There are 11 consecrated churches and 6 licensed chapels in Egypt; 7 churches in Palestine, of which St. George's Collegiate Church, Jerusalem, St. Luke's, Haifa, and Christ Church of the London Jews' Society, Jerusalem, are consecrated. In addition there are 8 C.M.S. churches which are not consecrated. The Bishop's Chapel at Beyrouth and the 3 chapels of the London Jews Society in Palestine and Syria are licensed.

Khartoum, 1908.—In 1905 the Soudan was created an Archdeaconry by the Bishop of Jerusalem. In 1908 Archdeacon Gwynne was consecrated suffragan Bishop to the Bishop of Jerusalem with the title of Anglican Bishop in Khartoum.

The work of the Church of England consists in ministering to the spiritual needs of the British community in Khartoum, numbering 1,200, and to those scattered over the Soudan, and of missionary work in Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, in the shape of schools for girls and a

In the island of Cyprus the Greek Church is generally in charge of education, under an English inspector. There is considerable success and promise both in towns and villages.

In Egypt the Bishop's Mission to Jews at Cairo has about 200 children under instruction in 2 schools. The C.M.S. Mission to Mohammedans has about 200 children under education, and a good medical mission.

The C.M.S. supports a considerable staff, who work both amongst the Eastern Christians and amongst Mohammedans.

The S.P.G. contributes to the support of an itinerant chaplain to work amongst Europeans in the Nile Delta. It has voted £100 towards the erection of a church at Beyrouth.

Bishops in Jerusalem :—

- Michael Solomon Alexander, 1841.
- Samuel Gobat, 1846.
- Joseph Barclay, 1879.
- George Francis Popham Blyth, 1887.

medical mission for Omdurman, all supported by the C.M.S. The C.M.S. has also undertaken missionary work in the upper regions of the Nile, and has established a station at Malek amongst the Dinkas, under the management of one ordained and one lay missionary.

There are two chaplains with head-quarters at Khartoum who conduct services at Suakin, Port Soudan, Atbara, and at Omnabardi gold mines; the services at these places, when the clergy are unable to be present, are taken by laymen.

A transept of the cathedral now being built,

not far from the place where he died, is to be a memorial to General Gordon. The cost of the cathedral is estimated at £28,000.

Gibraltar, 1842.—This diocese was founded in 1842. It is of an exceptional nature, consisting of the Rock of Gibraltar; but the Bishop has jurisdiction also over British congregations and individuals in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece and the Balkan Peninsula, in South Russia, Asia Minor, and North Africa; *i.e.*, on the seaboard and islands of the Mediterranean (excepting Egypt, Cyprus and Syria), and Adriatic and Black Seas. The ministrations of the clergy are confined to members of the Church of England, except in the case of the few clergy appointed by the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

There are 105 clergy and 54 churches, but at 45 only of the chaplaincies are services held during the whole year. Some of the chaplaincies—*e.g.*, in Northern Italy—are for the summer only; others for the winter and spring—*e.g.*, along the Riviera. The Society for pro-

Honolulu 1861.—This bishopric was founded in 1861, and was transferred to the American Church on 1st April, 1902. The Hawaiian Islands have a population of 170,000, of whom 35,000 are native Hawaiians. The remainder of the population is composed of: Whites, 28,533; Chinese, 32,000; Japanese, 60,000, with a con-

moting Christianity among the Jews has mission stations at Bucharest, Smyrna, Constantinople and Tunis.

The chaplaincies in the rest of Europe are supervised by the Bishop of Northern and Central Europe, who acts as a suffragan to the Bishop of London.

On the continent of Europe the S.P.G. contributes to support 33 permanent 88 summer and 32 winter chaplaincies. The support of the season chaplaincies at the various health resorts does not involve any actual expenditure of the income of the S.P.G.

Bishops :—

- George Tomlinson, 1842.
- Walter John Trower, 1863.
- Charles Amyand Harris, 1868.
- Charles Waldegrave Sandford, 1874.
- William Edward Collins, 1904.
- Henry Joseph Corbett Knight, 1911.

siderable number of Coreans and Filipinos. There are 20 ordained clergy, 7 lay readers and 25 parishes.

Bishops :—

- Thomas Nettleship Staley, 1861.
- Alfred Willis, 1872 (resigned 1902).
- Henry Bond Restarick, 1902.

Some General Statistics.

The population of the world is roughly estimated at 1,760,000,000. Of these about 558,000,000 are Christians (*i.e.*, Roman Catholics, 272,000,000; Anglicans and Protestants, 166,000,000; members of Eastern Churches, 120,000,000). The Mohammedans number about 216,000,000; Hindus, 209,000,000; Buddhists, 137,000,000; Confucianists and Taoists, 291,000,000; Pagans, about 160,000,000; Jews, 11,000,000.

In a recent issue of *The Missionary Review of the World* the statistics relating to Anglican and Protestant Missions are given as follows:—

	1909.	1910.
Missionaries	21,844 . . .	21,248
Ordained native helpers	5,929 . . .	6,159
Stations and out-stations	43,934 . . .	45,540
Baptised during year	135,114 . . .	139,899
Adherents	4,866,661 . . .	4,951,325
School	29,190 . . .	30,215
Scholars	1,113,995 . . .	1,562,039

THE INCREASE IN THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF INDIA.

The following figures are extracted from the Indian Government Census returns.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Provinces—				
Ajmer-Merwara	2,225	2,683	3,712	5,432
Andamans and Nicobars . .	—	483	486	566
Assam	7,093	16,844	35,969	106,389 ¹
Baluchistan (Districts, etc.) .	—	—	4,026	5,030
Bengal	128,135	190,829	275,125	319,384
Berar	1,335	1,359	2,375	included in C.P.
Bombay	138,317	161,770	208,930	233,246
Burma	84,219	120,768	147,525	210,081
Central Provinces	11,949	12,970	24,809	34,697 ²
Coorg	3,152	3,392	3,683	3,553
Madras	711,080	865,528	1,024,071	1,191,259
North-West Frontier Province .	47,664	58,441	5,273	6,585 ³
Punjab	33,420	53,587	65,811	198,106
United Provinces	—	—	102,469	177,949
States and Agencies—				
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) . .	—	—	—	55
Baroda	771	646	7,691	7,203
Bengal States	—	1,655	3,241	38,530
Bombay States	6,837	8,239	11,157	12,411
Central India	7,065	5,999	8,114	9,358
Central Provinces States . .	24	338	782	38,704
Hyderabad	13,614	20,429	22,996	54,296
Kashmir	—	218	422	975
Madras States	634,903	714,651	910,409	1,154,209
Mysore	29,249	38,135	50,059	59,844
Punjab States	279	322	780	1,645
Rajputana	1,294	1,855	2,840	4,256
United Provinces States . .	—	—	486	1,745

¹ 1911 figures include Eastern Bengal.

² The census returns for 1881 and 1891 include the United Provinces.

² 1911 figures include Berar.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS.

1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1,862,634	2,284,380	2,923,241	3,876,196

INDEX.

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Aasvogel Pt.	13	34 S	24 E	Ahoada	20	5 N	6 E	All Souls	17	31 S	27 E
Abaji	20	8 N	7 E	Aimbur	37	8 N	77 E	Allur	26	14 N	80 E
Abdallah's	21	9 S	30 E	Air	11	18 N	5 E	Almeida Bay	21	13 S	40 E
Abercorn	21	8 S	31 E	Aiwaiana	39	10 S	150 E	Almora	28	29 N	79 E
Aberdeen	13	32 S	24 E	Ajanfa	25	20 N	75 E	Alpha	38	23 S	146 E
Aberdeen Rd.	13	32 S	24 E	Ajmer	28	26 N	74 E	Alvarneri	27	8 N	77 E
Aberdorn	19	17 S	31 E	Ajua	20	5 N	2 W	Alwar	28	27 N	76 E
Abernethy	4	50 N	102 W	Alakkot	25	17 N	76 E	Alwaye	26	10 N	76 E
Abeshr	11	14 N	20 E	Akarabisi	9	7 N	60 W	Alyunnur	27	9 N	78 E
Abetife	20	6 N	0 W	Akassa	20	4 N	6 E	Amacura R.	9	8 N	59 W
Abigiza	16	27 S	31 E	Akeruf	20	9 N	7 E	Amageddi	20	8 N	7 E
Abinsi	20	7 N	8 E	Akiri	20	8 N	9 E	Amagi	35	33 N	130 E
Abo	20	5 N	7 E	Akita	35	39 N	140 E	Amala	28	32 N	74 E
Aboniey	20	7 N	2 E	Akka	21	1 N	29 E	Amandro	22	22 S	47 E
Abonema	20	4 N	7 E	Akorai Mts.	9	1 N	58 W	Amar	20	8 N	10 E
Abu, Mt.	28	24 N	73 E	Akropn	20	5 N	2 W	Amarapura	31	21 N	96 E
Abuanhe	18	23 S	34 E	Akrosa	20	7 N	0 E	Amasanga	13	30 S	26 E
Abuja	20	9 N	7 E	Akure	20	7 N	5 E	Amatikulu R.	16	29 S	31 E
Accrá	20	5 N	0 W	Akuse	20	6 N	0 E	Amatonga	11	25 S	34 E
Achin	32	5 N	97 E	Akyab	31	20 N	93 E	Amazon B.	39	10 S	149 E
Achincovis	27	9 N	76 E	Alajuela	8	9 N	84 W	Amazon R.	10	3 S	56 W
Achterbang	13	30 S	25 E	Alaska	2	60 N	150 W	Amazon Station	10	9 S	65 W
Ackerpur	25	22 N	75 E	Alaska (Mashonaland)	19	17 S	30 E	Ambala	28	30 N	77 E
Acklin	8	22 N	73 W	Albany (Australia)	37	34 S	118 E	Ambarabame	22	17 S	47 E
Acton Homes	14	28 S	29 E	Albany (Nova Scotia)	3	45 N	64 W	Ambaro	22	13 S	49 E
Adamawa	11	8 N	15 E	Albany Ho. and L.	5	52 N	94 W	Ambasamudram	27	8 N	77 E
Adams Bridge	30	9 N	79 E	Albany R.	5	51 N	89 W	Ambasi	39	8 S	148 E
Adams Peak	30	7 N	81 E	Alberdi	10	32 S	63 W	Ambatoharanana	22	18 S	46 E
Adavale	38	26 S	144 E	Alberni	6	48 N	124 W	Ambatondrazake	22	17 S	46 E
Adcock	16	26 S	31 E	Albert Edward, Mt.	39	8 S	147 E	Amber, C.	22	12 S	49 E
Adda	20	6 N	0 E	Albert Edward Nyanza	21	0 S	29 E	Ambinanindrano	22	20 S	148 E
Addia	20	13 N	11 E	Albert Nyanza	21	2 N	31 E	Ambondro	22	20 S	44 E
Addis Abeba	11	9 N	39 E	Alert Bay	6	50 N	127 W	Ambositro	22	21 S	48 E
Addna	20	5 N	2 W	Alexandra	14	30 S	30 E	Ambriz	11	8 S	14 E
Adelaide (Aus.)	37	34 S	139 E	Alexandra, Mt.	40	46 S	167 E	Ambrym Is.	41	16 S	168 E
Adelaide (S. Africa)	13	32 S	26 E	Alexandria (S. Africa)	13	33 S	26 E	Ambry	38	26 S	148 E
Adialal	27	9 N	77 E	Alexandria (B.C.)	6	52 N	122 W	Amersfoort	18	26 S	29 E
Adjuntah	25	20 N	75 E	Altred	14	30 S	30 E	Amewita	19	17 S	36 E
Admiralty Is.	39	1 S	146 E	Algao Bay	13	33 S	25 E	Amhara	11	12 N	38 E
Ado	20	7 N	5 E	Algoma	2	48 N	85 W	Amherst, Burma	31	16 N	97 E
Ado	20	6 N	3 E	Alibag	25	18 N	72 E	Amherst, Nova Scotia	3	46 N	64 W
Adoa	11	14 N	39 E	Ali Bandar	25	24 N	69 E	Amoy	33	24 N	118 E
Adoni	26	15 N	77 E	Alice	38	23 S	146 E	Ampalaza	22	25 S	44 E
Adra	29	23 N	86 E	Alice Dale	13	33 S	26 E	Amparofaravolu	22	17 S	47 E
Adrar	11	20 N	10 W	Aligarh	28	27 N	78 E	Amri	25	26 N	68 E
Advent	17	30 S	30 E	Alipore	24	22 N	88 E	Amritsar	28	31 N	75 E
Agades	11	18 N	8 E	Alipur	24	26 N	89 E	Amsterdam	16	26 S	30 E
Agaitala	24	23 N	91 E	Alisons	16	27 S	31 E	Amuku, L.	9	3 N	59 W
Aghadumo	20	7 N	8 E	Aliwal North	13	30 S	26 E	Ananalava	22	15 S	47 E
Agra	28	27 N	77 E	Alix	6	52 N	113 W	Anand	25	22 N	73 E
Aguire R.	9	8 N	60 W	Alkmaar	18	25 S	31 E	Anandpur	29	22 N	85 E
Aguilhas C.	12	34 S	20 E	Allada	20	6 N	2 E	Ananthapuram	27	8 N	77 E
Agusteshuer	37	8 N	77 E	Allahabad	28	25 N	81 E	Anatapur	26	14 N	77 E
Ahipara	40	35 S	173 E	Alleppey	26	9 N	76 E	Anchow	34	38 N	115 E
Ahmadpur	28	28 N	70 E	Alligator Pt.	39	8 S	148 E	Andaman Is.	31	13 N	93 E
Ahmabad	25	23 N	72 E	Allora	38	28 S	152 E	Andaw	39	1 S	134 E
Ahmadnagar	25	24 N	73 E	All Saints	17	31 S	27 E	Anderson Bay	40	41 S	147 E
Ahmadnagar	25	19 N	74 E	All Saints	17	31 S	29 E	Andipati Hills	27	9 N	77 E

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Andover .	. 3	46 N	67 W	Arnhem C.	. 37	12 S	136 E	Ayutha .	. 31	15 N	101 E
Andovorot .	. 22	18 S	49 E	Aro Chuka .	. 20	5 N	8 E	Azingarh .	. 28	26 N	82 E
Andrahambé .	. 22	25 S	47 E	Aroegas .	. 12	29 S	19 E	Azul .	. 10	36 S	60 W
Andrava Bay .	. 22	12 S	49 E	Aropen .	. 39	3 S	137 E	Babra .	. 25	23 N	70 E
Andros .	. 8	24 N	77 W	Arrah .	. 24	25 N	85 E	Badagri .	. 20	6 N	2 E
Anduba .	. 21	1 N	29 E	Arramanay .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Badama Is. and Port	. 22	14 S	47 E
Anegada .	. 8	19 N	64 W	Arrowhead .	. 6	50 N	117 W	Badami .	. 25	16 N	75 E
Aneteum .	. 41	20 S	169 E	Arrow Lake .	. 6	50 N	118 W	Baddeck .	. 3	46 N	60 W
Anenous .	. 12	29 S	17 E	Arrul .	. 25	23 N	69 E	Baddegamma .	. 30	6 N	80 E
Angoana .	. 18	25 S	32 E	Arthur R. .	. 40	41 S	145 E	Baden .	. 4	52 N	101 W
Angola .	. 11	13 S	15 E	Artikokan .	. 5	48 N	91 W	Badin .	. 25	25 N	69 E
Angra Pequena .	. 11	26 S	15 E	Aru Is. .	. 39	6 S	134 E	Badulla .	. 30	7 N	81 E
Anguilla .	. 8	18 N	63 W	Arugam Bay .	. 30	7 N	82 E	Bagalai .	. 24	27 N	84 E
Anguille, Cape .	. 7	48 N	59 W	Arumuganeri .	. 27	8 N	78 E	Bagain .	. 20	11 N	2 W
Angwa R. .	. 19	16 S	30 E	Arundel .	. 13	30 S	25 E	Bagalkot .	. 25	16 N	75 E
An-Hsien .	. 33	32 N	103 W	Aruppukkottai .	. 27	9 N	78 E	Bagamoyo .	. 21	6 S	39 E
Animarupu .	. 39	10 S	147 E	Arusha .	. 21	2 S	37 E	Bagana .	. 20	7 N	7 E
Anjanwel .	. 25	17 N	73 E	Asaba .	. 20	5 N	6 E	Bagherhat .	. 24	22 N	89 E
Anjha .	. 25	24 N	72 E	Asan .	. 36	37 N	126 E	Baghmundi .	. 29	23 N	85 E
An-Ju .	. 36	39 N	126 E	Asansot .	. 29	23 N	87 E	Bagida .	. 20	6 N	1 E
Anka .	. 20	12 N	6 E	Asawad .	. 11	20 N	0 W	Baha .	. 20	12 N	4 E
Ankarapona .	. 22	24 S	43 E	Asben .	. 11	18 N	19 E	Bahadurgarh .	. 28	28 N	77 E
Ankavandra .	. 22	19 S	45 E	Ascension .	. 17	31 S	29 E	Baham .	. 13	33 S	27 E
Ankisitra .	. 22	20 S	47 E	Ascension .	. 17	31 S	27 E	Bahawa .	. 24	24 N	87 E
Anklesvar .	. 25	21 N	73 E	Ascension Is. .	. 11	8 S	15 W	Bahawalpur .	. 28	29 N	71 E
Ankober .	. 11	10 N	39 E	Ashaku .	. 20	6 N	10 E	Bahia .	. 10	12 S	39 W
Ankola .	. 25	14 N	74 E	Ashburton .	. 40	44 S	172 E	Bahia Blanca .	. 10	38 S	62 W
Annapolis Royal .	. 3	45 N	65 W	Ashcroft .	. 6	50 N	121 W	Bahindi .	. 20	11 N	4 E
Annesdale .	. 16	27 S	32 E	Asi .	. 39	1 S	133 E	Bahraich .	. 28	27 N	81 E
Annes Villa .	. 13	33 S	25 E	Asirvathapuram .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Bahr el Arab .	. 11	10 N	20 E
Annfield .	. 28	30 N	77 E	Asissipi .	. 4	45 N	107 W	Bahr el Gazel .	. 11	0 N	20 E
Annobon Is. .	. 11	6 S	5 E	Asquith .	. 4	52 N	107 W	Bahlo .	. 20	5 N	2 W
Annotto Bay .	. 8	18 N	70 W	Assab .	. 11	13 N	40 E	Bajibo .	. 20	9 N	4 E
Anolady R. .	. 22	23 S	44 E	Assaye .	. 25	20 N	76 E	Bajiso .	. 20	9 N	3 W
Anouda .	. 41	11 S	196 E	Assegai R. .	. 16	26 S	31 E	Bakel .	. 11	10 N	10 W
Anoweta .	. 25	25 N	76 E	Asseree .	. 25	20 N	73 E	Bakhasar .	. 25	25 N	71 E
Anshun .	. 33	26 N	106 E	Assumption Is. .	. 22	10 S	46 E	Bakong .	. 32	2 N	113 E
Antalo .	. 11	12 N	39 E	Astrolabe Mts. .	. 39	9 S	147 E	Bakundi .	. 20	8 N	10 E
Antananarivo .	. 22	18 S	47 E	Asuncion .	. 10	26 S	60 W	Bakurka .	. 20	12 N	5 E
Antelope .	. 4	50 N	108 W	Atabula .	. 20	7 N	1 W	Bal .	. 20	9 N	4 E
Antelope Park .	. 17	30 S	28 E	Atapame .	. 20	7 N	1 E	Balarti .	. 21	0 S	39 E
Antigonish .	. 3	45 N	61 W	Atbara R. .	. 11	10 N	30 E	Balasore .	. 24	24 N	87 E
Antigua .	. 8	17 N	61 W	Athabasca L. .	. 6	59 N	110 W	Balfour .	. 18	26 S	28 E
Antler .	. 6	53 N	121 W	Athabasca Landing .	. 6	55 N	113 W	Balgomie .	. 4	50 N	104 W
Antofagasta .	. 10	24 S	71 W	Athabasca R. .	. 6	57 N	111 W	Bali .	. 20	6 N	10 E
Antongil B. .	. 22	16 S	49 E	Atherton .	. 38	17 S	145 E	Balinian .	. 32	3 N	112 E
Antonio R. .	. 21	16 S	40 E	Athmi .	. 25	16 N	75 E	Balipara .	. 24	26 N	92 E
Anukrapuram .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Atlin .	. 6	60 N	134 W	Ballarat .	. 37	36 S	143 E
Anupgah .	. 28	29 N	73 E	Atmakur .	. 26	14 N	79 E	Balls Pyramid .	. 41	32 S	159 E
Anuradhapura .	. 30	8 N	80 E	Atsuta .	. 35	43 N	141 E	Balmir .	. 28	25 N	71 E
Aomori .	. 35	41 N	141 E	Attabarai .	. 24	27 N	95 E	Balmoral .	. 18	25 S	29 E
Apaso .	. 20	7 N	0 E	Attangarei .	. 27	9 N	78 E	Bals .	. 25	20 N	73 E
Api Is. .	. 41	17 S	168 E	Attiwapiskat R. .	. 5	53 N	85 W	Bal Tir .	. 11	0 N	40 E
Apollonia .	. 20	5 N	2 W	Attok .	. 28	33 N	75 E	Baltu Rackil .	. 32	5 N	102 E
Aquaforde .	. 7	46 N	53 W	Attoor .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Bambous .	. 22	20 S	57 E
Aracain .	. 10	10 S	38 W	Atur .	. 26	11 N	78 E	Bamenda .	. 20	6 N	10 E
Araguara .	. 10	22 S	49 W	Auckland .	. 40	37 S	174 E	Bammaho .	. 11	10 N	0 W
Arakaka .	. 9	7 N	60 W	Augila .	. 11	29 N	26 E	Bampton Reef .	. 11	19 S	158 E
Arakan .	. 31	20 N	92 E	Aundh .	. 25	17 N	74 E	Banuku .	. 20	9 N	11 E
Aramac .	. 38	23 S	145 E	Auragabad .	. 29	24 N	84 E	Banaga .	. 20	11 N	6 E
Araria .	. 24	26 N	87 E	Aurangabad .	. 25	20 N	75 E	Banana .	. 38	24 S	150 E
Arawan .	. 11	19 N	3 W	Aurora .	. 41	15 S	168 E	Banana .	. 11	0 S	10 E
Archer R. .	. 38	13 S	142 E	Aussa .	. 11	20 N	0 W	Band .	. 29	22 N	84 E
Arcola .	. 4	49 N	102 W	Austin .	. 5	49 N	99 W	Banda .	. 28	25 N	80 E
Ardanji .	. 30	10 N	79 E	Australia, N. .	. 10	25 S	57 W	Bandaon .	. 29	22 N	85 E
Arequipa .	. 10	16 S	74 W	Autioquia .	. 10	7 N	77 W	Bandar .	. 32	2 N	102 E
Argentina .	. 10	30 S	60 W	Ava .	. 31	21 N	96 E	Bandarban .	. 24	22 N	92 E
Argunge .	. 20	12 N	4 E	Avalon .	. 7	47 N	53 W	Bandarpur .	. 24	24 N	92 E
Argy .	. 22	20 S	57 E	Avoca .	. 18	25 S	31 E	Bandawe .	. 21	12 S	34 E
Arica .	. 10	18 S	79 W	Awaji .	. 35	34 N	134 E	Bandhi .	. 25	26 N	68 E
Arichat .	. 3	45 N	61 W	Awauia .	. 39	10 S	150 E	Bandi .	. 20	6 N	12 E
Ariwimi R. .	. 11	0 N	20 E	Awe .	. 20	8 N	9 E	Bandikui .	. 28	26 N	76 E
Ariyalur .	. 26	11 N	79 E	Awita .	. 20	6 N	3 E	Bandon .	. 32	9 N	99 E
Arkona .	. 18	24 S	29 E	Axim .	. 20	4 N	2 W	Bands R. .	. 25	26 N	76 E
Arkonam .	. 26	13 N	79 E	Ayliff, Mt. .	. 17	30 S	29 E	Bangala .	. 19	14 S	34 E
Armidale .	. 37	30 S	153 E	Ayr .	. 38	19 S	147 E	Bangala .	. 11	0 N	10 E
Armstrong .	. 6	50 N	119 W	Ayrshire .	. 19	17 S	30 E	Bangalore .	. 26	13 N	77 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Banganapalle .	26	15 N	78 E	Bashee R. .	17	32 S	28 E	Benatang .	32	2 N	111 E
Bangiryama .	17	39 S	30 E	Basilisk Is. .	39	10 S	150 E	Bende .	20	5 N	7 E
Bangkok .	32	13 N	100 E	Bass Strait .	37	39 S	147 E	Bendigo .	37	35 S	145 E
Banguay Is. .	32	7 N	117 E	Bassa .	20	10 N	6 E	Bengal, Bay of	26	14 N	81 E
Bangui .	11	0 N	10 E	Bassari .	20	9 N	1 E	Benghazi .	11	30 N	20 E
Bangweolo Lake .	21	11 S	30 E	Bassein .	31	16 N	94 E	Bengu .	13	31 S	27 E
Bani .	21	13 S	34 E	Bassila .	20	9 N	1 E	Benguela .	11	10 S	10 E
Banikoro .	20	10 N	2 E	Batala .	28	31 N	75 E	Benin .	20	6 N	5 E
Banjagara .	11	10 N	0 W	Batan .	32	1 N	103 E	Benin R. .	20	5 N	5 E
Bank Strait .	40	41 S	148 E	Batang .	33	29 N	99 E	Beni Shouga .	11	10 N	30 E
Bankipore .	24	25 N	85 E	Batang Luper R. .	32	1 N	112 E	Bennetts .	17	30 S	29 E
Bankot .	25	18 N	73 E	Bataetas .	10	20 S	48 W	Benoist Mt. .	39	2 S	140 E
Banks Is. .	41	14 S	167 E	Batavia R. .	38	12 S	142 E	Benoni .	18	26 S	28 E
Bankura .	29	23 N	87 E	Bathurst .	40	10 N	10 W	Bensonville .	13	30 S	27 E
Bannu .	28	32 N	70 E	Bathurst .	3	47 N	65 W	Bentotte .	30	6 N	80 E
Bansda .	25	20 N	73 E	Bathurst .	37	32 S	149 E	Benue R. .	20	7 N	9 E
Banswara .	25	23 N	74 E	Bathurst (Grahamstown) .	13	33 S	26 E	Benue R. .	11	0 N	0 E
Banting .	32	1 N	110 E	Bathurst (Tasmania) .	40	43 S	145 E	Bequia .	8	13 N	62 W
Bantry .	4	50 N	112 W	Bato .	20	7 N	1 E	Bequia .	8	18 N	65 W
Bantva .	25	21 N	71 E	Batterson .	13	32 S	27 E	Bera .	39	2 S	133 E
Bantwal .	26	12 N	75 E	Batticaloa .	30	7 N	82 E	Berber .	11	10 N	30 E
Banyai .	19	20 S	29 E	Battlefields .	19	18 S	29 E	Berbera .	11	10 N	45 E
Banyo .	20	6 N	11 E	Battleford .	4	53 N	108 W	Berbice R. .	9	6 N	58 W
Banyora .	21	10 S	34 E	Battle Harbour .	7	52 N	55 W	Berea .	13	29 S	27 E
Banzi .	17	32 S	27 E	Batu Gajah .	32	4 N	101 E	Berega .	21	6 S	37 E
Banzoillole .	11	0 N	20 E	Bau .	32	1 N	110 E	Berege .	20	9 N	7 E
Bao .	33	22 N	103 E	Buchi .	20	10 N	9 E	Berg R. .	12	32 S	18 E
Baouda .	20	5 N	1 W	Bauphal .	24	22 N	90 E	Bergh .	12	34 S	22 E
Bap .	25	27 N	72 E	Baura .	21	7 S	32 E	Beri .	20	12 N	1 W
Bapatla .	26	15 N	80 E	Baure .	20	12 N	8 E	Berlin .	13	32 S	27 E
Bara Banki .	28	27 N	81 E	Bavas .	19	18 S	31 E	Berlinhafen .	39	2 S	141 E
Barabhum .	29	23 N	86 E	Bavianus R. .	13	32 S	25 E	Beterverwagting .	9	6 N	57 W
Barakur .	29	23 N	86 E	Bavliari .	25	22 N	72 E	Bethal .	18	26 S	29 E
Baram Pt. .	32	5 N	114 E	Bawa .	17	32 S	27 E	Bethany .	18	25 S	27 E
Barava .	11	0 N	40 E	Bawera .	20	11 N	1 W	Bethel (Zululand) .	16	27 S	31 E
Barbados .	8	13 N	59 W	Bawera .	4	53 N	112 W	Bethel (E. Africa) .	21	4 S	38 E
Barberton .	18	25 S	31 E	Bawif .	15	28 S	24 E	Bethelsdorp .	13	33 S	25 E
Barbuda .	8	17 N	61 W	Baxter Harbour .	39	10 S	150 E	Bethesda (Kaffraria) .	17	30 S	28 E
Barcaldine .	38	23 S	145 E	Bay de Verd .	7	48 N	53 W	Bethesda (Transvaal) .	18	23 S	29 E
Barclay Sound .	6	48 N	125 W	Bay Roberts .	7	47 N	53 W	Bethlehem .	15	28 S	28 E
Barcoorpettah .	25	13 N	74 E	Bazaruto I. .	19	21 S	35 E	Bethulie .	15	30 S	26 E
Bardai .	11	20 N	10 E	Bazivua Mt. .	17	31 S	28 E	Betigeri .	25	15 N	75 E
Bardera .	11	0 N	40 E	Beaconsfield .	15	28 S	24 E	Betoota .	38	25 S	140 E
Bareilly .	28	28 N	79 E	Beau Bassin .	22	20 S	57 E	Bettiah .	24	26 N	84 E
Bargari .	29	23 N	85 E	Beaudesert .	38	28 S	153 E	Beavaan R. .	16	27 S	31 E
Barhampore .	24	24 N	88 E	Beaufort West .	12	32 S	23 E	Beyala .	25	23 N	70 E
Barhanpur .	25	21 N	76 E	Beaver Cove .	3	46 N	60 W	Beyapore .	26	11 N	75 E
Barhi .	29	24 N	85 E	Bejawar .	28	26 N	74 E	Beyt .	25	22 N	69 E
Barima R. .	9	7 N	59 W	Bedés .	9	7 N	59 W	Bezwada .	26	16 N	80 E
Barima Sands .	9	8 N	59 W	Bedford .	13	32 S	26 E	Bhader R. .	25	21 N	70 E
Barimanni .	9	7 N	59 W	Bedourie .	38	24 S	139 E	Bhagpalpur .	24	25 N	87 E
Baring .	4	50 N	102 W	Beforana .	22	19 S	47 E	Bhaghaya .	24	25 N	87 E
Baring Lake .	21	0 N	36 E	Behr's Halt .	13	30 S	24 E	Bhakkar .	28	31 N	71 E
Baripada .	24	21 N	86 E	Beira .	19	19 S	35 E	Bhamo .	31	24 N	97 E
Barisal .	24	22 N	90 E	Bejan .	18	23 S	33 E	Bhangor .	25	22 N	70 E
Bariya .	25	23 N	74 E	Belaga .	32	2 N	114 E	Bhaptiah .	24	26 N	86 E
Barka .	11	30 N	20 E	Bel Air .	9	6 N	58 W	Bhartpur .	28	27 N	77 E
Barkatta .	29	24 N	85 E	Belanga .	20	12 N	0 W	Bhatkal .	25	14 N	74 E
Barkly East .	13	31 S	27 E	Bele .	17	31 S	28 E	Bhilwara .	28	25 N	74 E
Barkley, West .	15	28 S	24 E	Belfast .	18	25 S	30 E	Bhima, R. .	25	17 N	75 E
Barmer .	25	26 N	71 E	Belgaum .	25	15 N	73 E	Bhind .	28	26 N	78 E
Barhma R. .	9	7 N	59 W	Belingwe .	19	20 S	29 E	Bhimal .	25	25 N	72 E
Baro .	20	8 N	6 E	Belize .	8	17 N	88 W	Bhir .	59	18 N	75 E
Baroda (Grahamst'n) .	13	31 S	25 E	Bell .	13	33 S	27 E	Bhor .	25	18 N	73 E
Baroda (Bombay P.) .	25	22 N	73 E	Bellona Is. .	41	11 S	159 E	Bhugoo .	25	27 N	73 E
Barpeta .	24	26 N	91 E	Bellair .	14	29 S	30 E	Bhuj .	25	23 N	69 E
Barquisimeto .	10	10 N	69 W	Bellarly .	26	15 N	76 E	Bhusawal .	25	21 N	75 E
Barracouta Pt. .	21	15 S	40 E	Belle Isle .	7	52 N	55 W	Bhutnir .	28	29 N	74 E
Barranquilla .	10	11 N	74 W	Belle Isle Strait .	7	51 N	57 W	Bibianiah .	20	6 N	2 W
Barren Is. .	40	40 S	145 E	Belleveue .	13	33 S	26 E	Bicholim .	25	15 N	74 E
Barington .	3	43 N	65 W	Bellona Is. .	41	11 S	159 E	Bida .	20	9 N	6 E
Barrydale .	12	33 S	20 E	Belyando R. .	38	22 S	146 E	Bideford .	3	46 N	64 W
Barsi .	25	18 N	75 E	Bemaraha Hills .	22	20 S	45 E	Bidi .	32	1 N	109 E
Bartica .	9	6 N	58 W	Bembezi R. .	19	19 S	28 E	Big Reed L. .	5	54 N	98 W
Barue .	19	18 S	33 E	Bembezi .	19	20 S	29 E	Biggar .	4	52 N	107 W
Baruipur .	24	22 N	88 E	Bembwe .	19	16 S	31 E	Bihar .	24	25 N	85 E
Barwaha .	25	22 N	76 E	Benares .	28	25 N	82 E	Bijapur .	25	16 N	75 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Bijnaur . .	. 28	29 N	78 E	Bolota R. .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Briton Hr. .	. 7	47 N	55 W
Bikaner . .	. 28	28 N	73 E	Bolotwa . .	. 13	31 S	27 E	Brits . .	. 18	25 S	27 E
Bikini . .	. 20	12 N	2 E	Boma . .	. 11	0 S	10 E	Broach . .	. 25	21 N	73 E
Bilaria . .	. 25	25 N	75 E	Bombatana . .	. 41	7 S	152 E	Broadford . .	. 13	30 S	27 E
Bilay . .	. 25	14 N	74 E	Bombay . .	. 25	19 N	72 E	Broadmount . .	. 38	23 S	150 E
Biluna . .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Bompata . .	. 20	6 N	1 W	Broad Sound . .	. 38	22 S	149 E
Bimbla . .	. 20	8 N	0 W	Bona . .	. 11	30 N	0 E	Broadview . .	. 4	50 N	103 W
Binji . .	. 20	13 N	5 E	Bonai . .	. 29	24 N	84 E	Broken Hill . .	. 19	14 S	29 E
Binscarth . .	. 4	51 N	101 W	Bonaso . .	. 20	7 N	0 W	Broken Hill . .	. 37	31 S	142 E
Bintenne . .	. 30	7 N	81 E	Bonau . .	. 39	5 S	146 E	Brooketon . .	. 32	5 N	115 E
Bintulu . .	. 32	3 N	113 E	Bonavista . .	. 7	48 N	53 W	Brooklyn . .	. 7	48 N	54 W
Birch Ck. .	. 5	52 N	99 W	Bondee . .	. 25	25 N	75 E	Broome . .	. 37	17 S	122 E
Birch Hills . .	. 4	53 N	105 W	Bonga . .	. 11	0 N	30 E	Broughton Bay . .	. 36	39 N	127 E
Birch L. .	. 5	52 N	99 W	Bongon . .	. 32	6 N	117 E	Broughton Strait . .	. 36	34 N	129 E
Birch Rivers . .	. 5	52 N	101 W	Bonheur . .	. 5	49 N	91 W	Brown's Town . .	. 8	18 N	77 W
Birdsville . .	. 38	26 S	130 E	Bonne Bay . .	. 7	49 N	58 W	Brunner Is. .	. 39	10 S	150 E
Birni-n-Kudu . .	. 20	11 N	9 E	Bonny . .	. 20	4 N	7 E	Brunei . .	. 32	5 N	115 E
Birnin Kebbi . .	. 20	12 N	4 E	Bonnytown . .	. 11	0 N	0 E	Brunnette . .	. 7	47 N	55 W
Biro . .	. 35	42 N	143 E	Bonsor Mine . .	. 19	19 S	29 E	Bruno . .	. 4	52 N	105 W
Birthday . .	. 18	23 S	30 E	Bontuko . .	. 20	7 N	2 W	Bruny Is. .	. 40	43 S	147 E
Biru . .	. 29	22 N	84 E	Boobyalla . .	. 40	40 S	148 E	Bryer Is. .	. 3	44 N	66 W
Bishnath . .	. 24	26 N	93 E	Boomplaats . .	. 13	29 S	25 E	Buale . .	. 20	8 N	2 W
Bishop's Court . .	. 12	33 S	18 E	Boorghee . .	. 25	17 N	75 E	Bubeni . .	. 16	27 S	32 E
Bishop's Falls . .	. 7	49 N	55 W	Boorman . .	. 38	20 S	145 E	Bubesi's . .	. 17	30 S	28 E
Bishop Sound . .	. 41	20 S	166 E	Borden . .	. 4	52 N	107 W	Bubye R. .	. 19	21 S	30 E
Biskra . .	. 11	39 N	10 E	Bori . .	. 20	9 N	2 E	Buchanan L. .	. 38	21 S	145 E
Bismarck Archipelago . .	. 39	3 S	150 E	Borku . .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Buchunan . .	. 16	26 S	31 E
Bismarckburg . .	. 21	9 S	31 E	Bornu . .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Buckhans . .	. 16	26 S	31 E
Bissagos Is. and Port . .	. 11	10 N	10 W	Boromo . .	. 20	11 N	2 W	Buckley Valley . .	. 6	55 N	126 W
Bivi . .	. 19	18 S	35 E	Borsad . .	. 25	22 N	73 E	Budaon . .	. 28	28 N	79 E
Bizerta . .	. 11	39 N	10 E	Borumia . .	. 19	16 S	29 E	Budon . .	. 20	8 N	6 E
Blaauwheuwel . .	. 13	30 S	25 E	Bosebango . .	. 20	13 N	1 E	Buea . .	. 20	3 N	9 E
Black . .	. 16	28 S	31 E	Bosekari . .	. 24	23 N	88 E	Buenaventura . .	. 10	4 N	77 W
Black R. .	. 8	18 N	77 W	Boshof . .	. 15	28 S	25 E	Buenos Aires . .	. 10	34 S	59 W
Blackall . .	. 38	24 S	145 E	Bosso . .	. 20	13 N	13 E	Buffalo R. .	. 14	28 S	30 E
Black Fontein . .	. 17	30 S	28 E	Boston . .	. 2	43 N	71 W	Buffels R. .	. 12	34 S	18 E
Blackville . .	. 3	46 N	65 W	Boston (Natal) . .	. 14	29 S	29 E	Bugala Is. .	. 21	0 S	32 E
Blanco C. .	. 11	20 N	10 E	Botha's Hill . .	. 13	33 S	26 E	Bugiri . .	. 21	6 S	36 E
Blanco C. .	. 11	20 N	16 W	Botu . .	. 20	12 N	6 E	Bugoma . .	. 21	2 N	30 E
Blancoe Mt. .	. 22	20 S	57 E	Bougainville Is. .	. 41	6 S	155 E	Bukio . .	. 21	4 S	37 E
Blandford Port . .	. 7	48 N	54 W	Boulia . .	. 38	23 S	140 E	Bukuru . .	. 20	9 N	8 E
Blantyre . .	. 21	15 S	35 E	Bourke . .	. 37	31 S	146 E	Bulandshahr . .	. 28	28 N	77 E
Blassbelg . .	. 13	30 S	27 E	Boutebok . .	. 13	32 S	27 E	Bularti . .	. 21	0 N	39 E
Blauberg . .	. 18	23 S	28 E	Bowden . .	. 13	33 S	26 E	Bulawayo . .	. 19	20 S	28 E
Blaubank . .	. 18	26 S	27 E	Bowell . .	. 4	50 N	111 W	Bulberg . .	. 13	29 S	26 E
Blenheim . .	. 40	41 S	174 E	Bowcn . .	. 38	20 S	148 E	Buldana . .	. 25	20 N	76 E
Blesbok . .	. 13	31 S	26 E	Bowen, C. .	. 38	14 S	144 E	Bulilima . .	. 19	20 S	27 E
Bloemfontein . .	. 15	29 S	26 E	Bowen, R. .	. 38	20 S	147 E	Bulls . .	. 40	40 S	175 E
Bloemhof . .	. 18	27 S	25 E	Bowenville . .	. 38	27 S	151 E	Bulongoa . .	. 21	9 S	34 E
Bomidon C. .	. 3	45 N	64 W	Bowesdorp . .	. 12	30 S	17 E	Bulsar . .	. 25	20 N	73 E
Blood R. .	. 16	28 S	30 E	Braganea . .	. 10	23 S	46 W	Bulwer . .	. 14	29 S	29 E
Bloomfield . .	. 3	44 N	65 W	Brahmanbaria . .	. 24	24 N	91 E	Bumbre Isles . .	. 21	1 S	32 E
Bluaauwbosch . .	. 13	31 S	25 E	Brahmaputra R. .	. 24	24 N	89 E	Bumum . .	. 20	5 N	10 E
Blue Bank . .	. 14	28 S	29 E	Brakdam . .	. 13	29 S	24 E	Buna . .	. 39	8 S	148 E
Blytheswood . .	. 17	32 S	27 E	Branco R. .	. 9	2 N	60 W	Buna . .	. 20	8 N	3 W
Boa F. .	. 20	4 N	9 E	Brandfort . .	. 15	28 S	26 E	Burbury . .	. 37	33 S	115 E
Bocantuncan . .	. 38	23 S	147 E	Brandon . .	. 5	49 N	100 W	Bundaberg . .	. 38	24 S	152 E
Bocas del Toro . .	. 10	9 N	82 W	Brass . .	. 20	4 N	6 E	Bundalapauraë . .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Bodelé . .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Brazzaville . .	. 11	0 S	10 E	Bundi . .	. 28	25 N	75 E
Bodeli . .	. 25	22 N	73 E	Breakfast Vlei . .	. 13	33 S	26 E	Bundu . .	. 29	23 N	85 E
Bodinayakkunur . .	. 26	10 N	79 E	Bredasdorp . .	. 12	34 S	20 E	Buntingville . .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Bodumea . .	. 38	28 S	151 E	Breedie R. .	. 12	33 S	19 E	Buona Vista . .	. 30	6 N	80 E
Boeloch Hawar . .	. 32	3 N	98 E	Breibach . .	. 13	32 S	27 E	Buopehu Mt. .	. 40	39 S	176 E
Bogaboga . .	. 39	9 S	150 E	Breipaal . .	. 13	30 S	26 E	Bupi . .	. 20	20 S	1 W
Bogadjim . .	. 39	5 S	145 E	Bremensdorp . .	. 16	26 S	31 E	Burdekin R. .	. 38	20 S	147 E
Bogra . .	. 24	24 N	89 E	Brendenbury . .	. 4	51 N	101 W	Burdwan . .	. 24	23 N	87 E
Boianai . .	. 39	10 S	149 E	Bresaylor . .	. 4	52 N	108 W	Burgo Islands . .	. 7	47 N	57 W
Boissevain . .	. 5	49 N	100 W	Bretton Is. .	. 2	45 N	60 W	Burghersdorp . .	. 13	31 S	26 E
Bokleni's . .	. 17	31 S	29 E	Brewarrina . .	. 37	30 S	147 E	Burin . .	. 7	47 N	55 W
Bokore . .	. 21	0 S	39 E	Breyten . .	. 18	26 S	30 E	Burin Bay . .	. 7	47 N	55 W
Bokoveni . .	. 17	30 S	29 E	Bridgetown . .	. 3	45 N	65 W	Burketown . .	. 38	17 S	139 E
Boksburg . .	. 18	26 S	28 E	Bridgewater . .	. 3	44 N	64 W	Burnie . .	. 40	41 S	146 E
Bolarumi . .	. 26	17 N	78 E	Brighton . .	. 40	42 S	147 E	Burra . .	. 19	23 S	35 E
Boli . .	. 20	10 N	10 E	Brigos . .	. 7	47 N	53 W	Burra Falsa . .	. 18	22 S	35 E
Bolivar . .	. 8	8 N	77 W	Brisbane . .	. 38	27 S	153 E	Buse . .	. 20	11 N	2 W
Bollon . .	. 38	28 S	147 E	Brisea Veldibre . .	. 22	20 S	57 E	Buseima . .	. 11	20 N	20 E
Bolo . .	. 13	32 S	27 E	British Honduras . .	. 8	17 N	89 W	Bushman's Hoek . .	. 13	31 S	26 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Bushman's Kop	13	30 S	27 E	Carbonear	7	47 N	53 W	Chandpur	28	24 N	78 E
Bushman's R.	14	29 S	29 E	Carcross	6	60 N	134 W	Chandpur	24	23 N	99 E
Busi R.	19	20 S	33 E	Cardwell	38	18 S	146 E	Chandrakona	24	22 N	87 E
Bussa	20	10 N	4 E	Carhue	10	36 S	63 W	Chang-Chia-Hai-Tzu	34	36 N	116 E
Bussanga	20	11 N	0 E	Caribbean Sea	10	13 N	70 W	Changchin	36	41 N	127 E
Busunyei	21	2 S	34 E	Carlton (Grahams-town)	13	31 S	24 E	Chang Dan	36	37 N	127 E
Butler	5	49 N	91 W	Carman	5	49 N	98 W	Chang-heung.	36	34 N	126 E
Butterworth (S. Africa)	17	32 S	28 E	Carmangay	6	50 N	113 W	Change Is.	7	49 N	54 W
Butterworth (Malay Pen.)	22	5 N	100 E	Carna	13	29 S	27 E	Changhow	33	32 N	120 E
Buxa	24	26 N	89 E	Carnarvon	12	31 S	22 E	Changkuu	34	36 N	117 E
Buxton	9	6 N	57 W	Carnet Mt.	4	49 N	101 W	Changli	34	39 N	119 E
Byerstown	38	16 S	144 E	Carnotville	38	17 S	145 E	Changpingchow	34	40 N	116 E
Byrne	14	29 S	30 E	Carolina	18	26 S	30 E	Changre Ho.	33	36 N	114 E
Caba	17	32 S	27 E	Carpentaria, G. of	38	14 S	140 E	Changsacha	36	40 N	128 E
Cabacaburi	9	7 N	58 W	Carrot R.	4	53 N	103 S	Changseng	36	40 N	125 E
Cabazana	17	30 S	29 E	Cartagena	8	11 N	75 W	Changsha	33	28 N	113 E
Cabot Str.	3	47 N	60 W	Cartstadt	5	49 N	90 W	Chang-song	36	35 N	126 E
Caonda	11	10 S	10 E	Cartwright	5	49 N	99 W	Chang-teh	33	29 N	111 E
Cahanda	11	0 S	10 E	Cascade Pt.	40	44 S	168 E	Changweni	18	24 S	33 E
Cairns	38	16 S	145 E	Cassikityn R.	9	1 N	58 W	Changyen	36	38 N	125 E
Cairns	4	52 N	110 W	Castle Pt.	40	41 S	176 E	Channel	7	47 N	59 W
Cairo	11	30 N	30 E	Castor	4	52 N	111 W	Chaochow	33	37 N	117 E
Cajamarca	10	7 S	78 W	Cat L.	5	52 N	92 W	Chaochowfu	33	23 N	116 E
Cala	17	31 S	27 E	Cat Lake R.	5	51 N	91 W	Chaotung	33	27 N	104 E
Cala R.	17	31 S	27 E	Catalina	7	48 N	53 W	Chaoyangfu	33	41 N	120 E
Calabar	20	4 N	8 E	Catamarca	10	28 S	68 W	Chaoytian	34	37 N	120 E
Calamo	10	22 S	69 W	Cathcart	13	32 S	27 E	Chapelton	8	18 N	77 W
Calcutta	24	22 N	88 E	Cauverv R.	26	1 N	78 E	Chaplin	4	50 N	107 W
Caldero	10	26 N	71 W	Cawnpore	28	26 N	80 E	Chapman B.	12	34 S	18 E
Caledon	12	34 S	19 E	Caxamarea	10	6 S	78 W	Chapra	24	25 N	85 E
Caledon R.	15	27 S	27 E	Cayenne	10	5 N	52 W	Charleston	38	18 S	143 E
Caledonia	2	57 N	130 W	Ceara-merine	10	3 S	39 W	Charlestown	16	27 S	29 E
Calgary	4	50 N	112 W	Cedar Lake	5	53 N	100 W	Charleville	38	26 S	146 E
Calicut	26	11 N	75 E	Cedarville	17	30 S	29 E	Charlottetown	3	46 N	63 W
Calimere Pt.	30	10 N	80 E	Cecocuwena	17	31 S	28 E	Charter	19	18 S	31 E
Calitzdorp	12	33 S	21 E	Cengcanei	17	31 S	28 E	Charters Towers	38	20 S	146 E
Callao	10	12 S	77 W	Cengcu.	17	31 S	27 E	Chas.	29	23 N	86 E
Calliel	27	8 N	77 E	Cengu.	13	31 S	27 E	Chasoa.	21	15 S	30 E
Calvinia	12	31 S	19 E	Centani	17	31 S	28 E	Chatham	3	47 N	65 W
Camacusa	9	5 N	59 W	Centenary	19	20 S	27 E	Chatham Junction	3	47 N	65 W
Cambay	25	22 N	72 E	Centuli, Lower	17	31 S	28 E	Chau, L.	33	32 N	117 E
Campbell Town	40	42 S	147 E	Cepani.	17	30 S	29 E	Che Chekwa.	21	14 S	36 E
Cambridge	13	32 S	27 E	Ceram or Serang	39	4 S	130 E	Chechenina.	19	16 S	30 E
Cameta	10	2 S	49 W	Ceres	12	33 S	19 E	Chedabucto B.	3	45 S	61 W
Camooeweal	38	19 S	138 E	Ceru	17	32 S	27 E	Cheefoo.	33	37 N	121 E
Campbellton	3	48 N	66 W	Ceutu	11	30 N	0 W	Che-ju.	36	33 N	126 E
Camps Bay	12	33 S	18 E	Chabua.	24	27 N	95 E	Chekiang.	33	29 N	120 E
Camrose	4	53 N	112 W	Chachia	25	23 N	69 E	Chelaro.	25	25 N	70 E
Cana	18	25 S	27 E	Chaco.	10	23 S	58 W	Chemulpo.	36	37 N	126 E
Canacona	25	15 N	74 E	Chad, Lake	20	14 N	13 E	Chenab R.	28	32 N	73 E
Canada Bay.	7	50 N	56 W	Chabaisa	24	22 N	85 E	Chenan.	33	23 N	107 E
Candane R.	9	4 N	57 W	Chai-Chai	18	25 S	33 E	Cheng-Li.	34	36 N	118 E
Canendagudi	26	10 N	79 E	Chai-Kow	34	36 N	116 E	Chengning.	33	38 N	115 E
Canning	24	22 N	88 E	Chainat.	31	16 N	100 E	Chengteh.	33	40 N	118 E
Cannington	4	49 N	101 W	Chaiye.	19	13 S	30 E	Chengtu.	33	30 N	104 E
Canso	3	45 N	61 W	Chakai.	24	24 N	86 E	Chentabum.	32	12 N	102 E
Canso Cape	3	45 N	61 W	Chakanga	19	15 S	31 E	Chepepo.	19	14 S	28 E
Canso Str.	3	46 N	61 W	Chakirta	24	21 N	92 E	Cherrapunjji.	24	25 N	91 E
Canterbury	3	46 N	67 W	Chakradharpur.	29	22 N	85 E	Chester.	3	44 N	64 W
Canton	33	22 N	112 E	Chalambi.	18	23 S	35 E	Cheukia-keo.	33	34 N	114 E
Cape Barren Is.	40	40 S	148 E	Chaleur Bay.	3	48 N	66 W	Cheviot.	40	43 S	173 E
Cape Breton Is.	3	46 N	60 W	Chalisgaon.	25	20 N	75 E	Chiafunga's.	21	11 S	31 E
Cape Coast	20	5 N	1 W	Chalra.	29	24 N	84 E	Chiba.	35	35 N	140 E
Cape East	22	15 S	50 E	Chamba.	28	32 N	76 E	Chibababa.	19	20 S	33 E
Cape of Good Hope	12	34 S	18 E	Chambal R.	28	26 N	76 E	Chibanda.	21	11 S	31 E
Cape Point	12	34 S	18 E	Chambalada.	19	21 S	35 E	Chibinga.	19	10 S	31 E
Cape Sable Is.	3	43 S	65 W	Chambi.	20	9 N	0 E	Chibwon.	21	11 S	34 E
Cape Town	12	33 S	18 E	Champoni.	18	23 S	35 E	Chicago.	2	43 N	88 W
Cape York Peninsula	37	10 S	142 E	Champagne Castle	14	29 S	29 E	Chichow.	34	38 N	115 E
Capella.	38	23 S	148 E	Chanaral.	10	28 S	71 W	Chicksan.	36	37 N	127 E
Capim Grosso	10	9 S	40 W	Chandernagore.	24	22 N	88 E	Chieng Hung.	31	21 N	100 E
Capo Capo	19	20 S	33 E	Chandil.	29	22 S	86 E	Chieng Mai.	31	19 N	99 E
Caracas	8	10 N	67 W	Chandna.	25	25 N	73 E	Chihi, Gulf of.	33	38 N	119 E
Caravellas	10	17 S	39 W	Chandod.	25	22 N	73 E	Chikore.	19	20 S	32 E
								Chikurindi.	19	13 S	30 E
								Chikusi.	21	14 S	34 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Chilaw .	. 30	7 N	80 E	Chotan .	. 25	25 N	71 E	Collingwood B.	. 39	9 S	149 E
Chilcotin .	. 6	52 N	124 W	Chowtsun .	. 34	37 N	117 E	Colombo .	. 30	7 N	80 E
Childers .	. 38	25 S	152 E	Chrissie, Lake .	. 18	26 S	30 E	Colon .	. 8	9 N	79 W
Chilltoge .	. 38	17 S	144 E	Christchurch .	. 40	43 S	173 E	Colonia .	. 10	34 S	58 W
Chillan .	. 10	36 S	72 W	Christianagram .	. 27	8 N	78 E	Colosa .	. 13	32 S	28 E
Chillianwala .	. 28	32 N	73 E	Christiansborg .	. 20	5 N	0 W	Columbia (S. Africa) .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Chillowcelo .	. 21	13 S	35 E	Chuaiyo .	. 21	14 S	30 E	Columbia (Diocese) .	. 6	50 N	125 W
Chiloe Is.	. 10	42 S	74 W	Chuaka .	. 21	15 S	30 E	Combaconam .	. 26	11 N	79 E
Chilumbungere .	. 21	14 S	30 E	Chuapa R. .	. 11	0 S	20 E	Comet .	. 38	23 S	148 E
Chilwa, Lake .	. 21	15 S	35 E	Chubut .	. 10	43 S	65 W	Comet R. .	. 38	24 S	148 E
Chimborazo .	. 10	1 S	80 W	Chucheng .	. 34	36 N	119 E	Comilla .	. 24	23 N	91 E
Chimbura .	. 21	16 S	36 E	Chüchow Sung .	. 34	35 N	118 E	Commissie Poort .	. 13	29 S	27 E
Chimoio .	. 19	19 S	33 E	Chu ki .	. 33	29 N	120 E	Comorin, C. .	. 26	8 N	77 E
Chinawala .	. 19	14 S	32 E	Chuksan .	. 36	37 N	127 E	Comoro .	. 22	11 S	43 E
China Str. .	. 39	10 S	150 E	Chukutu .	. 19	19 S	31 E	Comoro Is. .	. 22	11 S	43 E
Chinandenga .	. 8	12 N	87 E	Chummo .	. 25	26 N	75 E	Comox .	. 6	49 N	124 W
Chinehilla .	. 38	26 N	150 E	Chun-chon .	. 36	37 N	127 E	Compass Berg .	. 13	31 S	24 E
Chinchu Is. .	. 10	14 S	77 W	Chungju .	. 36	37 N	128 E	Conccicao .	. 19	18 S	36 E
Chin-Chou .	. 36	37 N	127 E	Chungking .	. 33	29 N	106 E	Conception .	. 10	36 S	74 W
Chinchowfu .	. 34	41 N	120 E	Church Pt. .	. 3	44 N	65 W	Conception Bay .	. 7	47 N	53 W
Ching-kiang .	. 33	32 N	120 E	Chuzus .	. 19	16 S	30 E	Concordia .	. 10	32 S	60 W
Chingomanji .	. 21	12 S	35 E	Ciben .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Conducia B. .	. 21	14 S	40 E
Chininga .	. 19	17 S	30 E	Ciciva .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Conflict Group .	. 39	10 S	150 E
Chinju .	. 36	35 N	128 E	Ciko .	. 17	32 S	28 E	Confut .	. 13	31 S	26 E
Chinkiang .	. 74	24 N	103 E	Clair .	. 4	52 N	104 W	Congo R. .	. 11	0 S	10 E
Chinkoko .	. 21	15 N	30 W	Clan William .	. 5	50 N	99 W	Conjeeveram .	. 26	12 N	79 E
Chinnampu .	. 36	38 N	125 E	Clanwilliam .	. 12	32 S	18 E	Conrad .	. 6	60 N	134 W
Chinniapuram .	. 27	9 N	78 E	Claremont .	. 12	33 S	18 E	Constantia .	. 13	29 S	27 E
Chims .	. 31	18 N	94 E	Clar'nce R. .	. 40	42 S	173 E	Constantia .	. 12	34 S	18 E
Chintochi .	. 21	11 S	34 E	Clarenville .	. 7	48 N	54 W	Constantia Berg .	. 12	34 S	18 E
Chinwanga .	. 21	17 S	35 E	Claresholm .	. 6	50 N	114 W	Contai .	. 24	21 N	87 E
Chinwangtao .	. 34	39 N	119 E	Clarkabåd .	. 28	31 N	74 E	Cenway .	. 13	31 S	25 E
Chinwi .	. 36	37 N	127 E	Clarksbury .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Cooch Behar .	. 24	26 N	89 E
Chiplun .	. 25	17 N	73 E	Clarkson .	. 13	34 S	24 E	Cook Mt. .	. 40	43 S	170 E
Chirala .	. 19	15 S	34 E	Cloudetown .	. 32	4 N	114 E	Cook Str. .	. 49	40 S	174 E
Chiramba .	. 19	16 S	34 E	Clearwater .	. 13	39 S	27 E	Cooktown .	. 38	15 S	145 E
Chirambo .	. 21	17 S	34 E	Clermont .	. 38	22 S	147 E	Coolerotray .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Chirewe .	. 21	14 S	30 E	Cleveland .	. 38	27 S	153 E	Coolgardie .	. 37	30 S	120 E
Chironimo .	. 19	15 S	30 E	Cleveland .	. 38	19 S	147 E	Coomassie .	. 20	6 N	2 W
Chromo .	. 19	16 S	35 E	Clifford .	. 13	31 S	27 E	Coondapoor .	. 25	13 N	74 E
Chisagowi .	. 21	11 S	34 E	Clifton .	. 13	32 S	26 E	Coonoor .	. 26	11 N	76 E
Chisanga .	. 21	12 S	35 E	Clinton .	. 40	46 S	169 E	Coorg .	. 26	12 N	75 E
Chisindo .	. 21	12 S	35 E	Clonecurry .	. 38	20 S	140 E	Copabo .	. 10	27 S	70 W
Chisiri .	. 21	12 S	32 E	Closepet .	. 26	12 N	77 E	Copperfield .	. 38	22 S	147 E
Chisumulu .	. 21	12 S	34 E	Cloudy B. .	. 39	10 S	148 E	Coquimbo .	. 10	30 S	71 W
Chitala .	. 21	12 S	31 E	Clumber .	. 13	33 S	26 E	Coral Sea .	. 38	11 S	145 E
Chitaldroog .	. 25	14 N	76 E	Cluny .	. 22	20 S	57 E	Cordalba .	. 38	25 S	152 E
Chitarpur .	. 29	23 N	85 E	Cobar .	. 37	31 S	146 E	Cordoba .	. 10	31 S	66 W
Chitesi .	. 21	12 S	35 E	Coblenz .	. 4	52 N	108 W	Cordova .	. 10	31 S	65 W
Chitindire .	. 19	17 S	33 E	Cobongo R. .	. 11	10 S	10 E	Corea B. .	. 36	39 N	124 E
Chitor .	. 25	25 N	75 E	Cochabamba .	. 10	16 S	66 W	Corea Strs. .	. 36	34 N	130 E
Chitorgarh .	. 28	24 N	74 E	Cochin .	. 26	9 N	76 E	Corentyne R. .	. 9	2 N	57 W
Chitral .	. 55	36 N	73 E	Cochrane .	. 6	51 N	114 W	Corfield .	. 38	21 S	143 E
Chittagong .	. 24	22 N	91 E	Cockpit Country .	. 8	18 N	77 W	Corisso B. .	. 11	1 N	9 E
Chittar R. .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Coco Is. .	. 31	14 N	93 E	Cornwallis .	. 3	45 N	64 W
Chittoor (Madras) .	. 26	13 N	79 E	Coega .	. 13	33 S	25 E	Coro .	. 10	12 N	70 W
Chitua, Lake .	. 21	15 S	35 E	Cofinmaba .	. 17	32 S	27 E	Coronel .	. 10	37 S	74 W
Chiwanga .	. 19	17 S	35 E	Cofinmaba Vill. .	. 17	32 S	27 E	Coronie .	. 9	5 N	56 W
Chiwata .	. 21	10 S	39 E	Coimbatore .	. 26	11 N	77 E	Corriputty .	. 27	9 N	78 E
Chiweres .	. 21	13 S	34 E	Coin de Mire (Mauritius) .	. 22	19 S	57 E	Corrientes, C. .	. 10	38 S	56 W
Chocho .	. 34	39 N	116 E	Cochin .	. 26	9 N	76 E	Corrientes, C. .	. 18	24 S	35 E
Choiseul I. .	. 41	7 S	157 E	Cochrane .	. 6	51 N	114 W	Cosme .	. 10	27 S	56 W
Chokkampatti .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Coldabba .	. 25	18 N	73 E	Cotaram .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Cholam .	. 24	23 N	93 E	Colchester .	. 13	33 S	25 E	Côte d'Or (Mauritius) .	. 22	19 S	57 E
Cholchol .	. 10	39 S	74 W	Coldwell .	. 5	48 N	86 W	Cotta .	. 30	7 N	80 E
Chonan .	. 36	37 N	127 E	Coleman R. .	. 38	15 S	142 E	Cottonwood .	. 6	53 N	122 W
Chong-ju .	. 36	39 N	125 E	Colenia .	. 10	23 S	58 W	Cowighan .	. 6	48 N	123 W
Chong-ju .	. 36	36 N	127 E	Colenso .	. 14	28 S	29 E	Cqogora .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Chongpa .	. 33	32 N	104 E	Coleridge .	. 4	49 N	110 W	Cradle Mt. (Tasmania) .	. 40	41 S	145 E
Chonju .	. 36	35 N	127 E	Coleridge, L. .	. 40	43 S	171 E	Creve Coeur (Mauritius) .	. 13	32 S	25 E
Chopan .	. 28	24 N	82 E	Coleroon R. .	. 5	11 N	79 E	Cradock .	. 13	32 S	25 E
Chopda .	. 25	21 N	75 E	Colesberg .	. 13	30 S	25 E	Craig .	. 4	51 N	106 W
Chor .	. 25	25 N	71 E	Colesberg Br. .	. 13	30 S	25 E	Crapand .	. 3	46 N	63 W
Chosan .	. 36	40 N	125 E	Colleston .	. 4	53 N	106 W	Creve Coeur (Mauritius) .	. 22	20 S	57 E
Chota Nagpur .	. 23	23 N	85 E	Collie .	. 37	33 S	116 E	Criquet B. .	. 7	51 N	55 W
Chota Udaipur .	. 25	22 N	74 E	Collingwood .	. 40	40 S	173 E	Criquet B. .	. 7	51 N	55 W

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	
Crocodile .	. 18	.25 S	31 E	Darroro20	9 N	8 E	Dharmavararam .	. 26	14 N	77 E
Crocodile R. .	. 18	.24 S	27 E	Darsi26	15 N	79 E	Dharmisala .	. .	28	32 N
Crooked R. .	. 4	.54 N	103 W	Dartmouth3	44 N	63 W	Dharwar .	. .	25	15 N
Cross R. .	. 20	.5 N	8 E	Darwin5	49 N	96 W	Dhebar, L. .	. .	25	24 N
Crow's Nest .	. 38	.27 S	152 E	Daspur24	22 N	86 E	Dhing .	. .	24	26 N
Croydon .	. 38	.18 S	142 E	Datha25	21 N	72 E	Dholera .	. .	25	22 N
Cuba .	. 8	.22 N	80 W	Daudnagar24	25 N	84 E	Dholpur .	. .	28	26 N
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Dundee Store .	. 17	30 S	29 E	Emerson .	. 5	49 N	97 W	Etawah .	. 28	27 N	79 E
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Elands Hoek .	. 18	25 S	30 E	Erie, L. .	. 2	43 N	80 W	Fez .	. 11	35 N	5 W
Elands Laagte .	. 14	28 S	30 E	Erinpura .	. 28	25 N	73 E	Fezzan .	. 11	25 N	15 E
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Fika	20	11 N	11 E	Foxtrot	7	47 N	52 W	Gatrunk	11	20 N	10 E
Filingue	20	14 N	3 E	Franceville	11	2 S	12 E	Gauhati	24	26 N	91 E
Fingal School	17	31 S	27 E	Francis Lake	6	61 N	129 W	Gautier Mts.	39	2 S	139 E
Fion	20	13 N	3 W	Francistown	19	21 S	27 E	Gaya	24	24 N	85 E
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Forcados	20	5 N	5 E	Fukuoka	35	33 N	129 E	Gerufa	19	19 S	26 E
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Foriz	9	6 N	58 W	Fukuyama	35	34 N	133 E	Geurki	20	12 N	9 E
Fork River	5	51 N	100 W	Fulan Kungo	19	14 S	33 E	Ggagalo	17	31 S	28 E
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Forres	4	50 N	109 W	Funchal	11	32 N	15 W	Ghadames	11	30 N	0 E
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Fort Brown	13	33 S	26 E	Futuna	41	19 S	170 E	Gherdi	25	17 N	75 E
Fort Churchill	2	59 N	95 W	Fyfe	16	26 S	30 E	Gholwad	25	20 N	73 E
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Fort Dauphin	22	25 S	47 E	Gabenxa	17	31 S	28 E	Gierku	20	10 N	7 E
Fort Eleboi	19	22 S	28 E	Gabes	11	30 N	10 E	Gifu	35	35 N	136 E
Fort Evelyn	16	28 S	31 E	Gabi R.	20	10 N	9 E	Gilbert R.	38	17 S	142 E
Fort Fordyce	13	32 S	26 E	Gad Hingtaj	35	16 N	74 E	Gilbertson	38	19 S	143 E
Fort Frascer	6	54 N	124 W	Gadag	25	15 N	75 E	Gilbert Plains	5	51 N	100 W
Fort George	6	54 N	123 W	Gadzema	19	18 S	30 E	Gilletts	14	29 S	30 E
Fort Hope	5	51 N	88 W	Gafata	20	11 N	12 E	Gimli	5	51 N	97 W
Fort Jackson	13	32 S	27 E	Gaiika	13	32 S	27 E	Ginginghlovu	16	28 S	31 E
Fort Jameson	21	13 S	32 E	Galkisse	30	7 N	80 E	Gippsland	37	37 S	148 E
Fort Johnston	19	14 S	35 E	Galla	11	0 N	30 E	Gira R.	39	8 S	147 E
Fort KeppeI	32	3 N	113 E	Galle	30	6 N	80 E	Giri	20	9 N	12 E
Fort Liard	6	59 N	121 W	Gallinas Pt.	8	12 N	72 W	Giridih	24	24 N	86 E
Fort Mangoche	19	14 S	35 E	Gamane	20	4 N	13 E	Giro	20	11 N	4 E
Fort Manning	19	13 S	32 E	Gambia	11	10 N	10 W	Gisbury	40	8 S	128 E
Fort Marshall	16	28 S	30 E	Gameras	19	18 S	31 E	Gizola Is.	41	9 S	157 E
Fort Nottingham	14	29 S	29 E	Gampola	30	7 N	80 E	Glace B.	3	46 N	59 W
Fort Pelly	4	52 N	102 W	Gams	12	29 S	19 E	Gladstone (Australia)	38	23 S	151 E
Fort Pelly Banks	6	62 N	132 W	Gandevi	25	21 N	73 E	Gladstone (Canada)	5	50 N	99 W
Fort Piet Uys	16	27 S	30 E	Gando	20	12 N	4 E	Glassen Pt.	13	34 S	25 E
Fort St. Andrew (B. Guiana)	9	6 N	57 W	Gangapur	25	19 N	75 E	Gleichen	4	50 N	112 W
Fort St. John	6	56 N	126 W	Ganges R.	24	25 N	84 E	Glen Almond	13	30 S	27 E
Fort Saskatchewan	6	53 N	113 W	Gangle Daria	11	0 N	40 E	Glenboro'	5	49 N	99 W
Fort Selkirk	2	63 N	136 W	Gangpur	29	22 N	84 E	Glencoe	3	48 N	67 W
Fort Severn	5	56 N	89 W	Gangra	24	22 N	88 E	Glencoe Junc.	14	28 S	30 E
Fort Vermilion	6	58 N	116 W	Ganutia	24	23 N	87 E	Glengarry	3	45 N	62 W
Fort Warden	13	32 S	28 E	Gari	20	8 N	12 E	Glengarry	17	30 S	29 E
Fort William	5	48 N	89 W	Gariep R.	11	20 S	10 E	GlenlyndeN	13	32 S	26 E
Fort Yolland	16	28 S	31 E	Garnet Spruit	15	29 S	28 E	Glenorchy	5	48 N	92 W
Fortaleza	10	3 S	39 W	Garnish	7	47 N	55 W	Glenwood	7	49 N	54 W
Fortune	8	22 N	73 W	Garrol	5	49 N	100 W	Globe and Phoenix	19	19 S	29 E
Fortune B.	7	47 N	55 W	Garua	20	9 N	13 E	Glorioso Is.	22	12 S	47 E
Foule Pt.	22	17 S	49 E	Garuga	19	19 S	26 E	Gnace	5	49 N	91 W
Foulwind, C.	40	42 S	171 E	Gascoyne R.	37	25 S	115 E	Goa	25	15 N	74 E
Fourie, R.	13	29 S	26 E	Gashaka	20	7 N	11 E	Goalpara	24	26 N	90 E
				Gasi	19	17 S	32 E	Goalundo	24	23 N	89 E

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Gobindpur .	. 29	23 N	86 E	Green Bay .	. 7	49 N	55 W	Hachinohe .	. 35	40 N	142 E
Godda .	. 24	24 N	87 E	Green Is .	. 8	18 N	78 W	Hackney, Grahamstown .	. 13	32 S	26 E
Godhra .	. 25	23 N	74 E	Greenbush .	. 4	153 N	102 W	Hackney, Guiana .	. 9	7 N	58 W
Gole .	. 20	9 N	1 W	Green Pt .	. 12	33 S	18 E	Hadejo .	. 20	12 N	10 E
Goghla .	. 25	20 N	70 E	Green's Pond .	. 7	49 N	53 W	Hadendoa .	. 11	10 N	30 E
Gogo .	. 25	21 N	72 E	Gregory R. .	. 38	18 S	139 E	Haenertsburg .	. 18	24 S	29 E
Gogra R. .	. 28	28 N	81 E	Grenada Is. .	. 8	12 N	62 W	Haganri .	. 26	14 N	76 E
Gogunda .	. 25	25 N	74 E	Grenada, Nic. .	. 8	12 N	86 W	Haicheng .	. 34	41 N	122 E
Gogwana .	. 17	31 S	29 E	Grenadines .	. 8	12 N	62 W	Haichow .	. 33	34 N	119 E
Gohana .	. 28	28 N	76 E	Grenfell .	. 4	50 N	102 E	Haidarabad .	. 25	18 N	76 E
Gojo .	. 35	34 N	135 E	Grenna .	. 11	30 N	20 E	Haifong .	. 33	21 N	107 E
Gokak .	. 25	16 N	74 E	Grenville C. .	. 38	12 S	143 E	Haijanghsien .	. 34	36 N	121 E
Golaghat .	. 24	26 N	94 E	Grey R. .	. 40	42 S	171 E	Hai-ju .	. 36	38 N	125 E
Golconda .	. 26	17 N	78 E	Greymouth .	. 40	42 S	171 E	Hailai .	. 34	40 N	115 E
Golden .	. 6	51 N	117 W	Greytown, South Africa .	. 13	32 S	27 E	Hailakandi .	. 24	24 N	92 E
Golea .	. 11	30 N	0 E	Greytown, N.Z. .	. 40	46 S	170 E	Hai-nan .	. 76	19 N	110 E
Gombi .	. 20	11 N	4 E	Greytown, Natal .	. 14	29 S	30 E	Haitan Is. .	. 33	25 N	120 E
Gona .	. 39	8 S	148 E	Grim C. .	. 49	40 S	145 E	Hajo .	. 24	26 N	91 E
Gonda .	. 28	27 N	82 E	Grindstone Is. .	. 3	47 N	62 W	Hakodate .	. 35	42 N	140 E
Gondal .	. 25	22 N	71 E	Griqua Town .	. 15	28 S	23 E	Hala .	. 28	25 N	67 E
Gondar .	. 11	12 N	38 E	Guacipati .	. 10	7 N	62 W	Halbrite .	. 4	49 N	103 W
Gondu R. .	. 27	9 N	78 E	Guadalcanar Is. .	. 41	9 S	159 E	Halero .	. 4	53 N	106 W
Gongome .	. 20	7 N	11 E	Guadalupe .	. 8	16 N	62 W	Halesowen .	. 13	32 S	25 E
Gongula R. .	. 20	11 N	11 E	Guaku .	. 19	20 S	25 E	Halfway Tree (Jamaica) .	. 8	18 N	76 W
Goodenough Is. & B. .	. 39	9 S	150 E	Guanda .	. 10	19 S	41 W	Halifax Hr. .	. 3	44 N	63 W
Goodhope .	. 18	23 S	29 E	Guaso Nyifo .	. 21	2 S	36 E	Halifax, N.S. .	. 3	44 N	63 W
Goldvile .	. 18	23 S	29 E	Guatemala .	. 8	14 N	90 W	Halifax, Queensland .	. 38	18 S	146 E
Goondiwindi .	. 38	28 S	150 E	Guayanavieja .	. 10	8 N	62 W	Hal-la-san .	. 36	33 N	126 E
Goose L. .	. 5	54 N	94 W	Guayaquil .	. 10	2 S	79 W	Hamada .	. 79	35 N	132 E
Goose L. .	. 4	51 N	107 W	Gubenxa .	. 13	31 S	28 E	Hamamatsu .	. 35	35 N	138 E
Gooty .	. 26	15 N	77 E	Gubio .	. 20	12 N	12 E	Hamans Kraal .	. 18	25 S	28 E
Gopani .	. 18	25 S	25 E	Gudilur .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Hambantotte .	. 30	6 N	81 E
Gopeng .	. 32	4 N	101 E	Gudiyatam .	. 26	13 N	78 E	Hamburg .	. 13	33 S	27 E
Gordon R. .	. 40	42 S	145 E	Gudur .	. 26	14 N	79 E	Hamheung .	. 36	39 N	127 E
Gore .	. 40	46 S	169 E	Guedlinburg .	. 18	22 S	29 E	Hamiota .	. 5	50 N	101 W
Goree Is. & Port .	. 11	12 N	8 W	Guiana .	. 8	8 N	58 W	Hamirpur .	. 28	26 N	80 E
Goropu .	. 39	9 S	149 E	Guídaruri R. .	. 9	3 N	58 W	Hampden .	. 40	45 S	171 E
Gosalla .	. 25	18 N	73 E	Guingua .	. 13	33 S	25 E	Hampolo .	. 22	24 S	44 E
Goschen .	. 13	32 S	27 E	Guirat .	. 28	32 N	74 E	Hampton .	. 3	45 N	65 W
Goschen Straits .	. 39	10 S	150 E	Gujranwala .	. 28	32 N	28 E	Han, R. .	. 36	37 N	127 E
Goulburn .	. 37	34 S	149 E	Gulbarga .	. 26	17 N	76 E	Han, R. .	. 33	33 N	109 E
Gouritz R. .	. 12	34 S	21 E	Gulf Is. .	. 41	10 S	162 E	Hanchung .	. 33	33 N	107 E
Gouveia .	. 19	18 S	34 E	Gummi .	. 20	12 N	5 E	Hange .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Gower Is. .	. 41	8 S	166 E	Gumsuri .	. 20	11 N	12 E	Hanke .	. 13	33 S	24 E
Goyaz .	. 10	16 S	50 E	Gunderi .	. 25	14 N	76 E	Hankey .	. 33	31 N	115 E
Grace Hr. .	. 7	47 N	53 W	Guneunhana .	. 18	24 S	34 E	Hankow .	. 33	31 N	106 W
Grafton .	. 37	28 S	150 E	Gunguluhi .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Hanley .	. 4	51 N	106 E
Graham Is. .	. 6	54 N	133 W	Gunjong .	. 24	25 N	93 E	Hanoi .	. 33	21 N	105 E
Grahamstown .	. 13	33 S	26 E	Guntakal .	. 26	15 N	77 E	Hanover .	. 13	31 S	24 E
Grahamstown, N.Z. .	. 40	37 S	175 E	Gunti .	. 29	23 N	85 E	Hanover Rd. .	. 13	30 S	24 E
Grand Manan .	. 3	45 N	66 W	Guntur .	. 26	16 N	80 E	Hansi .	. 28	28 N	76 E
Grand Pond .	. 7	48 N	57 W	Gurara .	. 11	20 N	0 E	Hanyang .	. 33	30 N	113 E
Grand Popo .	. 20	6 N	2 E	Gurdaspur .	. 28	32 N	75 E	Haputale .	. 30	7 N	41 E
Grand R' re .	. 3	45 N	64 W	Gure .	. 20	13 N	10 E	Harar .	. 11	9 N	41 E
Grandview .	. 5	51 N	101 W	Gurgaon .	. 28	28 N	77 E	Harbour Buffer .	. 7	47 N	54 W
Grange Is. .	. 39	10 S	148 E	Gurha .	. 25	25 N	72 E	Harding .	. 14	30 S	29 E
Gramum .	. 6	49 N	114 W	Gurramkonda .	. 26	13 N	78 E	Hardisty .	. 4	52 N	111 W
Granville Ebe. .	. 39	9 S	147 E	Guruwe .	. 21	15 S	37 E	Hardwar .	. 28	30 N	78 E
Graspan .	. 13	29 S	26 E	Gusau .	. 20	12 N	6 E	Hardy Pt. .	. 39	9 S	149 E
Grass L. .	. 5	54 N	99 W	Guti .	. 20	5 N	9 E	Hare Bay .	. 7	51 N	55 W
Grave P. .	. 7	47 N	53 W	Guyssborough .	. 3	45 N	61 W	Harewood .	. 8	18 N	76 W
Gravel .	. 5	48 N	87 W	Guzco .	. 10	14 S	71 W	Hugrave .	. 4	49 N	100 W
Great Abaco .	. 8	26 N	70 W	Gwadu .	. 17	32 S	28 E	Harihar .	. 25	14 N	75 E
Great Bahama .	. 8	20 N	78 W	Gwai .	. 19	19 S	27 E	Harnai .	. 25	17 N	73 E
Great Canaria .	. 11	28 N	12 W	Gwalior .	. 28	26 N	77 E	Harpanahalli .	. 25	14 N	75 E
Great Fish R. .	. 13	33 S	26 E	Gwanda .	. 19	21 S	29 E	Harrismith .	. 15	28 S	29 E
Great Gandak R. .	. 24	26 N	84 E	Gwani .	. 20	10 N	11 E	Hartebeest R. .	. 12	30 S	21 E
Great Hartz R. .	. 18	26 S	25 W	Gwatatalala .	. 19	20 S	28 E	Hartingsburg .	. 18	24 S	28 E
Great Kei .	. 17	32 S	28 E	Gwazo .	. 21	15 S	35 E	Hartley .	. 19	18 S	30 E
Great Lake (Tasmania) .	. 40	42 S	146 E	Gwelo .	. 19	19 S	29 E	Hartley Hill .	. 21	18 S	30 E
Great Rann Des. .	. 25	24 N	70 E	Gxididi .	. 17	31 S	29 E	Hatia .	. 29	23 N	85 E
Great Riet .	. 13	32 S	25 E	Gxbani .	. 17	32 S	28 E	Hatong .	. 36	35 N	128 E
Great Salt R. .	. 11	33 S	27 E	Gxojina .	. 17	32 S	27 E	Hauraki .	. 40	37 S	175 E
Great Sandy Is. .	. 38	25 S	153 E	Gympie .	. 38	26 S	152 E	Hauraki, Gulf of .	. 40	36 S	175 E
Great Slave L. .	. 6	61 N	115 W	Habe .	. 20	9 N	11 E	Havannah Harbour .	. 41	18 S	168 E
Great Stride .	. 6	52 N	125 W	Habiganj .	. 24	24 N	91 E	Hawke Bay .	. 40	39 S	177 E
Great Winterberg .	. 13	32 S	26 E					Hawkesbury .	. 3	45 N	61 W

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Hay . . .	37	33 S	144 E	Hohow	33 1° 20 N	110 E	Huon R.	40 43 S	147 E
Hay River . . .	6	59 N	118 W	Hoima . . .	. . .	21 1 N	31 E	Huron . . .	. . .	2 44 N	83 W
Haywood . . .	5	49 N	98 W	Hokchiang . . .	. . .	33 26 N	119 E	Hurunui R. . .	. . .	40 43 S	173 E
Hazaribagh . . .	24	24 N	85 E	Hokenaap . . .	. . .	12 31 S	18 E	Hussan . . .	. . .	26 13 N	76 E
Hazaribagh Road . . .	29	24 N	85 E	Hokien . . .	. . .	33 37 N	116 E	Hwai R. . .	. . .	33 32 N	115 E
Hazelton . . .	6	55 N	127 W	Hokitiki . . .	. . .	40 43 S	171 E	Hwaian . . .	. . .	33 33 N	119 E
Headingly . . .	38	21 S	138 E	Hokkaido . . .	. . .	35 43 N	143 E	Hwangchow . . .	. . .	33 30 N	115 E
Heart's Content . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Holat . . .	. . .	13 32 S	27 E	Hwang-hai . . .	. . .	33 30 N	124 E
Heazleton . . .	40	41 S	147 E	Hol Fn . . .	. . .	18 24 S	27 E	Hwang-Ho . . .	. . .	33 43 N	120 E
Hebehebana . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Holland . . .	. . .	5 49 N	98 W	Hwang-hsien . . .	. . .	34 37 N	120 E
Hebehebe . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Holmecote B. . .	. . .	39 8 S	148 E	Hwang-Ju . . .	. . .	36 38 N	126 E
Hebel . . .	38	29 S	147 E	Holy Trinity . . .	. . .	17 30 S	29 E	Hwochow . . .	. . .	33 37 N	111 E
Hebran . . .	15	28 S	24 E	Honweni . . .	. . .	18 23 S	34 E	Hwichaw . . .	. . .	33 29 N	118 E
Heidelberg, Cape Colony . . .	12	34 S	20 E	Honan . . .	. . .	33 34 N	113 E	Hyde Park . . .	. . .	9 6 N	58 W
Heidelberg, Transvaal . . .	18	26 S	28 E	Honavar . . .	. . .	25 14 N	74 E	Hyderabad, Deccan . . .	. . .	26 17 N	78 E
Heilbron . . .	15	27 S	28 E	Hondeblats R. . .	. . .	13 30 S	24 E	Hyderabad (Lahore) . . .	. . .	28 25 N	67 E
Hekitiho Pah . . .	40	41 S	176 E	Honduras, Gulf of . . .	. . .	8 16 N	87 W	Hyogo . . .	. . .	35 34 N	135 E
Helvetia . . .	13	29 S	26 E	Honduras, Gulf of . . .	. . .	13 29 S	24 E	Ibadan . . .	. . .	20 7 N	4 E
Hembo . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Honeyestkloof . . .	. . .	33 24 N	105 E	Ibanda . . .	. . .	21 4 S	32 E
Hemlock . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Hong, R. . .	. . .	25 17 N	76 E	Ibeka . . .	. . .	17 32 S	28 E
Hench . . .	33	27 N	112 E	Hong-ju . . .	. . .	36 36 N	126 E	Ibi . . .	. . .	20 8 N	9 E
Hengchow . . .	33	23 N	100 E	Hong-ju . . .	. . .	33 22 N	114 E	Ichagar . . .	. . .	29 23 N	86 E
Hengrijar . . .	24	27 N	94 E	Hong-Kong . . .	. . .	33 22 N	114 E	Ichak . . .	. . .	29 24 N	85 E
Henning . . .	13	31 S	20 E	Hongtse, L. . .	. . .	33 33 N	118 E	Ichaura . . .	. . .	9 5 N	59 W
Henzada . . .	31	17 N	95 E	Hood Pt. . .	. . .	39 10 S	147 E	Ichowfu . . .	. . .	34 35 N	118 E
Heongshan . . .	33	22 N	113 E	Hoogly . . .	. . .	24 23 N	88 E	Idah . . .	. . .	20 7 N	7 E
Herald Pt. . .	21	17 S	35 E	Hoogly, R. . .	. . .	24 22 N	88 E	Idaiyangudi . . .	. . .	26 8 N	77 E
Herb L. . .	5	54 N	100 W	Hoopstad . . .	. . .	15 27 S	26 E	Idaiyangudi . . .	. . .	62 8 N	77 E
Herbert . . .	4	50 N	107 W	Hopefield . . .	. . .	12 33 S	18 E	Idaiankulam . . .	. . .	11 22 N	5 E
Herberton . . .	38	17 S	145 E	Hopetown . . .	. . .	13 29 S	24 E	Idelles . . .	. . .	21 8 S	34 E
Herberts Dale . . .	12	34 S	21 E	Hopetown B.G. . .	. . .	9 6 N	58 W	Idunda . . .	. . .	25 19 N	73 E
Herman . . .	13	29 S	27 E	Ho-ping . . .	. . .	33 24 N	115 E	Idunda . . .	. . .	21 5 S	32 E
Hermitage . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Hora . . .	. . .	21 11 S	33 E	Idutuya . . .	. . .	17 32 S	28 E
Hermitage Bay . . .	7	47 N	50 W	Horleng . . .	. . .	36 42 N	130 E	Idutuya . . .	. . .	27 8 N	77 E
Heron Bay . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Horn, C. . .	. . .	10 56 S	67 W	Idutuya . . .	. . .	14 30 S	30 E
Herring Neck . . .	7	49 N	54 W	Horner . . .	. . .	5 49 N	95 W	Igan . . .	. . .	30 2 N	112 E
Herschel . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Hornby Range . . .	. . .	39 9 S	149 E	Iganga . . .	. . .	21 1 N	33 E
Hertzog . . .	13	32 S	26 E	Horo . . .	. . .	16 25 S	31 E	Igatpuri . . .	. . .	25 19 N	73 E
Hervey B. . .	38	25 S	152 E	Horobetsu . . .	. . .	35 42 N	141 E	Igonda . . .	. . .	21 5 S	32 E
Herz Jesu . . .	21	7 S	33 E	Hosdruga . . .	. . .	25 13 N	76 E	Iguazu Falls . . .	. . .	10 24 S	55 W
Hex R. . .	18	25 S	27 E	Hoshiarpur . . .	. . .	28 31 N	76 W	Ijan . . .	. . .	20 7 N	5 E
Hibango . . .	20	9 N	12 E	Hoshio . . .	. . .	21 16 S	38 E	Ijebu Ode . . .	. . .	20 6 N	4 E
Hibbs Point (Tasmania) . . .	40	42 S	145 E	Hospet . . .	. . .	25 15 N	76 E	Ikawa . . .	. . .	21 9 S	32 E
High River . . .	4	50 N	113 W	Hota (Kaffraria) . . .	. . .	17 31 S	27 E	Ikoma . . .	. . .	20 5 N	8 E
Higher Briton . . .	7	47 N	56 W	Houita . . .	. . .	17 32 S	27 E	Ikomba . . .	. . .	21 9 S	32 E
Highflats . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Hout Bay . . .	. . .	12 34 S	18 E	Ikombe . . .	. . .	21 9 S	34 E
Highlands, Grahams-town . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Houw Hock . . .	. . .	13 30 S	19 E	Ikoppa R. . .	. . .	22 17 S	47 E
Highlands, Natal . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Howe, C. . .	. . .	12 34 S	19 E	Ikorodu . . .	. . .	20 6 N	3 E
Hill R. . .	5	59 N	94 W	Howick . . .	. . .	14 29 S	30 E	Ikula . . .	. . .	21 7 S	36 E
Hillcrest . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Howrah . . .	. . .	24 22 N	88 E	Ilesha . . .	. . .	20 7 N	4 E
Hillsborough Bay . . .	3	46 N	63 E	Hsiao-Hsin-Chuang . . .	. . .	34 38 N	115 E	Ilfracombe . . .	. . .	38 23 S	144 E
Hillside . . .	18	25 S	29 E	Hsing-min-ting . . .	. . .	33 42 N	121 E	Illele . . .	. . .	20 14 N	5 E
Hilton Road . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Hsino-Hsin . . .	. . .	33 37 N	115 E	Illo . . .	. . .	20 11 N	4 E
Hinchinbrook Is. . .	38	18 S	146 E	Hsint-ai . . .	. . .	33 35 N	117 E	Illo . . .	. . .	20 8 N	4 E
Hindi . . .	56	27 N	85 E	Hsipaw . . .	. . .	34 36 N	118 E	Illo . . .	. . .	20 20 S	4 E
Hinganfu . . .	33	32 N	109 E	Huamachuco . . .	. . .	31 22 N	97 E	Illo . . .	. . .	20 8 N	4 E
Hinghwa . . .	33	25 N	120 E	Huaraz . . .	. . .	10 7 S	77 W	Illo . . .	. . .	20 22 N	5 E
Hinzouan . . .	22	12 S	44 E	Hubli . . .	. . .	10 9 S	76 W	Imiminira . . .	. . .	39 10 S	150 E
Hioge . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Huchang . . .	. . .	25 15 N	75 E	Imoshagh . . .	. . .	11 22 N	5 E
Hiranpur . . .	24	24 N	88 E	Hudson, Port & R. . .	. . .	36 41 N	126 E	Imotchi . . .	. . .	9 7 N	59 W
Hirosaki . . .	35	40 N	140 E	Hudson Bay . . .	. . .	2 60 N	85 W	Impanda . . .	. . .	19 20 S	32 E
Hiroshima . . .	35	34 N	132 E	Hudson Bay Jc. . .	. . .	4 53 N	102 W	Impendhla . . .	. . .	18 25 S	32 E
Hissar . . .	28	28 N	75 E	Hughenden . . .	. . .	38 20 S	144 E	Imphal . . .	. . .	24 24 N	94 E
Hiwasa . . .	35	33 N	134 E	Hula . . .	. . .	19 10 S	147 E	Imvusi Swamp . . .	. . .	16 26 S	32 E
Hlamankulu . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Hulafa . . .	. . .	20 10 N	3 W	Imyani . . .	. . .	13 32 S	26 E
Hlangomoya . . .	18	26 S	33 E	Humansdorp . . .	. . .	13 34 S	24 E	Inagua . . .	. . .	8 21 N	73 W
Hlatikulu . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Humbe . . .	. . .	19 18 S	33 E	Incotati . . .	. . .	18 25 S	32 E
Hlobe . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Humboldt . . .	. . .	4 52 N	105 W	Indawana . . .	. . .	17 29 S	29 E
Ho . . .	33	36 N	103 E	Humulus . . .	. . .	19 22 S	31 E	Independencia . . .	. . .	10 6 S	35 W
Hobart . . .	37	42 S	148 E	Hungerford . . .	. . .	38 29 S	144 E	Indi . . .	. . .	25 17 N	76 E
Hodge . . .	5	49 N	93 W	Hungund . . .	. . .	25 16 N	76 E	Indore . . .	. . .	23 22 N	76 E
Hoefijes B. . .	12	33 S	17 E	Hunyani . . .	. . .	19 17 S	30 E	Indus R. . .	. . .	28 32 N	79 E
Hoffnungshof . . .	21	7 S	38 E	Hunyuan . . .	. . .	33 39 N	114 E	Indwana . . .	. . .	17 31 S	27 E
Hohenfriedeberg . . .	21	4 S	38 E	Huokleng . . .	. . .	33 27 N	120 E	Indwe R. . .	. . .	13 31 S	27 E
								Indwedwe . . .	. . .	14 29 S	30 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Infelberg .	. 13	31 S	25 E	Jack Fish .	. 5	48 N	86 W	Josana .	. 16	26 S	31 E
Ingagane .	. 14	27 S	30 E	Jack Fish .	. 4	53 N	108 W	Josanne's .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Ingagane R. .	. 14	28 S	29 E	Jack River .	. 5	54 N	97 W	José .	. 10	29 S	65 W
Ingakate R. .	. 18	22 S	29 E	Jafarabad .	. 25	20 N	71 E	Joubert's Kroon .	. 18	23 S	30 E
Ing Chung .	. 33	25 N	118 E	Jaffna .	. 30	10 N	80 E	Jowai .	. 24	25 N	92 E
Ingele Mts. .	. 14	30 S	29 E	Jagavirapuram .	. 27	9 N	78 E	Jpapua .	. 21	6 S	36 E
Inglewood .	. 38	28 S	151 E	Jagersfontein .	. 15	29 S	25 E	Juan de Fuca Straits .	. 6	48 N	124 W
Ingogo .	. 16	27 S	30 E	Jagersfontein Rd. Stn. .	. 13	30 S	25 E	Juani Is. .	. 21	8 S	40 E
Ingram .	. 38	18 S	146 E	Jaggayapeta .	. 26	17 N	80 E	Juarez .	. 10	37 S	58 W
Ingwana .	. 18	23 S	34 E	Jaigarh .	. 25	17 N	73 E	Juba R. .	. 11	0 N	40 E
Ingwangwane R. .	. 14	30 S	29 E	Jaipur .	. 28	26 N	76 E	Jubboogana .	. 25	21 N	73 W
Ingwavuma R. .	. 16	27 S	32 E	Jaitpur .	. 28	25 N	79 E	Jujuy .	. 10	24 S	65 W
Inhabimi .	. 19	20 S	34 E	Jalalpur .	. 25	21 N	73 E	Julgaun .	. 25	20 N	71 E
Inhambane .	. 18	25 S	35 E	Jalarpet .	. 26	12 N	78 E	Jumna R. .	. 28	26 N	80 E
Inhapallata .	. 18	24 S	35 E	Jalaun .	. 28	26 N	79 E	Junagarh .	. 25	21 N	70 E
Inharime .	. 18	24 S	35 E	Jalgaon .	. 25	21 N	75 E	Junction Ferry .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Inhlasaty .	. 16	27 S	31 E	Jalingo .	. 20	9 N	11 E	Jundan .	. 38	24 S	142 E
Inhlwati .	. 16	27 S	32 E	Jallor .	. 28	25 N	73 E	Junin .	. 10	34 S	59 W
Inkoka I. .	. 18	26 S	33 E	Jalna .	. 25	19 N	76 E	Junkseylon .	. 32	7 N	98 E
Inkom Simba .	. 18	22 S	32 E	Jalpaiguri .	. 24	26 N	88 E	Juvong .	. 32	1 N	103 E
Inland Sea .	. 35	34 N	132 E	Jalrapatan .	. 28	24 N	76 E	Kaal Plaats .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Innisfail .	. 15	52 N	115 W	Jamaari .	. 20	11 N	10 E	Kaal Sput .	. 13	29 S	26 E
Inould .	. 19	21 S	35 E	Jamaica .	. 8	17 N	77 W	Kaapmuiden .	. 18	25 S	31 E
In Salah .	. 11	26 N	2 E	Jamalpur .	. 24	24 N	90 E	Kabbir .	. 20	9 N	9 E
Insein .	. 31	17 N	96 E	Jamestown .	. 13	31 S	26 E	Kabe .	. 20	10 N	4 E
Insukameni .	. 19	19 S	29 E	Jamkhandi .	. 58	15 N	75 E	Kabulwebulwe .	. 19	15 S	26 E
Insusi R. .	. 16	28 S	31 E	Jamkhed .	. 25	18 N	75 E	Kacha .	. 20	8 N	6 E
Invahibe .	. 22	15 S	50 E	Jammalamadugu .	. 26	14 N	78 E	Kachabari .	. 29	23 N	85 E
Invercargill .	. 40	46 S	168 E	Jammu .	. 28	32 N	75 E	Kachia .	. 20	9 N	7 E
Inxu .	. 13	31 S	28 E	Jannagar .	. 25	22 N	70 E	Kachins .	. 31	24 N	94 E
Inyamandis .	. 19	19 S	32 E	Jandiala .	. 28	31 N	75 E	Kadachapuram .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Inyanga .	. 19	18 S	33 E	Jangipur .	. 24	24 N	88 E	Kadaiyanadai .	. 27	8 N	78 E
Inyantshishi .	. 18	22 S	33 E	Janjira .	. 25	18 N	72 E	Kadalu .	. 27	9 N	77 E
Inyati .	. 19	19 S	28 E	Jaochow .	. 33	29 N	117 E	Kadambur .	. 27	9 N	77 E
Inyatsutsu .	. 19	16 S	32 E	Jappen .	. 39	2 S	136 E	Kadi .	. 25	23 N	72 E
Ipooh .	. 32	4 N	101 E	Jargo .	. 29	23 N	86 E	Kaduna R. .	. 20	10 N	7 E
Ipolela .	. 14	29 S	29 E	Jarod .	. 25	22 N	73 E	Kaffa .	. 11	0 N	30 E
Ipolela R. .	. 14	29 S	29 E	Jashpur .	. 29	22 N	84 E	Kaffir R. .	. 13	29 S	25 E
Ipswich .	. 38	27 S	152 E	Jath .	. 25	16 N	75 E	Kafimbi .	. 21	9 S	30 E
Ipwani .	. 21	4 S	35 W	Jatoba .	. 10	9 S	38 W	Kagera .	. 11	0 S	30 E
Iquique .	. 10	20 S	70 W	Jaunpur .	. 28	25 N	82 E	Kaghberko .	. 20	9 N	7 E
Iquitos .	. 10	2 S	72 W	Jaypur .	. 29	22 N	85 E	Kagoshima .	. 79	31 N	130 E
Irachi .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Jazeiro .	. 10	9 S	41 W	Kaguanga .	. 21	4 S	30 E
Irene .	. 18	25 S	28 E	Jebba .	. 20	9 N	4 E	Kaha .	. 40	37 S	178 E
Iringa .	. 21	7 S	33 E	Jedcherla .	. 26	16 N	78 E	Kahal .	. 28	33 N	72 E
Irrawadi .	. 31	20 N	95 E	Jedore .	. 3	45 N	62 W	Kaiapoi .	. 40	43 S	173 E
Irvine .	. 4	49 N	110 W	Jelebu .	. 32	2 N	102 E	Kaichow Chi .	. 34	35 N	115 W
Isaacs R. .	. 38	22 S	148 E	Jenas .	. 19	22 S	32 E	Kaietur Fall .	. 9	4 N	59 W
Isaha .	. 22	14 S	50 E	Jenca .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Kaifung .	. 33	35 N	114 E
Isandhlwana .	. 16	28 S	30 E	Jenkiu .	. 34	38 N	116 E	Kaikohe .	. 40	35 S	174 E
Isbindi R. .	. 14	28 S	30 E	Jericho .	. 38	23 S	146 E	Kaikoura .	. 40	42 S	173 E
Ise .	. 21	0 S	35 E	Jesselton .	. 32	5 N	116 E	Kaikoura Mts. .	. 40	42 S	173 E
Ishur .	. 34	35 N	118 E	Jessore .	. 24	23 N	89 E	Kaikwa .	. 33	23 N	105 E
Isigidimi .	. 13	30 S	26 E	Jeur .	. 25	18 N	75 E	Kailasapuram .	. 27	8 N	78 E
Isipingo .	. 14	30 S	30 E	Jeyulmire .	. 28	26 N	71 E	Kailashahr .	. 24	24 N	92 E
Isisele .	. 17	30 S	30 E	Jhabua .	. 25	23 N	75 E	Kale .	. 39	9 S	147 E
Isisford .	. 38	24 S	144 E	Jhang-Bar .	. 28	31 N	72 E	Kailpati .	. 27	9 N	77 W
Isita Mosheh's .	. 17	30 S	28 E	Jhansi .	. 33	25 N	78 E	Kailung .	. 28	32 N	76 E
Islamabad .	. 33	33 N	75 E	Jhelam .	. 28	32 N	73 E	Kaipinghsien .	. 34	40 N	122 E
Islamkote .	. 25	24 N	70 E	Jhenida .	. 24	23 N	89 E	Kaira .	. 25	22 N	72 E
Islands, Bay of .	. 7	49 N	58 W	Jherria .	. 29	23 N	86 E	Kaiserin Auguste .	. 39	4 S	142 E
Islands, Bay of .	. 40	35 S	174 E	Jichaohsien .	. 34	35 N	119 E	Kaitaia .	. 40	35 S	173 E
Island L. .	. 5	53 N	94 W	Jilore .	. 21	3 S	40 E	Kaitaihal .	. 28	29 N	76 E
Islay .	. 4	53 N	110 W	Jimbo .	. 21	3 S	39 E	Kaiyama .	. 20	5 N	6 E
Isle Madame .	. 3	45 N	60 W	Jind .	. 28	29 N	76 E	Kaiyuhgu .	. 19	15 S	26 E
Isle Royal .	. 5	48 N	88 W	Jintur .	. 25	19 N	76 E	Kajang .	. 32	3 N	116 E
Itabira .	. 10	19 S	42 W	Jobat .	. 25	22 N	75 E	Kajuna .	. 21	0 S	31 E
Itebbu .	. 20	6 N	4 E	Jodhpur .	. 28	26 N	73 E	Kala .	. 21	8 S	31 E
Itki .	. 29	23 N	85 E	Johanna .	. 22	12 S	44 E	Kalabagh .	. 28	32 N	71 E
Itobe .	. 20	7 N	6 E	Johannesburg .	. 18	26 S	28 E	Kalabas .	. 13	29 S	24 E
Itumba .	. 21	6 S	36 E	Johore .	. 32	2 N	103 E	Kalagolo .	. 39	9 S	147 E
Ituri R. .	. 11	1 N	28 E	Jojweni .	. 17	31 S	27 E	Kalakad .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Ituribisce .	. 9	7 N	58 W	Jokea .	. 39	8 S	146 E	Kalasapad .	. 26	15 N	79 E
Ivohibe .	. 22	23 S	44 E	Joliba R. .	. 11	10 N	19 W	Kalgan .	. 33	40 N	115 E
Ixopo .	. 14	30 S	30 E	Jondaryan .	. 38	27 S	151 E	Kalakad .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Izintwald .	. 17	30 S	29 E	Jonker .	. 12	30 S	20 E	Kalasapad .	. 26	15 N	79 E
				Jorhat .	. 24	26 N	94 E	Kalgan .	. 33	40 N	115 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Kalgoorlie .	. 37	30 S	121 E	Karativo .	. 30	7 N	82 E	Kenhardt .	. 12	29 S	21 E
Kalka .	. 28	31 N	77 E	Karcies Kroon .	. 13	32 S	25 E	Kenia Mt. .	. 21	0 S	37 E
Kalk B.	. 12	34 S	18 E	Kareelaigte .	. 13	29 S	26 E	Kenmore .	. 4	49 N	101 W
Kalk Butt .	. 13	30 S	24 E	Karegoa .	. 25	18 N	74 E	Kennedy Is. .	. 41	8 S	168 E
Kalkfontein .	. 13	30 S	25 E	Kareiga .	. 13	33 S	25 E	Kenogami R. .	. 5	50 N	85 W
Kalkudah .	. 30	8 N	82 E	Karens .	. 31	19 N	97 E	Kenora .	. 5	49 N	94 W
Kallattikinaru .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Kariba Gorge .	. 19	16 S	29 E	Kensington .	. 3	46 N	63 W
Kallikkudi .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Karikal .	. 26	10 N	79 E	Kentani .	. 13	32 S	28 E
Kallowelly .	. 26	8 N	81 E	Karimama .	. 20	12 N	3 E	Kentville .	. 3	45 N	64 E
Kallur Kot .	. 28	32 N	71 E	Karimganj .	. 24	24 N	92 E	Kenura R. .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Kalmunai .	. 30	8 N	82 E	Karisalpatti .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Keppel .	. 10	51 S	60 W
Kalna .	. 24	23 N	88 E	Karmata .	. 25	18 N	75 E	Keppel B. .	. 38	23 S	150 E
Kalof .	. 25	22 N	73 E	Karnal .	. 28	29 N	77 E	Kerepuna .	. 39	10 S	147 E
Kalol .	. 25	23 N	72 E	Karnali R. .	. 28	28 N	81 E	Keroli .	. 28	26 N	76 E
Kalamo .	. 19	17 S	26 E	Karo .	. 39	10 S	147 E	Kesariya .	. 24	26 N	85 E
Kalpitiya .	. 30	8 N	80 E	Karonga .	. 21	10 S	34 E	Keti .	. 17	32 S	28 E
Kalu, R. .	. 30	7 N	80 E	Kartumba .	. 38	17 S	141 E	Keun-kang-san .	. 36	38 N	128 E
Kalutara .	. 30	6 N	80 E	Karunkulam .	. 27	8 N	141 E	Keun-san .	. 36	39 N	126 E
Kama, Algoma .	. 5	49 N	87 W	Karur .	. 26	11 N	77 E	Khairpur .	. 28	27 N	69 E
Kama, Burma .	. 31	19 N	95 E	Karwar .	. 25	14 N	74 E	Khaminamett .	. 26	17 N	80 E
Kama Kama .	. 19	20 S	25 E	Karwi .	. 28	25 N	81 E	Khanapur .	. 25	17 N	74 E
Kamastone .	. 13	32 S	26 E	Kasama .	. 21	10 S	30 E	Khanapur .	. 25	15 N	74 E
Kambam .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Kasamba .	. 21	13 S	34 E	Klandesh .	. 25	21 N	75 E
Kambane .	. 18	24 S	33 E	Kasanya .	. 19	16 S	36 E	Khandwa .	. 25	21 N	76 E
Kamban's .	. 18	24 S	33 E	Kasenga's .	. 21	10 S	31 E	Khanpur .	. 28	28 N	70 E
Kamibe .	. 16	28 S	30 E	Kasimbo .	. 21	14 S	32 E	Khari R. .	. 25	25 N	75 E
Kambula .	. 16	27 S	30 E	Kassala .	. 11	10 N	30 E	Kharroh .	. 28	27 N	70 E
Kamerun .	. 11	0 N	10 E	Kasungu .	. 21	12 S	33 E	Khartum .	. 11	10 N	39 E
Kami R. .	. 19	19 S	27 E	Kasungu .	. 21	13 S	33 E	Khatu .	. 15	27 S	23 E
Kaminiskwia .	. 5	48 N	89 W	Ktagum .	. 20	10 N	9 E	Khed .	. 25	19 N	74 E
Kamlekeni .	. 21	3 S	40 E	Kataguni .	. 20	12 N	10 E	Kheri .	. 28	27 N	81 E
Kamloops .	. 6	51 N	120 W	Katerere .	. 19	17 S	32 E	Kherwala .	. 25	24 N	73 E
Kampi Ka Kobi .	. 21	0 N	35 E	Katha .	. 31	24 N	96 E	Kherwara .	. 28	23 N	73 E
Kampot .	. 32	10 N	103 E	Kathi .	. 25	22 N	74 E	Khipra .	. 28	26 N	66 E
Kamsack .	. 4	51 N	102 W	Katkop .	. 12	30 S	20 E	Khokarpas .	. 25	26 N	70 E
Kamudi .	. 27	9 N	73 E	Katpur .	. 25	21 N	72 E	Khotsong .	. 17	30 S	28 E
Kamuli .	. 21	1 N	33 E	Katras .	. 29	23 N	86 E	Khulna .	. 24	22 N	89 E
Kana .	. 20	7 N	2 E	Katsena Allah .	. 20	6 N	9 E	Khutria .	. 29	23 N	83 E
Kanazawa .	. 35	36 N	137 E	Katsina .	. 20	12 N	7 E	Kiakng .	. 33	24 N	116 E
Kanbi'u .	. 31	23 N	95 E	Kattregam .	. 30	6 N	81 E	Kiang R. .	. 33	32 N	106 E
Kandes .	. 18	22 N	32 E	Katusi .	. 19	14 S	32 E	Kianghung .	. 33	22 N	101 E
Kandi .	. 24	23 N	88 E	Kaura .	. 20	12 N	6 E	Kiaochoaw .	. 34	36 N	119 E
Kandi .	. 20	11 N	3 E	Kavali .	. 26	15 N	80 E	Kiaochoaw B. .	. 34	36 N	120 E
Kandy .	. 30	7 N	81 E	Kavigondo .	. 21	5 S	30 E	Kibonde .	. 11	0 S	20 E
Kanemi .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Kavitondo .	. 21	0 S	34 E	Kichelwe .	. 21	7 S	39 E
Kang-tandi .	. 19	20 S	32 E	Kawa .	. 20	12 N	13 E	Kichownan .	. 34	37 N	115 E
Kanghwa .	. 36	37 N	126 E	Kawa-Kawa .	. 40	37 S	178 E	Kichowpei .	. 34	40 N	117 E
Kang-Kyei .	. 36	41 N	126 E	Kawai .	. 21	13 S	32 E	Kicking Horse Pass .	. 6	51 N	117 W
Kang-neung .	. 36	37 N	129 E	Kawar .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Kienchang .	. 34	41 N	119 E
Kango .	. 21	12 S	35 E	Kawataria Is. .	. 39	8 S	151 E	Kienchang .	. 33	27 N	116 E
Kangombe .	. 19	15 S	32 E	Kawembe .	. 21	9 S	31 E	Kienchang .	. 33	41 N	121 E
Kangra .	. 28	32 N	76 E	Kawhia Hr. .	. 40	38 S	175 E	Kienchang .	. 33	34 N	110 E
Kanhar R. .	. 29	23 N	83 E	Kaw Samuei .	. 32	9 N	100 E	Kienchang .	. 33	36 N	129 E
Kaniningow .	. 32	6 N	116 E	Kaw Yai .	. 32	7 N	100 E	Kiengseng .	. 36	41 N	129 E
Kanis .	. 19	22 S	26 E	Kazauia .	. 20	12 N	8 E	Kienning .	. 33	27 N	118 E
Kankane'ari .	. 20	12 N	1 E	Kazemba .	. 11	10 S	29 E	Kienyang .	. 33	27 N	118 E
Kankanga .	. 20	9 N	0 W	Keakaro B. .	. 39	10 S	148 E	Kifmangao .	. 21	7 S	39 E
Kano .	. 20	11 N	8 E	Kebabo .	. 11	20 N	20 E	Kihngan .	. 33	27 N	115 E
Kanowitz .	. 32	2 N	112 E	Kedah .	. 32	6 N	100 E	Ki-Ju .	. 36	41 N	129 E
Kownowna .	. 37	30 S	122 E	Keego .	. 5	48 N	91 W	Kikate .	. 21	0 S	41 E
Kanoya .	. 35	31 N	130 E	Kerweer .	. 38	14 S	141 E	Kikise .	. 21	0 S	31 E
Kant Mts. .	. 39	6 S	146 E	Kewatin .	. 2	60 N	95 W	Kikwama .	. 21	5 S	37 E
Kanyenda .	. 21	11 S	37 E	Kewatin .	. 5	49 N	94 W	Kilakarai .	. 62	9 N	78 E
Kanzalo .	. 19	17 S	28 E	Keffi .	. 20	8 N	7 E	Kilanjuni .	. 27	9 N	78 E
Kaoko Land .	. 11	10 S	10 E	Kegalle .	. 30	7 N	80 E	Kileniba .	. 11	0 S	20 E
Kaomi .	. 34	36 N	119 E	Kei or Evar Is. .	. 39	5 S	135 W	Kiliionli .	. 21	2 S	35 E
Kao-Yii .	. 34	36 N	116 E	Kei R. .	. 13	32 S	28 E	Kiliman .	. 21	4 S	31 E
Kapako .	. 19	15 S	34 E	Kemendine .	. 31	16 N	96 E	Kiloa .	. 21	6 S	31 E
Kapenda .	. 21	11 S	31 E	Kekisama Hoek .	. 13	32 S	27 E	Kiliwa .	. 21	6 S	31 E
Kapit .	. 32	2 N	114 E	Kelantan .	. 32	5 N	102 E	Kilkivan .	. 38	26 S	152 E
Kapityns .	. 12	30 S	19 E	Kelany R. .	. 30	7 N	80 E	Killarney .	. 5	49 N	99 W
Kapsan .	. 36	41 N	128 E	Kelliber .	. 4	51 N	103 W	Killarney .	. 38	28 S	152 E
Kapurthalal .	. 28	31 N	74 E	Kelowna .	. 6	49 N	119 W	Killerton, C. .	. 39	8 S	148 E
Kara Nor .	. 33	37 N	98 E	Kemendine .	. 31	16 N	96 E	Kiloa .	. 11	0 S	40 E
Karachi .	. 28	24 N	66 E	Kemp Welch R. .	. 39	9 S	147 E	Kilwa .	. 11	0 S	40 E
Karaikkeni .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Kenaimapu .	. 9	5 N	58 W	Kilwa-Kisiwani .	. 21	9 S	39 E
Karamanayar R. .	. 27	8 N	78 E	Kenelm .	. 13	31 S	28 E	Kilwa-Kivinji .	. 21	8 S	39 E
				Keng Tung .	. 31	21 N	101 E	Kimberley .	. 15	28 S	24 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Kimberley Goldfield	37	19 S	125 E	Kokohu.	40	35 S	173 E	Koyang.	36	37 N	127 E
Kimenyé	21	4 S	30 E	Koko Nor L.	33	37 N	100 E	Kpate.	20	7 N	6 E
Kinkumbi	21	7 S	38 E	Koksfontein	13	30 S	25 E	Kpiana.	21	9 S	34 E
Kinchow	34	39 N	121 E	Kokstad	17	30 S	29 E	Kraalfontein.	13	30 S	25 E
Kincora	13	29 S	26 E	Kolar.	26	13 N	78 E	Kraankui.	13	29 S	24 E
Kindersley	4	51 N	108 W	Kolberg.	13	29 S	24 E	Krach.	20	7 N	0 E
King Is.	40	40 S	145 E	Kolhapur.	25	16 N	74 E	Krantzkop.	14	28 S	30 E
King's Cove	7	48 N	53 W	Kollappatti.	27	9 N	77 E	Kreuzburg.	18	23 S	29 E
Kingston	8	17 N	76 W	Kollasim.	21	6 S	39 E	Kribi.	20	3 N	10 E
King William's Town	13	32 S	27 E	Kollur.	25	13 N	74 E	Krishnagar.	24	23 N	88 E
Kingyang	33	36 N	107 E	Kolu R..	30	6 N	80 E	Krishnagarh.	28	27 N	75 E
Kin-hwa	33	29 N	120 E	Kolukombi.	19	22 S	26 E	Krishnagiri.	26	12 N	78 E
Kinistino	4	52 N	105 W	Kolweni.	16	27 S	31 E	Kroonstad.	15	27 S	27 E
Kinosota	5	50 N	98 W	Komarno.	5	50 N	97 W	Krugersdorp.	18	26 S	27 E
Kinsh. Ho.	33	28 N	99 E	Komati Poort.	18	25 S	32 E	Kruis Fontein.	13	34 S	24 E
Kintampo	20	8 N	2 W	Komati R.	16	25 S	31 E	Kuala Kangsu.	32	4 N	100 E
Kionga	21	10 S	40 E	Kombole.	21	8 S	30 E	Kuala Kubu.	32	3 N	101 E
Kipopotwe.	21	1 S	38 E	Komgha.	13	32 S	27 E	Kuala Lumpur.	32	3 N	101 E
Kirkree.	25	18 N	73 E	Kompa.	20	12 N	3 E	Kuala Lypis.	32	4 N	102 E
Kirkella	4	50 N	101 W	Kona.	20	8 N	13 E	Kuande.	20	10 N	2 E
Kirkhyu	21	1 S	37 E	Koncha.	20	7 N	12 E	Kuandi Kuandi.	20	12 N	2 E
Kirtachi	20	12 N	2 E	Kondoa.	21	4 S	35 E	Kubli.	20	10 N	4 E
Kirui Is.	21	11 S	29 E	Kongarayarkurichi.	27	8 N	77 E	Kucheng.	33	27 N	120 E
Kiruve	21	0 S	29 E	Kong-ju.	36	36 N	127 E	Kuching.	32	1 N	110 E
Kisaki.	21	7 S	37 E	Kongwa.	21	6 S	36 E	Kudal.	25	16 N	73 E
Kishanganj.	24	26 N	88 E	Konkolibri.	20	11 N	2 E	Kudankulam.	27	8 N	77 E
Kishorganj.	24	24 N	90 E	Kontagora.	20	10 N	5 E	Kudar.	32	7 N	116 E
Kishungarh.	25	27 N	75 E	Kootanucall.	27	8 N	77 E	Kudchi.	25	16 N	74 E
Kisi Is.	21	11 S	29 E	Kootenay, L.	6	49 N	117 W	Kudur.	26	13 N	76 E
Kislawar.	28	33 N	76 E	Kopah.	32	9 N	98 E	Kuebung.	17	30 S	28 E
Kismayu.	11	0 N	43 E	Kopargaom.	25	19 N	74 E	Kufra.	11	20 N	10 E
Kistna.	26	16 N	77 E	Koppal.	25	15 N	76 E	Kujam.	12	29 S	19 E
Kistna R.	26	16 N	79 E	Koppig Enkel.	18	27 S	25 E	Kuka.	11	10 N	10 E
Kisukonse.	21	7 S	35 E	Kordofan.	11	10 N	20 E	Kukawa.	20	12 N	13 E
Kiswre.	21	9 S	39 E	Koree R.	25	23 N	68 E	Kulasegaranallur.	27	8 N	78 W
Kitombo.	22	22 S	43 E	Korjal.	25	18 N	75 E	Kulattur.	27	9 N	78 E
Kitsum Kalum.	6	54 N	128 W	Kornet.	13	30 S	27 E	Kum R.	36	36 N	126 E
Kiuкиang.	33	29 N	115 E	Korogo.	20	10 N	0 W	Kumaka.	9	5 N	57 W
Kiung-chau-fu.	33	20 N	110 E	Kororiky B.	22	17 S	43 E	Kumamoto.	35	32 N	130 E
Kivo, L.	21	2 S	29 E	Kororurika.	40	35 S	174 E	Kumbukum R.	30	6 N	81 E
Klaarstroom.	12	33 S	22 E	Korosko.	11	20 N	30 E	Kumera.	24	22 N	91 E
Klang.	32	3 N	101 E	Kosai R.	11	0 S	10 E	Kumgoui.	21	6 S	39 E
Klein Umzenivubu.	17	30 S	29 E	Kosaka.	21	0 N	32 E	Kunusri R.	39	8 S	148 E
Klein Vry Staat.	16	26 S	30 E	Kosal R.	29	22 N	87 E	Kunashiri.	35	44 N	145 E
Klerksdorp.	18	26 S	26 E	Kosciusco, Mt.	37	35 S	149 E	Kundgol.	25	15 N	75 E
Klip R.	14	28 S	29 E	Koshe.	18	23 S	35 E	Kundla.	25	21 N	71 E
Klipdam.	18	23 S	29 E	Kosi.	21	1 S	40 E	Kungchang.	33	34 N	105 E
Klippen Pt.	13	34 S	24 E	Kosi, L.	16	27 S	32 E	Kungnung.	24	23 N	93 E
Klondike.	5	49 N	92 W	Kosi R..	16	26 S	32 E	Kunlong.	33	23 N	99 E
Klondyke.	2	64 N	139 W	Koster.	18	25 S	26 E	Kunnankulam.	26	10 N	76 E
Knapdaar.	13	30 S	26 E	Kota Bharu.	32	6 N	102 E	Kunnur.	27	9 N	77 E
Knee, L.	5	55 N	95 W	Kotah.	28	25 N	76 E	Kunsan.	36	36 N	126 E
Knutstoru Mt.	39	9 S	147 E	Kota-Kota.	21	13 S	34 E	Kuntaga.	20	12 N	13 E
Knysna.	12	34 S	23 E	Kotana.	17	32 S	28 E	Kuntum.	20	9 N	0 E
Koba.	19	17 S	27 E	Kotar.	27	8 N	77 W	Kunuku Mts.	9	3 N	58 W
Kobe.	35	34 N	135 E	Kotarare.	21	17 S	33 E	Kunwana.	18	26 S	25 E
Kobong.	32	1 N	111 E	Kotchandpur.	24	23 N	89 E	Kuobun.	20	7 N	2 W
Kobongaba R.	17	32 S	28 E	Kote.	25	26 N	68 E	Kupela.	20	12 N	0 W
Kobrар.	39	6 S	134 E	Kotgurh.	28	31 N	77 E	Kupeni.	20	9 N	3 W
Kochow.	33	22 N	111 E	Kot Kapura.	28	30 N	75 E	Kurana.	30	7 N	80 E
Kochs.	17	31 S	27 E	Kotonga.	21	12 S	30 E	Kurnool.	26	15 N	77 E
Kod.	26	14 N	75 E	Kotonkarifi.	20	8 N	6 E	Kuru.	21	1 S	40 E
Kodankulam.	27	8 N	77 E	Kotonu.	20	6 N	2 F	Kurukkalpatti.	27	9 N	77 E
Kodarma.	29	24 N	85 E	Kotra.	25	24 N	73 E	Kuruman.	15	27 S	23 E
Kodinar.	25	20 N	70 E	Kotri.	28	25 N	67 E	Kurunegala.	30	7 N	80 E
Koel R. North.	29	24 N	83 E	Kottaipatti.	27	9 N	77 E	Kuruvikulam.	27	9 N	77 E
Koel R. South.	29	22 N	84 E	Kottali.	27	8 N	77 E	Kushiro.	35	43 N	144 E
Koffiekul.	13	29 S	24 E	Kottayam.	26	9 N	76 E	Kushtagi.	25	15 N	76 E
Koffyfontein.	15	29 S	25 E	Kotturu.	25	14 N	76 E	Kushtia.	24	23 N	89 E
Kohat.	28	33 N	71 E	Koudie Kraal.	13	30 S	26 E	Kusi.	33	31 N	110 E
Kohima.	24	25 N	94 E	Kouroulene.	18	23 S	30 E	Kutambangra.	41	8 S	157 E
Koilkonda.	26	17 N	77 E	Kou-Tou.	34	36 N	117 E	Kutawa.	4	51 N	104 W
Koilkuntla.	26	15 N	78 E	Koviluttu.	27	8 N	77 E	Kutei R.	32	1 N	117 E
Koisan.	36	36 N	128 E	Kowara.	20	14 N	4 E	Kuthing R.	13	30 S	23 E
Koje.	36	35 N	128 E	Kowlong.	31	23 N	98 E	Kutsing.	33	26 N	104 E
Kokelay R.	30	9 N	81 E	Kowrah.	25	23 N	70 E	Kuttalum.	27	8 N	77 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Kuze . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Langenburg . . .	21	9 S	34 E	Lindi . . .	21	10 S	39 E
Kwa R. . .	11	0 S	10 E	Langevin . . .	4	50 N	111 W	Linebank . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Kwa Hindi . . .	21	1 S	34 E	Langson . . .	33	22 N	106 E	Ling Cha . . .	34	35 N	118 E
Kwa Kirunda . . .	21	6 S	35 E	Lanigan . . .	4	51 N	105 W	Lingsugur . . .	25	16 N	76 E
Kwa Murgusia . . .	21	5 S	36 E	Lao Kay . . .	33	22 N	105 E	Linja . . .	32	1 N	111 E
Kwaaiman . . .	17	31 S	28 E	La Paz . . .	10	16 S	67 W	Linko . . .	5	49 N	90 W
Kwakwa R. . .	21	18 S	37 E	Lapoa . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Linestead . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Kwalla . . .	18	22 S	31 E	La Poole . . .	7	47 N	58 W	Lintsingchow . . .	34	37 N	116 E
Kwamagwaza . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Larkhana . . .	28	27 N	67 E	Lion's Head . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Kwancheng . . .	34	40 N	118 E	Las Animas . . .	10	28 S	71 W	Liping . . .	33	26 N	109 E
Kwando . . .	20	7 N	0 E	Lashburn . . .	4	53 N	109 W	Litang . . .	33	30 N	100 E
Kwando R. . .	11	10 S	20 E	Lashio . . .	31	22 N	97 E	Little Andaman . . .	31	11 N	92 E
Kwangming . . .	33	42 N	120 E	Lathi . . .	25	21 N	71 E	Little Hr. Deep . . .	7	50 N	56 W
Kwangning . . .	34	41 N	121 E	Laton . . .	32	8 N	100 E	Little Ingwang-			
Kwango R. . .	11	0 S	10 E	Lau . . .	20	9 N	111 E	wane R. . .	14	30 S	29 E
Kwangsi . . .	33	25 N	110 E	Lauderdale . . .	21	16 S	35 E	Little Island . . .	8	22 N	73 W
Kwangsinfu . . .	33	28 N	118 E	Laura . . .	38	15 S	144 E	Little Tugela R. . .	14	29 S	29 E
Kwanju . . .	36	35 N	126 E	Launceston . . .	40	41 S	147 E	Liu-Kou . . .	34	36 N	116 E
Kwanping . . .	33	36 N	114 E	Laüling . . .	33	37 N	117 E	Liverpool, N.S. . .	3	44 N	64 W
Kwato . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Lava, Mt. . .	22	17 S	46 E	Livingstone, Canada . . .	4	52 N	102 W
Kwebulanas . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Laverton . . .	37	28 S	123 E	Livingstone, Rho-			
Kweihwating . . .	33	41 N	112 E	Lavora . . .	39	10 S	150 E	desia . . .	19	18 S	26 E
Kweilin . . .	33	25 N	110 E	Lawas . . .	32	5 N	115 E	Livingstone Falls . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Kweite . . .	33	24 N	107 E	Lawding . . .	9	5 N	59 W	Livingstonia . . .	21	10 S	34 E
Kweiyang . . .	33	27 N	106 E	Lawlers . . .	37	28 S	120 E	Liwondi . . .	21	15 S	35 E
Kwisungu Is. . .	21	17 S	38 E	Leaba . . .	20	9 N	4 E	Lloyd Bay . . .	38	12 S	143 E
Kyaiklat . . .	31	16 N	95 E	Lebenya . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Lloydminster . . .	4	53 N	110 E
Kyaikto . . .	31	17 N	97 E	Le Bihan Falls . . .	13	29 S	28 E	Loango . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Kyane Rock . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Lebombo . . .	19	22 S	32 E	Loanhisen . . .	34	37 N	118 E
Kyankin . . .	31	19 N	94 E	Lebu . . .	10	37 S	74 W	Lobethal . . .	18	24 S	29 E
Kyauk Pyu . . .	31	19 N	93 E	Leduc . . .	4	53 N	113 W	Lobstick . . .	6	53 N	115 W
Kyebi . . .	20	6 N	0 W	Leeuw Nek . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Lockeport . . .	3	44 N	64 W
Kynuna . . .	38	21 S	142 E	Leguan Is. . .	9	7 N	58 W	Loeries Fontein . . .	12	31 S	19 E
Kyo-ha . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Leichhardt R. . .	38	19 S	140 E	Logh . . .	11	0 N	40 E
Kyonyaw . . .	31	17 N	94 E	Lemana . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Lohardaga . . .	29	23 N	84 E
Kyoto . . .	35	35 N	135 E	Lenore . . .	5	50 N	101 W	Loikaw . . .	31	19 N	98 E
Kyotong . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Leo . . .	20	11 N	2 W	Loko . . .	20	8 N	8 E
Labisia . . .	21	13 S	30 E	Leopold II., L. . .	11	0 S	10 E	Loktak, L. . .	20	7 N	6 E
Labrador . . .	2	55 N	65 W	Leopoldville . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Loktak, L. . .	24	24 N	93 E
Labuan . . .	32	5 N	115 E	Leper's Is. . .	41	15 S	168 E	Lolodorf . . .	20	3 N	10 E
Labuk . . .	32	6 N	117 E	Lepreaux . . .	3	45 N	66 W	Lo Magondis . . .	19	17 S	29 E
Lac du Bonnet . . .	5	50 N	96 W	Leribe . . .	15	28 S	28 E	Lomami R. . .	11	0 S	20 E
Lacombe . . .	4	52 N	113 W	Lesseyton . . .	13	31 S	26 E	Lomond Mt. . .	40	42 S	147 E
Lac Seul . . .	5	50 N	92 W	Letabu R. . .	18	23 S	30 E	Lonauli . . .	25	18 N	73 E
Lado . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Lethbridge . . .	4	49 N	112 W	Londa . . .	25	15 N	74 E
Ladybrand . . .	15	29 S	28 E	Letpadan . . .	31	18 N	95 E	Londonderry, N.S. . .	3	45 N	63 W
Lady Frere . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Levern . . .	4	50 N	108 W	Longhope . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Lady Grey . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Lewisport . . .	7	49 N	55 W	Long I. . .	8	23 N	74 W
Ladysmith . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Leydsdorp . . .	18	24 S	30 E	Long Is. (New-	39	5 S	147 E
Lagos . . .	20	6 N	3 E	Lialui . . .	11	10 S	20 E	foundland) . . .	3	44 N	66 W
Lagenburg . . .	4	51 N	101 W	Liangchow . . .	33	38 N	102 E	Long Pt. . .	5	52 N	99 W
La Hae . . .	3	44 N	64 W	Liangsiang . . .	34	39 N	116 E	Longkwe R. . .	19	18 S	27 E
Lahore . . .	28	31 N	74 E	Liao Ho . . .	33	41 N	122 E	Long Reach . . .	38	23 S	144 E
Laichow . . .	33	37 N	120 E	Liaoutung Gulf . . .	33	40 N	121 E	Loon, Algoma . . .	5	48 N	88 W
Laijang . . .	34	37 N	120 E	Liaoyang . . .	34	41 N	122 E	Lopez G. . .	11	0 S	0 E
Laings Nek . . .	16	27 S	29 E	Liard R. . .	6	59 N	128 W	Lord Howe's Island . . .	41	32 S	159 E
Laiwu . . .	34	36 N	117 E	Liberia . . .	11	0 N	0 W	Lord Howe's Isles . . .	41	5 S	160 E
Lakhimpur . . .	24	27 N	94 E	Libode . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Los Cacos . . .	10	30 S	66 W
Lakhpat . . .	25	24 N	69 E	Libo R. . .	11	10 S	20 E	Los I. . .	11	0 N	10 W
Laksham . . .	24	23 N	91 E	Lichtenburg . . .	18	26 S	26 E	Lotinghsien . . .	34	39 N	119 E
Laiganj . . .	24	25 N	85 E	Liengkong . . .	33	25 N	119 E	Louisburg . . .	3	46 N	60 W
Lallatpur . . .	28	24 N	78 E	Lifu . . .	41	21 S	107 E	Louisfontein . . .	12	31 S	18 E
Lamba . . .	25	26 N	74 E	Liguia . . .	10	35 S	72 W	Louis Trichardt . . .	18	23 S	29 E
Lambayeque . . .	10	6 S	80 W	Likiang . . .	33	27 N	100 E	Louisuide Archi-			
Lamberts Bay . . .	12	32 S	18 E	Likomo I. . .	21	12 S	34 E	pelago . . .	41	12 S	152 E
Lamu . . .	11	0 S	40 E	Lima . . .	10	12 S	77 W	Lorenço Marques . . .	18	25 S	32 E
Lanatenje . . .	19	17 S	34 E	Limbang R. . .	32	5 N	115 E	Lovedale . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Lancava . . .	32	6 N	99 E	Limbuua . . .	20	12 N	12 E	Lower Tugela . . .	14	29 S	31 E
Lanchow . . .	33	39 N	101 E	Limchow . . .	33	22 N	109 E	Lower Umkommaas . . .	14	30 S	30 E
Lanchow . . .	74	36 N	104 E	Limkhera . . .	25	23 N	74 E	Lower Umzimkulu . . .	14	30 S	30 E
Landman's Drift . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Limon . . .	8	10 N	83 W	Lowther . . .	40	45 S	168 E
Lanfiera . . .	20	12 N	3 W	Limpopo R. . .	18	23 S	32 E	Loyalty Islands . . .	41	22 S	168 E
Lange . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Linan . . .	33	23 N	103 E	Luan . . .	33	36 N	113 E
Langebaan . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Linder . . .	11	20 N	0 E	Luang Prahomg . . .	33	19 N	102 E
								Luanza . . .	19	16 S	36 E

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Lubengyeo .	. 21	1° S	29° E	Madha .	. 25	18° N	75° E	Makengo .	. 21	14° S	31° E
Lucea .	. 8	18° N	78° W	Madhipura .	. 24	25° N	86° E	Maketu .	. 40	37° S	176° E
Lucinda Pt. .	. 38	18° S	146° E	Madhubani .	. 24	26° N	86° E	Makinak .	. 5	50° N	99° W
Lucknow .	. 28	27° N	81° E	Madhupur .	. 24	24° N	86° E	Makini .	. 39	3° S	137° E
Luckow .	. 33	29° N	106° E	Madodo .	. 21	11° S	39° E	Maklutsi .	. 19	22° S	28° E
Ludhiana .	. 28	31° N	76° E	Madpura .	. 25	26° N	71° E	Makombes .	. 19	17° S	33° E
Ludlow .	. 13	31° S	24° E	Madras .	. 26	13° N	80° E	Makondo .	. 21	9° S	34° E
Ludlow (New Bruns.)	3	46° N	66° W	Madura .	. 27	9° N	78° E	Makonga .	. 21	15° S	33° E
Lucbo .	. 11	0° S	20° E	Mafeking, Canada	4	52° N	101° W	Makosini .	. 16	27° S	31° E
Lugengeni .	. 21	8° S	37° E	Mafeteng .	. 15	29° S	29° E	Makowe .	. 16	27° S	32° E
Lua R. .	. 19	16° S	31° E	Mafia Is. .	. 21	7° S	39° E	Makua .	. 21	16° S	38° E
Luichow .	. 33	21° N	110° E	Mafube .	. 17	30° S	28° E	Makuse R. .	. 21	17° S	37° E
Lujenda R. .	. 11	10° S	30° E	Magala .	. 21	3° S	29° E	Makwababa .	. 17	31° S	27° E
Lukuledi .	. 21	10° S	38° E	Magalaqueen R. .	. 18	23° S	28° E	Malabwi .	. 21	14° S	34° E
Luli .	. 21	13° S	40° E	Magangese .	. 18	24° S	31° E	Malacea .	. 32	2° N	102° E
Lulu R. .	. 11	0° S	20° E	Magani .	. 19	18° S	32° E	Malacca Str. .	. 32	4° N	100° E
Lumbo .	. 21	12° S	40° E	Magavara .	. 39	10° S	150° E	Malahisi .	. 18	24° S	35° E
Lumding .	. 24	25° N	93° E	Maggdale .	. 11	10° N	30° E	Malan .	. 32	5° N	118° E
Lumesule .	. 21	10° S	37° E	Magdalen Is. .	. 3	47° N	61° W	Malaimbandi .	. 22	21° S	45° E
Lumsden .	. 4	50° N	105° W	Magellan Strs. .	. 10	52° S	69° W	Malaka .	. 21	13° S	36° E
Lumut .	. 32	4° N	100° E	Magersfontein .	. 15	28° S	25° E	Malafi .	. 9	5° N	58° W
Lunda .	. 11	10° S	20° E	Maghiana .	. 28	31° N	72° E	Malandas .	. 19	19° S	33° E
Lundi .	. 19	20° S	30° E	Migila .	. 21	5° S	38° E	Malattar, R. .	. 27	9° N	78° E
Lundi R. .	. 19	21° S	32° E	Magomocre Mis. Stn. .	. 21	15° S	35° E	Malayta Is. .	. 41	9° S	161° E
Lundu .	. 32	1° N	110° E	Magori .	. 25	23° N	73° E	Malcolm .	. 37	29° S	121° E
Luneburg .	. 16	27° S	30° E	Magula Is. .	. 39	10° S	150° E	Malegaoom .	. 25	20° N	74° E
Lunenburg .	. 3	44° N	64° W	Magumeld .	. 18	24° S	33° E	Malepa .	. 18	24° S	30° E
Lungchow .	. 33	23° N	109° E	Magumeri .	. 20	12° N	12° E	Malindi .	. 21	14° S	35° E
Lung Huatien .	. 33	38° N	116° E	Mahaica .	. 9	6° N	58° W	Malindi .	. 21	2° S	40° E
Lungungan .	. 33	32° N	104° E	Mahaica R. .	. 9	6° N	57° W	Malitzi .	. 19	23° S	29° E
Luni .	. 28	26° N	73° E	Mahaka .	. 40	39° S	177° E	Malkapur .	. 25	20° N	76° E
Luni R. .	. 28	25° N	72° E	Mahamba .	. 16	26° S	31° E	Mallankannar .	. 27	9° N	78° E
Lunsewa R. .	. 19	15° S	29° E	Mahambehala .	. 17	50° S	29° E	Mallicolio .	. 41	16° S	167° E
Lurio Bay .	. 21	13° S	40° E	Mahanoro .	. 22	20° S	49° E	Malmesbury .	. 12	33° S	18° E
Lusefa .	. 21	13° S	35° E	Maharpi .	. 19	23° S	27° E	Malopa .	. 19	16° S	36° E
Lusik siki .	. 17	31° S	29° E	Mahavilli R. .	. 30	7° N	81° E	Malpeque .	. 3	46° N	63° W
Luxeni .	. 17	32° S	27° E	Mahebourg .	. 22	20° S	57° E	Malsobane .	. 18	24° S	32° E
Luzizi .	. 13	32° S	28° E	Mahela .	. 22	21° S	48° E	Maluba Lubc .	. 17	30° S	28° E
Lwan-ho .	. 34	41° N	117° E	Maheshwar .	. 25	22° N	75° E	Malundo .	. 21	16° S	24° E
Lwapchow .	. 34	39° N	119° E	Mahin .	. 20	6° N	4° E	Malvan .	. 25	16° N	73° E
Lydenburg .	. 18	25° S	30° E	Mahlubini .	. 17	32° S	27° E	Mamba, R. .	. 39	8° S	148° E
Lytton .	. 40	43° S	173° E	Mahlungulu .	. 17	31° S	28° E	Mamboia .	. 21	6° S	37° E
Lyttton .	. 6	50° N	123° W	Mahom .	. 11	0° N	20° E	Mambwe .	. 21	9° S	32° E
Mabola .	. 13	29° S	27° E	Mahone B. .	. 3	44° N	64° W	Mameni .	. 18	26° S	33° E
McAdam Junc. .	. 3	45° N	67° W	Mahonti .	. 18	22° S	32° E	Mampas .	. 18	23° S	27° E
Mac Gregor .	. 5	49° N	98° W	Mahonzes .	. 19	22° S	31° E	Mampuri .	. 28	27° N	78° E
Machabel Grove .	. 19	19° S	29° E	Mahoo R. .	. 9	3° N	59° W	Mamus .	. 18	27° S	25° E
Machadodorp .	. 18	25° S	30° E	Mahrani .	. 32	2° N	103° E	Manaar Is. & T. .	. 30	9° N	80° E
Machacha .	. 13	29° S	28° E	Mahrani .	. 28	24° N	78° E	Manakora .	. 22	16° S	47° E
Machako .	. 11	0° S	30° E	Mahurangi .	. 40	36° S	174° E	Manambato .	. 22	24° S	47° E
Macheke .	. 19	18° S	32° E	Maibana .	. 19	22° S	27° E	Mananbovo .	. 22	25° S	46° E
Machenisa .	. 18	22° S	35° E	Maibi .	. 39	10° S	149° E	Mananjary .	. 22	22° S	48° E
Machi .	. 20	12° N	8° E	Maidstone .	. 4	53° N	109° W	Manaos .	. 10	3° S	60° W
Machinna .	. 20	13° N	10° E	Maidugari .	. 20	11° N	13° E	Manapadu .	. 27	8° N	78° E
Mackay .	. 38	21° S	149° E	Maidzuru .	. 35	35° N	135° E	Manarkadu .	. 27	8° N	77° E
Mackenzie, Algoma	5	48° N	88° W	Maifoni .	. 20	11° N	13° E	Manbazar .	. 29	23° N	86° E
Mackenzie River .	. 2	65° N	110° W	Maikonkele .	. 20	9° N	6° E	Mandala .	. 21	15° S	35° E
McKinlay .	. 38	21° S	141° E	Main .	. 19	22° S	30° E	Mandalay .	. 31	22° N	96° E
Mac Laren Harbour .	. 39	9° S	149° E	Main .	. 13	31° S	28° E	Mandera .	. 21	6° S	38° E
Maclean .	. 13	32° S	27° E	Main Drift .	. 18	22° S	29° E	Mandeville .	. 8	18° N	77° W
Maclear .	. 17	31° S	28° E	Maintirano .	. 22	18° S	43° E	Mandigo .	. 19	19° S	33° E
Maclear, C. .	. 21	14° S	35° E	Maiipu .	. 10	37° S	57° W	Mandilen .	. 17	30° S	28° E
Macleod .	. 6	49° N	114° W	Maitland .	. 12	33° S	18° E	Mandingoes .	. 11	0° N	0° W
MacMillan .	. 5	49° N	94° W	Maitland, N.S. .	. 3	45° N	63° W	Mandozaka .	. 22	22° S	47° E
Macquaries Hr. .	. 40	42° S	145° E	Majambo R. .	. 22	15° S	46° E	Mandurda .	. 25	21° N	70° E
Macubene .	. 13	31° S	27° E	Majaruka .	. 21	8° S	36° E	Mandi .	. 25	21° N	73° E
Madagascar .	. 11	20° S	45° E	Majili R. .	. 19	17° S	35° E	Mandvi .	. 25	23° N	69° E
Madagari, R. .	. 27	8° N	78° E	Majuda .	. 18	25° S	32° E	Maneao .	. 39	9° S	149° E
Madaripur .	. 24	23° N	90° E	Makai .	. 19	19° S	34° E	Maneering .	. 15	27° S	24° E
Madathupatti .	. 27	8° N	77° E	Makalo .	. 21	12° S	40° E	Manfora .	. 22	23° S	45° E
Madaya .	. 31	22° N	96° E	Makandi .	. 19	13° S	36° E	Mangaldai .	. 24	26° N	92° E
Maddur .	. 26	12° N	77° E	Makanga .	. 19	15° S	33° E	Mangalore .	. 26	12° N	75° E
Madebing .	. 15	26° N	23° E	Makanuanyi .	. 21	0° N	33° E	Mangele .	. 17	31° S	28° E
Madeira Is. .	. 11	30° N	10° W	Makanyaera .	. 19	15° S	36° E	Mangoche Pt. .	. 21	14° S	35° E
Madelia .	. 16	26° S	31° E	Makarpaanaspoort .	. 18	24° S	29° E	Mangoky R. .	. 22	22° S	44° E
Madenya .	. 21	7° S	34° E	Makarrela .	. 18	23° S	32° E	Mangora R. .	. 22	19° S	48° E
Madenya .	. 21	7° S	34° E	Makel .	. 19	21° S	35° E	Mangrol .	. 25	21° N	70° E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Mangwendi .	. 21	18 S	32 E	Marranquene .	. 18	25 S	32 E	Maxixi .	. 18	23 S	35 E
Mangwi .	. 19	20 S	27 E	Marromeo .	. 19	18 S	36 E	May Pen .	. 8	17 N	77 W
Manica .	. 18	24 S	34 E	Marshall .	. 4	53 N	109 W	Maya .	. 35	34 N	134 E
Manifold, C. .	. 38	22 S	150 E	Martin .	. 5	49 N	91 W	Mayatta Is. .	. 22	13 S	45 E
Manikarchar .	. 24	25 N	90 E	Martinique .	. 8	14 N	61 W	Maymont .	. 4	52 N	107 W
Manikcheri .	. 24	22 N	91 E	Maruranui .	. 21	3 S	31 E	Maymyo .	. 31	22 N	97 E
Manikgan .	. 24	23 N	90 E	Marwar Jn. .	. 25	25 N	73 E	Mayou I. .	. 41	9 S	152 E
Maning .	. 13	31 S	28 E	Mary R. .	. 38	26 S	152 E	Maytown .	. 38	16 S	144 E
Manjopori L. .	. 40	45 S	167 E	Maryborough .	. 38	25 S	152 E	Mazaruni R. .	. 9	6 N	58 W
Manipur .	. 24	25 N	93 E	Masa .	. 21	1 S	40 E	Mazibya B. .	. 17	32 S	28 E
Manito L. .	. 4	53 N	109 W	Masablanco .	. 19	24 S	32 E	Mazilbi .	. 19	23 S	34 E
Manitoba L. .	. 5	51 N	99 W	Masakaa's .	. 17	30 S	28 E	Mazimbagupao .	. 21	17 S	30 E
Maniton .	. 5	49 N	98 W	Masampo .	. 36	35 N	128 E	Mazoe .	. 19	17 S	31 E
Maniyachi .	. 27	8 N	77 E	Masardu .	. 11	0 N	0 W	Mazoe R. .	. 19	16 S	33 E
Maujukaze .	. 18	24 S	33 E	Masaki .	. 21	10 S	38 E	Mbabame .	. 16	26 S	31 E
Manje .	. 19	15 S	33 E	Masea .	. 21	16 S	34 E	Mbakolo, Upper .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Mankulam .	. 27	10 N	78 E	Maseru .	. 15	29 S	29 E	Mbale .	. 21	3 S	38 E
Manmad .	. 25	20 N	74 E	Mashed .	. 19	18 S	36 E	Mbalis .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Manmelgudi .	. 26	10 N	79 E	Mashonaland .	. 11	20 S	30 E	Mbange .	. 17	31 S	27 E
Manarkota .	. 27	9 N	77 E	Masibi .	. 19	22 S	29 E	Mbarara .	. 21	0 S	30 E
Manning Pt. .	. 17	30 S	28 E	Masindi .	. 21	1 N	31 E	Mbarra .	. 20	10 N	10 E
Mano .	. 19	14 S	32 E	Masinga .	. 18	23 S	35 E	Mbekeni's .	. 17	31 S	27 E
Manomby R. .	. 22	16 S	45 E	Masitisi .	. 13	30 S	27 E	Mbidiana .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Mansinam .	. 39	1 S	134 E	Masouam R. .	. 9	5 N	60 W	Mbinja .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Manso .	. 20	5 N	1 W	Massansani B. .	. 21	19 S	34 E	Mbizana .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Mantanga .	. 17	31 S	29 E	Massaruni .	. 9	6 N	58 W	Mblanblani .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Mantotte .	. 30	9 N	80 E	Massenga .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Mbokotwana .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Manubie .	. 17	32 S	28 E	Masset .	. 6	54 N	131 W	Mbule .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Manunda's .	. 17	30 S	29 E	Massikessi .	. 21	18 S	33 E	Mbulukweza .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Manville .	. 4	53 N	111 W	Massina .	. 11	10 N	0 W	Mbumbulwana .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Manyami .	. 19	20 S	27 E	Massourak .	. 11	10 N	30 E	Mbunga .	. 21	12 S	34 E
Manyema .	. 11	0 S	20 E	Masuda .	. 35	34 N	131 E	Mbutudi .	. 20	10 N	13 E
Manzana .	. 17	31 S	27 E	Masulipatam .	. 26	16 N	81 E	Mbweni .	. 21	6 S	39 E
Manzana R. .	. 18	24 S	32 E	Mataala, Mt. .	. 22	13 S	49 E	Mceula .	. 17	31 S	27 E
Manzanilla .	. 8	20 N	77 W	Matakong .	. 18	23 S	28 E	Mcuclu .	. 17	32 S	28 E
Manzimdaga .	. 17	31 S	27 E	Matala .	. 18	23 S	29 E	Mdakana .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Manzimdaka .	. 17	31 S	28 E	Matale .	. 30	7 N	80 E	Mecha .	. 11	0 N	30 E
Mapanda .	. 19	19 S	34 E	Matanana .	. 41	10 S	165 E	Mechenga .	. 19	19 S	31 E
Mapela .	. 18	24 S	28 E	Matara .	. 30	6 N	80 E	Medan .	. 32	3 N	98 E
Maple Creek .	. 4	50 N	109 W	Matate .	. 18	24 S	32 E	Medicine Hat .	. 4	50 N	110 W
Mapochan .	. 18	26 S	32 E	Matate .	. 21	12 S	34 E	Mehsana .	. 25	23 N	72 E
Mapumulo .	. 14	29 S	31 E	Matatiela .	. 17	30 S	28 E	Mehur .	. 28	27 N	67 E
Maputa R. .	. 18	26 S	32 E	Matatile's Vley .	. 19	21 S	2 E	Meihsi .	. 33	34 N	108 E
Marabastad .	. 18	24 S	29 E	Matebi .	. 18	22 S	34 E	Meikitila .	. 31	21 N	95 E
Maracabe .	. 8	10 N	71 W	Matelane .	. 18	25 S	31 E	Mekkaw .	. 20	7 N	3 E
Maradi .	. 20	13 N	7 E	Matella .	. 18	25 S	32 E	Mekong R. .	. 33	20 N	102 E
Maradu .	. 20	12 N	6 E	Mathatha .	. 13	29 S	28 E	Melaniesia .	. 41	15 S	165 E
Maragoli .	. 21	0 N	34 E	Mathe .	. 21	2 S	38 E	Melava .	. 27	8 N	78 E
Maraio .	. 10	0 S	49 W	Matheran .	. 25	19 N	73 E	Melbourne .	. 37	35 S	144 E
Marais .	. 18	24 S	29 E	Mathureux .	. 22	20 S	57 E	Melfort .	. 4	52 N	104 W
Maraisburg .	. 13	31 S	25 E	Matia .	. 19	16 S	35 E	Melilo .	. 21	14 S	30 E
Maraisburg .	. 18	26 S	27 E	Matibi .	. 19	21 S	30 E	Melita .	. 4	49 N	101 W
Marakas .	. 21	1 N	35 E	Matibis .	. 19	21 S	30 E	Melkava .	. 26	10 N	76 E
Marakuta .	. 21	9 S	31 E	Matiti .	. 19	21 S	32 E	Melmoth .	. 16	28 S	31 E
Maramba .	. 19	16 S	32 E	Matope .	. 21	15 S	35 E	Melsetter .	. 19	20 S	32 E
Marambitsy B. .	. 22	15 S	45 E	Matopis .	. 19	17 S	31 E	Melur .	. 27	10 N	78 E
Marandava .	. 22	21 S	44 E	Matoppo Terminus .	. 19	20 S	28 E	Melville .	. 4	50 N	102 W
Marandellas .	. 19	18 S	31 E	Mator .	. 15	27 S	23 E	Melville C. .	. 38	14 S	144 E
Maranghadda .	. 29	23 N	86 E	Matrieng .	. 13	29 S	27 E	Melville Is. .	. 37	11 S	130 E
Marau .	. 41	10 S	160 E	Materak .	. 22	21 S	44 E	Membra B. .	. 21	14 S	40 E
Marchand .	. 5	49 N	96 W	Ma'statara R. .	. 22	22 S	47 E	Mempakol .	. 32	5 N	115 E
Mar del Plata .	. 10	38 S	58 W	Matsue .	. 35	35 N	133 E	Memphis B. .	. 11	20 N	30 E
Mare .	. 41	21 S	168 E	Matsuyama .	. 35	40 N	141 E	Melville .	. 4	50 N	102 W
Mareeba .	. 38	16 S	145 E	Matswanakaba .	. 13	30 S	28 E	Melville C. .	. 38	14 S	144 E
Margaree Hr. .	. 3	46 N	61 W	Matthew 1. .	. 41	22 S	172 E	Melville Is. .	. 37	11 S	130 E
Margas .	. 25	15 N	74 E	Matto Grosso .	. 10	14 S	57 W	Membra B. .	. 21	14 S	40 E
Margherita .	. 24	27 N	95 E	Matua .	. 32	2 N	111 E	Mempakol .	. 32	5 N	115 E
Maria Hilf .	. 21	3 S	32 E	Matua .	. 19	17 S	28 E	Memphis B. .	. 11	20 N	30 E
Maria Is. .	. 40	42 S	148 E	Matumbi .	. 21	8 S	39 E	Me Nam .	. 31	17 N	100 E
Mariamne Stn. .	. 39	8 S	139 E	Matuya .	. 16	26 S	31 E	Menapi .	. 39	9 S	149 E
Mariawa R. .	. 9	3 N	60 W	Maubin .	. 31	16 N	96 E	Mendoza .	. 10	32 S	69 W
Marie Galante .	. 8	16 N	60 W	Mauritius .	. 22	20 S	57 W	Mengnanapuram .	. 27	8 N	77 E
Mariguana .	. 8	22 N	72 W	Mauraud .	. 27	9 N	78 E	Mengtsz .	. 33	23 N	104 E
Markapur .	. 26	15 N	79 E	Mavilkara .	. 26	9 N	76 E	Menoo .	. 21	0 N	32 E
Marlow .	. 13	32 S	25 E	Mavona .	. 21	0 S	50 E	Mequinez .	. 11	30 N	0 W
Marola .	. 18	25 S	30 E	Mavuji .	. 21	9 S	38 E	Mercara .	. 26	12 N	75 E
Marovoaya .	. 22	16 S	46 E	Maware .	. 39	4 S	136 E	Mercedes .	. 10	34 S	65 W

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Mercury Pt.	40	36 S	176 E	Miquelon	7	46 N	56 W	Mombetsu	35	45 N	143 E
Merdang	32	1 N	110 E	Mira B.	3	46 N	59 W	Mombo.	21	4 S	38 E
Mergui	31	12 N	99 E	Miraj	25	16 N	74 E	Mona R.	16	28 S	31 E
Mergui Arch.	31	12 N	98 E	Mirani	38	21 S	148 E	Monarch Reef	19	21 S	27 E
Merida	8	21 N	89 W	Miri	25	19 N	75 E	Moneton	3	46 N	64 W
Merta Rd.	28	27 N	74 E	Miri (Sarawak)	32	4 N	114 E	Monda.	21	6 S	37 E
Mervin	4	53 N	108 W	Mirzapur	28	25 N	81 E	Moneague	8	18 N	77 W
Meshra er Beh	11	0 N	20 E	Misahole	20	6 N	0 E	Monganui	40	34 S	173 E
Mictumalai	27	9 N	77 E	Miscat	39	2 S	130 E	Monghyr	24	25 N	86 E
Mezada	11	30 N	70 E	Miscon Is.	3	48 N	64 W	Mongonu	20	12 N	11 E
Mfengchen	36	41 N	120 E	Misikabba	17	31 S	29 E	Mong-sin	31	21 N	101 E
Mfini	11	0 S	10 E	Misowze	21	5 S	38 E	Monia R.	22	21 S	46 E
Mfula	17	32 S	27 E	Mistatim	4	53 N	103 W	Monow.	21	9 S	33 E
Mgakama	17	31 S	29 E	Mitchell	38	26 S	148 E	Montagu	12	33 S	20 E
Mganduli	17	31 S	28 E	Mitchell R.	38	15 S	142 E	Montana	2	45 N	110 W
Mgano	17	29 S	29 E	Mitchell R. Mis.	38	15 S	141 E	Montego Bay	8	18 N	78 W
Mgekesweni	17	31 S	28 E	Mito	35	36 N	140 E	Monte Video	10	34 S	55 W
Mgomanzi	17	32 S	27 E	Mitsana	21	0 N	32 E	Montgomery	28	31 N	73 E
Mgud	21	10 S	40 E	Mivigam	25	22 N	73 E	Montizambert	5	48 N	85 W
Mgungoco	17	32 S	27 E	Miyazaki	35	32 N	131 E	Montreal	2	45 N	75 W
Mgupos	17	30 S	28 E	Miyün	34	40 N	116 E	Montserrat	8	18 N	65 W
Mgxabozwenni	17	32 S	27 E	Mkewe	21	10 S	32 E	Monywa	31	22 N	95 E
Mhlabisa	18	26 S	32 E	Mkoma	21	14 S	33 E	Monze	19	16 S	27 E
Mhlakalo	17	31 S	28 E	Mkusri R.	16	27 S	31 E	Mooi River	17	31 S	26 E
Mhlambve	13	32 S	28 E	Mkuзи	21	5 S	38 E	Mooivile	18	26 S	29 E
Mhoba	25	22 N	73 E	Mkwere	21	5 S	35 E	Moore Town	8	18 N	76 W
Mhowa	25	21 N	71 E	Mkwinti	17	32 S	27 E	Moose Fort	2	52 N	82 W
Miani	28	32 N	73 E	Mlebba	19	17 S	31 E	Moose Jaw	4	50 N	105 W
Mianwali	28	32 N	71 E	Mluluka	21	13 S	35 E	Moose L.	5	53 N	100 W
Miao-Chia-Hai-Tzu	34	36 N	116 E	Mlunduis	17	32 S	28 E	Moosomin	4	50 N	101 W
Michigan	2	45 N	85 W	Mnewasa	17	31 S	28 E	Moosonce	5	52 N	85 W
Middelburg	18	25 S	29 E	Mngemnye	17	31 S	29 E	Mopani	19	22 S	27 E
Middelburg	13	31 S	24 E	Moa Is.	38	10 S	142 E	Mopeia	19	17 S	35 E
Middel Post	12	31 S	20 E	Moamba (E. C. Africa)	21	10 S	31 E	Mopou	22	20 S	57 E
Middle Drift	18	22 S	29 E	Moamba, Zululand	18	25 S	32 E	Moquequa	10	17 S	71 W
Middleton	13	32 S	25 E	Moassu	21	16 S	36 E	Mora	20	11 N	13 E
Middleton, Algoma	5	48 N	86 W	Moche	21	14 S	30 E	Moradabad	28	28 N	78 E
Middleton, Nova Scotia	3	45 N	64 W	Modderpoort	15	28 S	27 E	Morant Bay	8	17 N	76 W
Midollovo	14	30 S	39 E	Modder R.	15	28 S	26 E	Morant Pt.	8	17 N	76 W
Midnapore	24	22 N	87 E	Modslu	21	2 S	37 E	Moresby Is. (B. Columbia)	6	52 N	131 W
Midnapur	29	22 N	87 E	Mochao C.	40	36 S	175 E	Moresby Is. (Brit. New Guinea)	39	10 S	150 E
Miencheo (Mienchow)	33	32 N	104 E	Modomo Pt.	9	8 N	59 W	Moreton B.	38	27 S	153 E
Mienchuhsien	33	31 N	104 E	Moddler Fontein	25	23 N	73 E	Morgan.	37	33 S	140 E
Mihamani	21	3 S	34 E	Modderpoort	12	32 S	18 E	Morgan C.	13	32 S	28 E
Mihintale	30	8 N	80 E	Mogok	31	23 N	97 E	Moriaka	13	29 S	27 E
Mihomba	21	3 S	32 E	Mogoda	21	10 S	118 E	Morioka	35	39 N	141 E
Mikolongo	21	16 S	34 E	Moffets	17	31 S	27 E	Moreton B.	38	27 S	153 E
Milada	20	11 S	33 E	Mogdisku	11	0 N	40 E	Morgan.	37	33 S	140 E
Milaní	28	25 N	67 E	Mogodor	11	30 N	0 W	Moratuwa	30	6 N	80 E
Milavutan	27	8 N	78 E	Mogok	31	23 N	97 E	Morawhanna	9	8 N	58 W
Miles	38	26 S	150 E	Mogra Hat	24	22 N	88 E	Moreden.	5	49 N	98 W
Milestone	4	50 N	104 W	Mohah	22	16 S	46 E	Moresby Is. (Brit. New Guinea)	39	10 S	150 E
Milk River	8	17 N	77 W	Mohales Hoeck	15	30 S	27 E	Mornington Is.	38	16 S	139 E
Millayam	27	9 N	77 E	Mohangarh	25	27 N	71 E	Moropec	10	6 S	80 W
Miller Pt.	12	34 S	18 E	Mohasi L.	21	1 S	30 E	Moricitown	6	55 N	127 W
Millertown	7	49 N	56 W	Mohilla	22	12 S	44 E	Morro de Megillones	10	23 S	71 W
Millertown Jct.	7	48 N	56 W	Mojanga	22	15 S	46 E	Morro Velho.	10	19 S	47 W
Milne Bay	39	10 S	150 E	Moka	22	20 S	57 E	Mortimer.	13	32 S	25 E
Milton	3	44 N	65 W	Mokambio B.	21	15 S	40 E	Morueca, R.	9	7 N	58 W
Milyang	36	36 N	129 E	Mokaria	21	18 S	34 E	Morven.	38	26 S	147 E
Mimbal	25	17 N	76 E	Mokatani	19	22 S	27 E	Morvi.	25	23 N	71 E
Miminiska, L.	5	51 N	89 W	Mok-Chon	36	36 N	127 E	Mossamedes	11	10 S	10 E
Min, R.	33	26 N	118 E	Mokokchung	24	26 N	94 E	Mossel B.	12	34 S	22 E
Minas Bayou	3	45 N	64 W	Moliroes.	21	8 S	30 E	Mossy Pt.	5	53 N	98 W
Minbu	31	20 N	95 E	Moloko.	21	0 S	35 E	Mota Is.	41	14 S	168 E
Mine Centre	5	48 N	92 W	Mokouana	13	30 S	28 E	Motetsi.	18	23 S	29 E
Minenga	19	16 S	27 E	Mokumbi	18	24 S	34 E	Motihari.	24	26 N	85 E
Mingha	18	23 S	31 E	Mokumbo	18	24 S	34 E	Motitu.	15	27 S	23 E
Mininga	21	4 S	32 E	Mokwa.	20	9 N	5 E	Motokos.	19	17 S	32 E
Minioita.	5	50 N	101 W	Moliros.	21	8 S	30 E	Motomono.	19	16 S	37 E
Minitonas	5	52 N	101 W	Molo.	21	0 S	35 E	Motsilana	18	26 S	25 E
Minnaria Tank	30	8 N	81 E	Moloko.	19	18 S	32 E	Mouille Pt.	12	33 S	18 E
Minnedosa	5	50 N	100 W	Molote.	18	26 S	26 E	Moutkden.	34	41 N	122 E
Minnesota	2	46 N	94 W	Molotta's Kaal	14	28 S	29 E	Moulmein.	31	16 N	98 E
Minow Is.	22	13 S	48 E	Molsen.	5	50 N	96 W	Mount Arthur.	13	31 S	27 E
Minyoka	21	10 S	36 E	Molteno.	13	31 S	26 E	Mount Diablo.	8	18 N	77 W
Miola.	21	15 S	49 E	Mombasa.	21	4 S	39 E	Mount du Bamboo.	22	20 S	57 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Mount Elliot Min-	38	21 S	141 E	Murray R.	3	46 N	62 W	Nam Yang	36	37 N	126 E
ing Field	38	21 S	141 E	Murray R.	37	33 S	142 E	Nanaimo	6	48 N	123 W
Mount Magnet	37	28 S	117 E	Murree	28	33 N	73 E	Nanango	38	26 S	152 E
Mount Molloy	38	16 S	145 E	Murshidabad	24	24 N	88 E	Nanao	35	37 N	137 E
Mount Morgan	38	23 S	150 E	Murud	25	18 N	72 E	Nanchang	33	28 N	115 E
Mount Stewart	37	23 S	133 E	Murzuk	11	20 N	10 E	Nandaon	25	20 N	74 E
Mourilyan	38	17 S	146 E	Musan	36	42 N	129 E	Nandikotkur	26	16 N	78 E
Mourilyon	39	9 S	150 E	Musa R.	39	9 S	148 E	Nando	20	12 N	1 E
Mowbray	12	33 S	18 E	Mushe	20	5 N	11 E	Nandod	25	22 N	73 E
Moyena	13	30 S	27 E	Musiguboyas	19	20 S	32 E	Nandurbar	25	21 N	74 E
Mozambique	21	15 S	40 E	Mussoree	28	30 N	78 E	Nandyal	26	15 N	78 E
Mozobi	18	23 S	34 E	Musumba	11	0 S	20 E	Nanguneri	27	8 N	77 E
Mpassu	19	16 S	36 E	Muttaburra	38	22 S	144 E	Nanjangud	26	12 N	76 E
Mpasu	19	16 S	35 E	Mutum Biu	20	8 N	11 E	Nankang	33	29 N	115 E
Mpemba	21	12 S	31 E	Mutupellah	27	9 N	78 E	Nanking	33	32 N	118 E
Mpenda	21	14 S	35 E	Mutupet	30	10 N	79 E	Nannine	37	27 S	118 E
Mpharane	17	30 S	28 E	Mutyalapad	26	7 N	79 E	Nanning	33	24 N	109 E
Mphome	18	23 S	29 E	Muweha	21	13 S	38 E	Nanpihsien	34	38 N	116 E
Mpimbi	21	15 S	35 E	Muzaffargarh	28	30 N	71 E	Nanton	6	50 N	114 W
Mpimbu's	21	6 S	31 E	Muzaffarnagar	28	29 N	77 E	Nan-Wang-Chuang	34	35 N	118 E
Mpindweni	17	31 S	28 E	Muzaffarpur	24	26 N	85 E	Nanzizi	21	16 S	37 E
Mponda	19	14 S	34 E	Mvenyani R.	17	30 S	29 E	Naperi	20	9 N	0 E
Mpotu	21	7 S	30 E	Mvera, L.	11	0 S	20 E	Napier(Cape Town)	12	34 S	:0 E
Mpozo	17	31 S	28 E	Mwanza	21	2 S	32 E	Napier (New Zea-			
Mpozolo	17	32 S	28 E	Mwembe	21	13 S	36 E	land)			
Mrogoro	21	7 S	37 E	Mwenza	21	9 S	32 E	40	39 S	177 E	
Mronya Mt.	21	13 S	35 E	Mwinia	22	2 S	40 E	Napinka	5	49 N	100 W
Mrowi	21	10 S	34 E	Mwiniano	21	9 S	33 E	Napu	19	13 S	37 E
Mruli	11	0 N	30 E	Mwiti	21	10 S	38 E	Naraiangaon	25	19 N	74 E
Mrumbi	21	7 S	30 E	Myers	16	27 S	30 E	Narayanganj	24	23 N	90 E
Msalata	21	3 S	33 E	Myittha	31	21 N	96 E	Narbada, R.	25	22 N	75 E
Mshiri	19	14 S	29 E	Mynfontein Siding	13	30 S	23 E	Naregal	25	15 N	75 E
Msoro	21	13 S	31 E	Myolo, Lower	17	31 S	28 E	Narisha	24	23 N	90 E
Msumba	21	12 S	35 E	Myolo, Upper	17	31 S	28 E	Naro	35	34 N	136 E
Mlunga	21	5 S	37 E	Myongora's	21	6 S	34 E	Narowal	28	32 N	74 E
Mtaka	21	12 S	35 E	Mysore	26	12 N	76 E	Narreenda	22	14 S	47 E
Mtarika	21	11 S	36 E	Mzaza	19	13 S	31 E	Nariendale	13	33 S	27 E
Mtenguha	21	12 S	35 E	Naauw Poort Junc.	13	31 S	24 E	Narukot	25	22 N	74 E
Mtom	21	7 S	39 E	Nababeep	12	29 S	17 E	Narval	24	23 N	89 E
Mtonga	21	7 S	38 E	Nabumale	21	1 N	34 E	Nascby	4	52 N	107 W
Mtonja Mts	19	13 S	35 E	Nadiayaneri	27	9 N	77 E	Nasik	25	20 N	74 E
Mtonjeni	17	32 S	27 E	Nadia	24	23 N	88 E	Nasirabad	25	26 N	75 E
Mtoro	21	5 S	35 E	Nadiad	25	23 N	73 E	Nassa	21	2 S	34 E
Mtulemhule	17	30 S	29 E	Nadsbahr	28	26 N	67 E	Nassarawa	20	8 N	7 E
Mtwaku	17	32 S	27 E	Nafada	20	11 N	11 E	Natal (Diocese)	8	25 N	75 W
Muakerary	21	9 S	33 E	Nagalapuram	27	9 N	78 E	Natal (Brazil)	11	30 S	30 E
Mualia	21	13 S	38 E	Naganano	35	36 N	138 E	Natal Spruit	10	5 S	35 W
Muanzi	21	2 S	37 E	Nagar	25	13 N	75 E	Natangala	18	26 S	28 E
Mubargaon	25	20 N	73 E	Nagar	26	13 N	75 E	Natolas	20	12 N	2 E
Mubi	20	10 N	13 E	Nagara	26	13 N	75 E	Naushahro	25	27 N	68 E
Mucania	19	13 S	31 E	Nagasaki	35	32 N	129 E	Navanagar	25	22 N	70 E
Muchena	19	15 S	33 E	Nagatatolla	19	19 S	25 E	Navarsi	25	21 N	73 E
Mudalur	27	8 N	77 E	Nagercoil	26	8 N	77 E	Nawalshah	25	26 N	68 E
Mudge Is.	39	10 S	150 E	Nagoya	35	35 N	136 E	Nawada	24	24 N	85 E
Mudhol	25	16 N	75 E	Nagpur	23	25 N	75 E	Nawadi	24	24 N	86 E
Muditannendal	27	8 N	78 E	Nahindeed	25	25 N	73 E	Nawaruma	21	15 S	37 E
Mudsidsami	19	21 S	28 E	Naju	36	35 N	126 E	Nawibandar	25	21 N	69 E
Mudukuluttur	27	9 N	78 E	Naka	19	20 S	30 E	Nazareth	26	8 N	77 E
Muhamba's	21	3 S	29 E	Nakawn	32	8 N	100 E	Nazira	24	27 N	94 E
Muhammadpur	24	23 N	80 E	Naktung R.	36	35 N	128 E	Nbadua	21	14 S	38 E
Muijzenberg	12	34 S	18 E	Nakusp	6	50 N	117 W	Neele	17	31 S	28 E
Mujingas	21	10 S	39 E	Nalbari	24	26 N	91 E	Nocolosi	17	31 S	28 E
Muka	32	3 N	112 E	Naldrug	25	17 N	76 E	Nconcolora	17	32 S	27 E
Mukawa	32	0	109 E	Nalgonda	26	16 N	79 E	Ncora	17	31 S	27 E
Muncindi	38	29 S	149 E	Nallamalpuram	27	8 N	77 E	Neumbu	17	31 S	28 E
Mundha	25	27 N	71 E	Nalloor	26	8 N	81 E	Neuti	17	31 S	28 E
Multativu	30	9 N	81 E	Nallur	27	8 N	77 E	Ndarala	17	30 S	29 E
Multan	28	30 N	71 E	Nambiar, R.	27	8 N	77 E	Ndejo	21	0 N	32 E
Mumias	21	0 N	34 E	Nalumavady	27	8 N	78 E	Ndoro	21	0 N	36 E
Mumpava	32	0	109 E	Namahasha	18	25 S	32 E	Ndoye	21	11 S	36 E
Muncindi	38	29 S	149 E	Namakia Mts.	22	17 S	48 E	Nduña	21	1 S	38 E
Mundha	25	27 N	71 E	Namama	21	3 S	33 E	Ndwandwe	16	28 S	31 E
Munguna	38	17 S	144 E	Nambyar, R.	27	8 N	77 E	Neepawa	5	50 N	99 W
Muogolong	17	30 S	28 E	Narkam	31	23 N	97 E	Negapatam	26	10 N	79 E
Murchison R.	37	28 S	115 E	Namma, R.	31	23 N	97 E	Negombo	30	7 N	80 E
Murhu	29	22 N	85 E	Namoue	20	5 N	2 W	Negrals, C.	31	16 N	94 E
Muritaro	.	.	.	Namoondeooly	39	7 N	81 E	Negril	8	18 N	78 W
Murooa	.	.	.	Nam-won	36	35 N	127 E	Negro R.	10	0 S	64 W

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.		
Neikaza . .	17	31 S	29 E	Ngonyama's . .	17	32 S	27 E	Norway House . .	11	54 N	98 W		
Neis Poort . .	12	32 S	23 E	Ng'ronji . .	21	13 S	38 E	Nosibe . .	22	13 S	48 E		
Nellore, Ceylon . .	30	10 N	80 E	Nguruman . .	21	2 S	35 E	Nosigangwana . .	17	31 S	28 E		
Nellore, Madras . .	26	14 N	80 E	Ngutu . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nosivalavo . .	22	15 S	44 E		
Nelspruit . .	18	25 S	31 E	Ngqeleni . .	17	31 S	29 E	Notre Dame Bay . .	7	49 N	55 W		
Nelson . .	6	49 N	117 W	Ngwadhlha . .	16	27 S	32 E	Nottan . .	. .	39	2 S	132 E
Nelson . .	40	41 S	173 E	Ngwemnyana . .	17	30 S	28 E	Notupi . .	. .	39	3 S	152 E
Nelson C. .	39	9 S	149 E	Ngwiliso's . .	17	31 S	20 E	Nova Scotia . .	2	45 N	65 W		
Nemmeni . .	27	9 N	78 E	Ngxaza, Lower . .	17	31 S	28 E	Nowgong . .	. .	24	26 N	92 E
Nemuro . .	35	43 N	145 E	Ngxutyana . .	17	32 S	28 E	Nquaru . .	. .	17	31 S	27 E
Nepean I. .	41	29 S	168 E	Niagara . .	2	43 N	77 W	Nqudles . .	. .	17	32 S	27 E
Nerang . .	38	28 S	153 E	Niah . .	32	4 N	114 E	Nququ . .	. .	17	31 S	27 E
Nesizo . .	17	31 S	27 E	Niauei . .	20	13 N	2 E	Nquyana . .	. .	17	32 S	28 E
Nespri . .	25	16 N	74 E	Niamko'o . .	21	8 S	31 E	Nqkamagele . .	. .	17	32 S	27 E
Nerakona . .	24	25 N	90 E	Niamniam . .	11	0 N	20 E	Nsalla . .	. .	21	2 S	33 E
Neulu, Lower . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nicaragua L. .	8	11 N	80 W	Nishokolsa . .	. .	19	21 S	25 E
Neung-ju . .	36	35 N	127 E	Nicholson . .	19	21 S	29 E	Nitbane . .	. .	17	31 S	28 E
Nevis . .	8	17 N	62 W	Nickeri . .	9	5 N	56 W	Ntseshe . .	. .	17	32 S	28 E
Newchwang . .	33	40 N	122 E	Nickerie, R. .	9	5 N	56 W	Ntshigo . .	. .	17	31 S	28 E
Newato . .	21	10 S	39 E	Nicola . .	6	50 N	120 W	Nuanetzi . .	. .	19	21 S	30 E
New Amalti . .	17	30 S	29 E	Niekerks . .	17	30 S	29 E	Nuatsu . .	. .	18	24 S	32 E
New Amsterdam . .	9	6 N	57 W	Nigel Mine . .	18	26 S	28 E	Nubia . .	. .	11	10 N	20 E
New Antwerp . .	11	0 N	10 E	Niger R. .	20	12 N	3 E	Nugata . .	. .	35	38 N	139 E
New Britain . .	41	5 S	150 E	Nikki . .	20	9 N	3 E	Nukapu Is. .	. .	41	10 S	166 E	
New Britain Is. .	39	5 S	150 E	Nikko	35	36 N	139 E	Nulambe R. .	. .	21	17 S	35 E
New Caledonia Is. .	41	22 S	165 E	Nikoma . .	21	0 N	31 E	Nullur . .	. .	26	9 N	77 E
Newcastle (Natal) . .	14	27 S	29 E	Nikungu . .	21	12 S	39 E	Nunan . .	. .	20	9 N	12 E
Newcastle (N, Bruns'k) . .	47 N	65 W	Nimbhira . .	. .	28	24 N	74 E	Nunazu . .	. .	35	35 N	138 E
Newcastle (New Zealand) . .	40	45 S	169 E	Nimbi	20	4 N	6 E	Nuso	17	31 S	28 E
Newcastle (Australia) . .	37	32 S	152 E	Nina . .	41	19 S	166 E	Nuumi . .	. .	21	6 S	36 E
Newcastle (Grahamstown) . .	13	33 S	27 E	Ningga . .	5	49 N	99 W	Nuwara Elya . .	. .	35	7 N	81 E
Newdale . .	5	50 N	100 W	Ningchow . .	33	36 N	107 E	Nven'gaby B . .	. .	22	16 S	50 E
New Denver . .	6	49 N	118 W	Ningkiang . .	33	32 N	107 E	Nxakalo . .	. .	17	31 S	28 E
Newdigate . .	16	28 S	30 E	Ningming . .	33	22 N	107 E	Nxanxadi . .	. .	17	31 S	28 E
Newfoundland . .	2	50 N	55 W	Ningo . .	33	30 N	122 E	Nxaxa . .	. .	17	30 S	28 E
New Germany . .	3	44 N	64 W	Ningwu . .	74	39 N	112 E	Nyakogwe . .	. .	18	23 S	35 E
New Glasgow . .	3	45 N	62 W	Ningyuan . .	33	27 N	102 E	Nyakwasi . .	. .	21	16 S	34 E
New Guinea . .	39	10 S	150 E	Ningyuanchow . .	34	40 N	120 E	Nyamarranque . .	. .	18	24 S	34 E
New Halle . .	18	25 S	28 E	Nipani . .	25	16 N	74 E	Nyangala . .	. .	21	7 S	37 E
New Hanover, Is. .	39	2 S	150 E	Nipigon . .	5	49 N	88 W	Nyangiwe . .	. .	11	0 S	20 E
New Hanover, Natal . .	14	29 S	30 E	Nipigon L. .	5	50 N	88 W	Nyasa, Lake . .	. .	19	13 S	34 E
New Harbour . .	7	47 N	54 W	Niuma . .	20	12 N	2 W	Nyasaland . .	. .	11	15 S	35 E
New Ireland . .	41	3 S	153 E	Nizampatam . .	26	15 N	80 E	Nyasang . .	. .	20	6 N	13 E
Newlands . .	12	33 S	18 E	Njuya Nkata . .	21	11 S	34 E	Nyasoso . .	. .	20	4 N	9 E
New Norfolk . .	40	42 S	147 E	Njonbela . .	17	31 S	29 E	Nyelsga . .	. .	17	31 S	27 E
New Plymouth . .	40	39 S	174 E	Nkoranza . .	20	7 N	1 W	Nyl-stroom . .	. .	18	24 S	28 E
Newport . .	3	45 N	65 W	Nkulupulweni . .	17	30 S	28 E	Nyosini . .	. .	17	30 S	29 E
New Rose . .	3	45 N	64 W	Noagaon . .	24	21 N	89 E	Nzungazi . .	. .	21	1 S	30 E
New Westminster . .	6	49 N	123 W	Noajii . .	17	31 S	28 E	Oakhurst . .	. .	12	34 S	22 E
New York . .	2	41 N	75 W	Nobeka . .	35	32 N	131 E	Oaklake . .	. .	5	49 N	101 W
Ngabaro R. .	17	32 S	28 E	Noccundra . .	38	27 S	142 E	Oamaru . .	. .	40	45 S	171 E
Ngabisana . .	19	20 S	24 E	Nogar Parkar . .	25	24 N	71 E	Oat . .	. .	8	24 N	75 W
Ngadu . .	17	31 S	28 E	Nogongweni . .	17	31 S	29 E	Outland . .	. .	40	42 S	146 E
Ngalonkulus . .	17	31 S	28 E	Nogoo R. .	38	24 S	147 E	Obama . .	. .	35	35 N	135 E
Ngalweni . .	17	30 S	28 E	Nokomis . .	4	51 N	105 W	Obihira . .	. .	35	43 N	143 E
Ngamakwe . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nomadamba . .	17	31 S	27 E	Obock . .	. .	11	10 N	40 E
Ngamba . .	21	9 S	35 E	Nomatorre . .	21	12 S	40 E	Obotsi . .	. .	20	6 N	7 E
Ngamba . .	21	15 S	40 E	Nombala . .	17	31 S	28 E	Obree Mt. . .	. .	39	9 S	148 E
Ngambe . .	20	6 N	11 E	Nomoheya . .	17	32 S	28 E	Observatory . .	. .	12	33 S	18 E
Ngami L. .	11	20 S	20 E	Nongoma . .	16	27 S	31 E	Obubra . .	. .	20	6 N	8 E
Nganking . .	33	31 N	117 E	Noord Hock . .	12	34 S	18 E	Obudu . .	. .	20	6 N	9 E
Ngao . .	21	2 S	40 E	Norfolk Is. .	41	29 S	168 E	Obutu . .	. .	20	5 N	0 W
Ngaunderi . .	11	0 N	10 E	Norman, Cape . .	7	51 N	55 W	Odaki . .	. .	35	35 N	140 E
Ngeengane . .	17	31 S	28 E	Norman R. .	38	19 S	141 E	Odate . .	. .	35	40 N	140 E
Ngewangula . .	17	31 S	28 E	Normanby Is. .	39	10 S	150 E	Odawara . .	. .	35	35 N	139 E
Ngedoa . .	17	31 S	27 E	Normanby R. .	38	14 S	144 E	Ode . .	. .	20	6 N	3 E
Ngencu . .	17	31 S	28 E	Normanton . .	38	17 S	141 E	Odendaal . .	. .	13	30 S	26 E
Nggunggu, Lower . .	17	31 S	28 E	North Battleford . .	4	52 N	108 W	Ogaki . .	. .	35	35 N	136 E
Nggunggu, Upper . .	17	31 S	28 E	North China . .	33	35 N	110 E	Ogbomosho . .	. .	20	8 N	4 E
Nghai . .	17	31 S	28 E	North Point . .	3	47 N	64 W	Ogoja . .	. .	20	6 N	8 E
Nghai . .	17	31 S	28 E	North Queensland . .	37	20 S	145 E	Ogowok . .	. .	11	0 S	10 E
Nglewa . .	20	12 N	13 E	North Saskatchewan . .	4	53 N	109 W	Ogun R. .	. .	20	6 N	3 E	
Ngo . .	20	4 N	9 E	North Sydney . .	3	46 N	60 W	Oheshonge . .	. .	40	41 S	176 E
Ngodiloe . .	17	30 S	28 E	North Tokyo . .	35	38 N	140 E	Ohrigstad . .	. .	18	24 S	30 E
Ngodusweni . .	17	31 S	29 E	Northumberland Str. .	3	46 N	63 W	Oita . .	. .	35	33 N	131 E
Ngofi . .	21	12 S	35 E	Norton . .	3	45 N	65 W	Ojogbo . .	. .	20	6 N	5 E
Ngogwe . .	21	0 N	33 E	Norubi . .	12	30 S	18 E	Okarito	40	43 S	170 E	
Ngolose . .	17	32 S	27 E	Norvals Pont Sta. .	13	30 S	25 E	Okaru	40	36 S	174 E	

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Okanagan L.	6	50 N	119 W	Oxford L.	5	54 N	96 W	Pang-chwang	34	37 N	116 E
Okayama	35	34 N	134 E	Oya	32	2 N	112 E	Pangona	21	10 S	34 E
Okein	39	9 S	149 E	Oyama	35	35 N	139 E	Panipat	28	29 N	77 E
Okigwa	20	5 N	7 E	Oyo	20	7 N	4 E	Panjhad R.	28	29 N	71 E
Okoba	20	5 N	9 E					Panki	21	14 S	35 E
Oknita	20	9 N	3 E					Pankipi	19	14 S	34 E
Okwoga	20	6 N	7 E	Paama	41	16 S	168 E	Pankndzi	19	14 S	35 E
Old Harbour	8	17 N	77 W	Paardeburg	15	29 S	25 E	Pannaivilai	27	8 N	78 E
Olds	4	51 N	113 W	Paarl	12	33 S	18 E	Pannayoor	27	9 N	78 E
Old Wives Lakes	4	50 N	107 W	Paauw Pan	13	30 S	24 E	Panikulam	27	9 N	77 E
O'Leary	3	46 N	64 W	Pabalong	13	30 S	28 E	Pantalakudi	27	9 N	78 E
Oifant	18	24 S	29 E	Pabna	24	23 N	89 E	Panyam	20	9 N	8 E
Olifants R. (Cape Colony)	12	31 S	18 E	Pachambi	29	24 N	86 E	Paoning	33	31 N	106 E
Olifants R. (Transvaal)	18	24 S	31 E	Pachete	29	23 N	86 E	Paoting	33	39 N	115 E
Olive	13	30 S	25 E	Pachora	25	20 N	75 E	Paoting-fu	34	39 N	115 E
Oliveberg	13	31 S	25 E	Pachow Chi	34	39 N	116 E	Papar	32	5 N	116 E
Olpad	25	21 N	73 E	Pachpadra	28	26 N	72 E	Paparao Ra.	40	42 S	171 E
Olympia	17	47 N	123 W	Pack Ox Nek	13	30 S	28 E	Papawai	40	41 S	175 E
Omidurman	11	10 N	30 E	Packsham	31	11 N	99 E	Pappankulam	27	9 N	78 E
Ondo	20	6 N	4 E	Padawai Tank	39	9 N	81 E	Papua, G. of.	39	8 S	145 E
Ongeluk's Nek	13	30 S	28 E	Padrone C.	13	33 S	26 E	Pará	10	1 S	48 W
Ongole	26	15 N	80 E	Pagadi	19	21 S	33 E	Paragon's	10	40 S	62 W
Onibe R.	22	20 S	48 E	Pahang	32	4 N	102 E	Paragua R.	10	20 S	57 W
Onjin Mts.	39	3 S	133 E	Paihia	40	35 S	174 E	Parahiba	10	6 S	35 W
Onion Lake	4	53 N	110 W	Paiho	34	41 N	116 E	Paraku	20	9 N	2 E
Onitsha	20	6 N	6 E	Paikchon	36	38 N	126 E	Paramagudli	27	9 N	78 E
Ono	35	42 N	140 E	Paithan	25	19 N	75 E	Parameta	39	10 S	150 E
Ontario, Lake	2	45 N	76 W	Paiwa	39	9 S	149 E	Paranahyba	10	3 S	42 W
Oodnadatta	37	27 S	135 E	Paju	36	37 N	127 E	Parana, R.	10	28 S	59 W
Ookiep	12	29 N	18 E	Paka	32	1 N	110 E	Parantijj	25	23 N	73 E
Oontoo	38	27 S	141 E	Pakala	26	13 N	79 E	Parapadi	27	8 N	77 E
Ootacamund	26	11 N	76 E	Pakhoi	33	22 N	109 E	Parapato	21	16 S	40 E
Ope R.	39	8 S	148 E	Pakies	17	30 S	29 E	Parasmath	29	24 N	86 E
Opopo	20	4 N	7 E	Paklan	32	8 N	98 E	Paraz	10	7 S	77 W
Opotiki	40	38 S	177 E	Paknam	32	13 N	100 E	Parbati R.	28	25 N	76 E
Oran	10	23 S	64 W	Pakshan	32	10 N	98 E	Parengarenga	40	35 S	173 E
Orange Grove	13	32 S	26 E	Palachwe	19	22 S	27 E	Paritala	19	15 S	33 E
Orange River	15	30 S	28 E	Palala R.	18	23 S	28 E	Parman	39	9 S	148 E
Orange River Station	13	29 S	24 E	Palamcottah	26	8 N	77 E	Parrsboro'	3	45 N	64 W
Orchha	28	25 N	78 E	Palana	25	27 N	73 E	Parry	5	49 N	93 W
Orealla	9	5 N	57 W	Palasbari	24	26 N	91 E	Parse	24	25 N	85 E
Orinoco R.	9	8 N	60 W	Palhanpur	25	24 N	72 E	Partabgarh	25	24 N	75 E
Oro	39	8 S	148 E	Pali	28	26 N	73 E	Partabgarh	28	26 N	81 E
Oruro	10	17 S	67 W	Pali	28	23 N	84 E	Partabgarh	24	26 N	93 E
Orurua	40	35 S	173 E	Palk Strait	30	10 N	79 E	Parrys	15	27 S	27 E
Osaka	35	34 N	135 E	Palkof	29	22 N	84 E	Pascal	4	52 N	108 W
Osborne	17	30 S	29 E	Palla	19	23 S	26 E	Pasco	10	11 S	76 W
Oshogbo	20	7 N	4 E	Palladam	26	11 N	77 E	Pasqua	4	50 N	105 W
Osko	5	49 N	90 W	Pallai	30	10 N	80 E	Passandava	22	13 S	48 E
Osnaburgh Ho.	5	51 N	90 W	Pallam	26	9 N	76 E	Pasuvanthanai	27	9 N	77 E
Osorno	10	41 S	72 W	Palma	11	20 N	10 W	Patan	25	24 N	72 E
Ostersund	5	49 N	94 W	Palmerton	37	12 S	130 E	Patani	20	5 N	6 E
Otaki	40	41 S	175 E	Palmerton	40	40 S	175 E	Pataspur	24	22 N	87 E
Otbu C.	40	35 S	173 E	Palmerville	17	31 S	29 E	Patazo R.	16	27 S	31 E
Otea Island	40	36 S	175 E	Palmietti	13	30 S	27 E	Pathri	25	19 N	76 E
Oti R.	20	9 N	0 E	Palmyra Point	30	10 N	80 E	Patiala	28	30 N	76 E
Oto	35	43 N	140 E	Palmford	18	27 S	29 E	Patiyu	32	10 N	99 E
Otsi	35	43 N	143 E	Palo	32	2 N	111 E	Patna	24	25 N	85 E
Otsu	35	34 N	136 E	Palverayen	26	9 N	80 E	Patoni	32	6 N	101 E
Ottapidaram	27	8 N	78 E	Pama	20	11 N	1 E	Patri	25	23 N	71 E
Ottawa	2	43 N	75 W	Pamahoni	18	24 S	31 E	Patriots Klip	13	30 S	26 E
Otyimbingue	11	20 S	10 E	Pamangkat	32	1 N	109 E	Pattaeoffe	30	10 N	79 E
Oudtshoorn	12	33 S	22 E	Panibagora	21	7 S	34 E	Pattakulam	27	9 N	77 E
Ouepe	10	39 S	73 W	Pampas	10	13 S	73 W	Patterson	13	33 S	26 E
Ouessant	39	10 S	150 E	Pamplemousses	22	20 S	57 E	Patteson P.	41	14 S	107 E
Ouimet	5	48 N	88 W	Pan	18	25 S	29 E	Patuakhali	24	22 N	90 E
Oure	39	8 S	143 E	Panadura	30	6 N	80 E	Pauking	33	27 N	110 E
Ouro Preto	10	20 S	47 W	Panaiav.adali	27	9 N	77 E	Paul Pieters Dorp	16	27 S	30 E
Outlook	4	51 N	107 W	Panaiyadipatti	27	9 N	77 E	Paumiben Passage	30	9 N	79 E
Ovaille	10	31 S	72 E	Panakudi	27	8 N	77 E	Paupancoluni	27	9 N	78 E
Ovambo	11	10 S	10 E	Panama	8	8 N	79 W	Pavanasam	27	8 N	77 E
Ovary	27	8 N	77 E	Panant	32	13 N	101 E	Pavur	27	8 N	77 E
Owen Stanley Range	39	8 S	148 E	Pandharpur	25	17 N	74 E	Paysandu	10	32 S	57 W
Owerri	20	5 N	7 E	Pandietti	39	10 S	151 E	Peace R.	6	56 N	121 W
Owo	20	7 N	5 E	Pangal	26	16 N	78 E	Peach R.	38	13 S	142 E
Oxbow	4	49 N	101 W	Pangani	11	0 S	30 E	Pearl	5	48 N	88 W

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.			
Pedro Pt.	. . .	30	10 N	80 E	Pingtu	. . .	34	36 N	120 E	Port Darwin	. . .	37	12 S	130 E
Pedrotalagala Mt.	. . .	30	7 N	81 E	Pingyang	. . .	33	36 N	111 E	Port Davcy	. . .	40	43 S	145 E
Pegu	. . .	31	17 N	96 E	Pingyin	. . .	33	36 N	116 E	Port Desire	. . .	10	47 S	65 W
Pekan	. . .	32	3 N	103 E	Pingyuanshien	. . .	34	37 N	116 E	Port d Esny	. . .	22	20 S	57 E
Peking	. . .	3	40 N	117 E	Pingyueh	. . .	33	27 N	107 E	Port Dickson	. . .	32	2 N	101 E
Peldhcbnrec	. . .	32	12 N	99 E	Pinite	. . .	13	29 S	27 E	Port Douglas	. . .	38	16 S	145 E
Pelican Falls	. . .	5	52 N	100 W	Pinnacle	. . .	38	21 S	148 E	Port Elizabeth	. . .	13	33 S	25 E
Pelican L.	. . .	4	50 N	106 W	Pioneer	. . .	38	13 S	142 E	Port Essington	. . .	6	24 N	130 W
Pella (Capo Colony)	12	29 S	19 E	Pipiriki	. . .	40	39 S	175 E	Port Florence	. . .	21	0	35 E	
Pella (Pratoria)	. . .	18	25 S	26 E	Piquetberg	. . .	12	32 S	18 E	Port Glasgow	. . .	39	10 S	149 E
Pemba B.	. . .	21	12 S	40 E	Piranhas	. . .	10	9 S	37 W	Port Hamilton	. . .	36	34 S	127 E
Pemba Is.	. . .	21	5 S	39 E	Pirara	. . .	9	3 N	59 W	Port Herald	. . .	19	16 S	35 E
Pemioi	. . .	20	8 N	0 W	Pirojpur	. . .	24	22 N	90 E	Port Hibbs	. . .	40	42 S	145 E
Pemtnco	. . .	21	10 S	38 E	Pitanguy	. . .	10	19 S	45 W	Port Kissingga	. . .	21	20 S	40 E
Penang	. . .	32	5 N	100 E	Pitoa	. . .	20	9 N	13 E	Port Lazarel	. . .	36	39 N	127 E
Penguin Pt.	. . .	21	11 S	40 E	Pitoria	. . .	29	23 N	85 E	Port Louis	. . .	22	20 S	57 E
Penhalonga	. . .	19	18 S	32 E	Pitou Riv. Noire	. . .	22	20 S	57 E	Port Maria	. . .	8	18 N	76 W
Penhold	. . .	6	52 N	114 W	Pitsanuloke	. . .	31	17 N	100 E	Port Mollendo	. . .	10	15 S	74 W
Pensc	. . .	4	50 N	105 W	Pitsing	. . .	17	30 S	28 E	Port Morant	. . .	8	17 N	76 W
Pentecost	. . .	41	16 S	168 E	Pittsworth	. . .	38	27 S	151 E	Port Moresby	. . .	39	9 S	147 E
Penticton	. . .	6	49 N	119 W	Pitupa	. . .	40	39 S	175 E	Port Morien	. . .	3	46 N	59 W
Pentland	. . .	38	20 S	145 E	Piwandi	. . .	27	9 N	78 E	Port Mulgrave	. . .	3	45 N	61 W
Penukonda	. . .	26	14 N	77 E	Placentia	. . .	7	47 N	54 W	Port Newchwang	. . .	34	41 N	122 E
Perankudi	. . .	27	8 N	77 E	Placentia B.	. . .	7	47 N	54 W	Port Nolloth	. . .	12	29 S	17 E
Perie	. . .	13	32 S	27 E	Placo	. . .	22	20 S	57 E	Port of France	. . .	41	22 S	167 E
Perim Is.	. . .	11	10 N	40 E	Plaine Magnier	. . .	22	20 S	57 E	Port of Spain	. . .	8	10 N	61 W
Pernambuco	. . .	10	8 S	35 W	Plaisance, Guiana	. . .	9	7 N	58 W	Port Patteson	. . .	41	14 S	167 E
Perppulankulam	. . .	27	8 N	77 E	Plaisance, Mauritius	. . .	22	20 S	57 E	Port Pegasus	. . .	40	47 S	168 E
Perry Mt.	. . .	38	25 S	151 E	Plassey	. . .	24	23 N	88 E	Port Pirie	. . .	37	32 S	138 E
Perth	. . .	37	32 S	115 E	Platrand	. . .	18	27 S	29 E	Port Roval	. . .	8	17 N	76 W
Perumanal	. . .	27	8 N	77 E	Playva Pt.	. . .	9	8 N	59 W	Port Said	. . .	11	30 N	30 E
Peshawar	. . .	28	33 N	71 E	Playford	. . .	37	14 S	132 E	Port St. Johns	. . .	17	31 S	29 E
Petarbar	. . .	29	23 N	85 E	Plumas	. . .	5	10 N	99 W	Port Sheptonc	. . .	14	30 S	30 E
Pet Rivière	. . .	22	20 S	57 E	Plumstead Sta.	. . .	12	34 S	18 E	Port Simpson	. . .	6	54 N	130 W
Petrusville	. . .	13	30 S	24 E	Plumtree	. . .	19	20 S	27 E	Port Swettenham	. . .	32	2 N	101 E
Petty Harbour	. . .	7	47 N	53 W	Pnom Penh	. . .	32	11 N	105 E	Port Waikato	. . .	40	37 S	175 E
Phalton	. . .	25	18 N	74 E	Poite Riche	. . .	7	50 N	57 W	Port Weld	. . .	32	4 N	100 E
Phatiyatola	. . .	29	23 N	84 E	Pokharan	. . .	25	27 N	72 E	Portage la Prairie	. . .	5	50 N	98 W
Philip I.	. . .	41	29 S	168 E	Pokhuria	. . .	29	23 N	86 E	Porterville	. . .	12	32 S	18 E
Philip R.	. . .	39	7 S	143 E	Pol	. . .	25	24 N	73 E	Portland	. . .	12	33 S	22 E
Philippolis	. . .	13	30 S	25 E	Polavaram	. . .	26	17 N	81 E	Porto Alegre	. . .	10	30 S	51 W
Philipstown	. . .	13	30 S	24 E	Pollanaruwa	. . .	30	8 N	81 E	Porto Nova	. . .	20	6 N	2 E
Phillips Hr.	. . .	39	9 S	149 E	Polur	. . .	26	12 N	79 E	Porto Rica	. . .	8	18 N	67 W
Phokeng	. . .	18	25 S	27 E	Polynesia	. . .	41	15 S	180 E	Porto Seguro	. . .	20	6 N	1 E
Phokwani	. . .	15	27 S	24 E	Pomeroy	. . .	14	28 S	30 E	Porus	. . .	8	18 N	77 W
Pialba	. . .	38	25 S	153 E	Pomerum R.	. . .	9	7 N	58 W	Posen	. . .	5	50 N	97 W
Picton	. . .	40	41 S	174 E	Pomerun B.	. . .	9	7 N	58 W	Poshan	. . .	34	36 N	117 E
Picton, N.S.	. . .	3	45 N	62 W	Pondicherry	. . .	26	12 N	79 E	Post	. . .	19	21 S	27 E
Piecer Both	. . .	22	20 S	57 E	Pondoland	. . .	14	30 S	29 E	Post R.	. . .	22	20 S	57 E
Piechen	. . .	34	37 N	118 E	Pongola R. (Trans-vaal)	. . .	18	23 S	27 E	Post Relief	. . .	13	32 S	26 E
Piemuns, R.	. . .	40	41 S	145 E	Pongola R. (Zulu-land)	. . .	16	27 S	31 E	Post R.	. . .	17	30 S	28 E
Pierson	. . .	4	49 N	101 W	Pontianak	. . .	32	0	109 E	Potaro R.	. . .	9	4 N	59 W
Pietermaritzburg	. . .	14	29 S	30 E	Poona	. . .	25	18 N	74 E	Potchatstroom	. . .	11	20 S	20 E
Pie'sburg	. . .	18	23 S	29 E	Ponnunna	. . .	27	8 N	77 E	Potchefstroom	. . .	18	26 S	27 E
Piet Retief	. . .	16	27 S	30 E	Ponnaiyar R.	. . .	26	12 N	78 E	Potfontein	. . .	13	30 S	24 E
Pigs Peak	. . .	16	25 S	31 E	Ponneri	. . .	26	13 N	80 E	Potgietersrust	. . .	18	24 S	29 E
Pike L.	. . .	5	53 N	96 W	Ponoka	. . .	4	52 N	113 W	Potoro	. . .	9	5 N	59 W
Pilands Perg	. . .	18	25 S	27 E	Pontianak	. . .	32	0	109 E	Pottalpatti	. . .	27	9 N	77 E
Pilcomayo R.	. . .	10	22 S	61 W	Poona	. . .	25	18 N	74 E	Potzdam	. . .	13	32 S	27 E
Pile of Bones R.	. . .	4	50 N	104 W	Poonamalee	. . .	26	13 N	80 E	Pouch Cove	. . .	7	47 N	53 W
Pilgrims Rest	. . .	18	25 S	30 E	Poothoor	. . .	27	9 N	78 E	Poudre d'Or	. . .	22	20 S	57 E
Pilibbi	. . .	28	28 N	79 E	Porbandar	. . .	25	21 N	69 E	Poyang L.	. . .	33	28 N	116 E
Pillar, Cape	. . .	40	43 S	148 E	Poplar Pt.	. . .	5	10 N	98 W	Prabsu	. . .	20	5 N	1 W
Pilot Mound	. . .	5	49 N	98 W	Porahat	. . .	29	22 N	85 E	Prairie	. . .	38	20 S	144 E
Pinchards Is.	. . .	7	49 N	53 W	Port Adams	. . .	33	39 N	122 E	Prairie River	. . .	4	53 N	102 W
Pinchow She	. . .	33	35 N	108 E	Port Alfred	. . .	13	33 S	26 E	Prakasuram	. . .	27	8 N	78 E
Pinchow Sung	. . .	34	37 N	117 E	Port Antonio	. . .	8	18 N	76 W	Prampram	. . .	20	5 N	0 E
Pinda	. . .	19	17 S	35 E	Port Arthur	. . .	33	38 N	122 E	Pratabgarh	. . .	28	24 N	74 E
Pind-Dadan Khan	28	32 N	73 E	Port Arthur (Algoma)	5	48 N	89 W	89 W	Pretoria	. . .	18	25 S	28 E	
Pine C.	. . .	7	46 N	53 W	Port Augusta	. . .	37	31 S	138 E	Prieska	. . .	12	29 S	23 E
Pinehill	. . .	38	23 S	147 E	Port au Prince	. . .	8	18 N	72 W	Prince Albert (Canada)	. . .	4	53 N	106 W
Pine Lake	. . .	6	52 N	113 W	Port aux Basque	. . .	7	47 N	59 W	Prince Albert (S. Africa)	. . .	12	33 S	22 E
Pines, ls. of	. . .	41	23 S	167 E	Port Beaufort	. . .	12	34 S	20 E	Prince Alfred's Hamlet	. . .	12	33 S	19 E
Pinetown	. . .	14	29 S	30 E	Port Bevan	. . .	39	7 S	143 E	Prince Rupert	. . .	6	54 N	130 W
Pingchuan	. . .	34	41 N	118 E	Port Blair	. . .	31	11 N	92 E	Prince Alfred's Hamlet	. . .	11	0 N	0 E
Pingkuksien	. . .	34	40 N	117 E	Port Chalmers	. . .	40	46 S	171 E	Prince Rupert	. . .	12	33 S	19 E
Pingliang	. . .	33	35 N	106 E	Port Curtis	. . .	38	24 S	151 E	Prince Rupert	. . .	6	54 N	130 W
Pinglo	. . .	33	24 N	110 E	Port Dalrymple	. . .	40	41 S	147 E	Prince's Is.	. . .	11	0 N	0 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Princess Charlotte B.	38	14 S	144 E	Quilimane .	21	17 S	37 E	Ravi R.	28	31 N	73 E
Princeton .	6	49 N	121 W	Quilon .	26	8 N	76 E	Rawal Pindi .	28	33 N	73 E
Prince of Wales Is. (Brit. Columbia)	6	55 N	132 W	Quirpon Is. .	7	51 N	55 W	Rawdon .	3	45 N	63 W
Prince of Wales Is. (Queensland)	38	10 S	142 E	Quito . .	10	0 S	78 W	Rawson .	10	43 S	65 W
Priors . .	13	30 S	25 E	Quitta . .	20	5 S	40 W	Rayadrag .	26	14 N	76 E
Proddatur . .	26	14 N	78 E	Quixera Mobim .	10	5 S	40 W	Ray, Cape .	7	47 N	59 W
Prome . .	31	19 N	95 E	Qumbu . .	17	31 S	28 E	Rayner .	13	31 S	26 E
Prosperpine . .	38	20 S	148 E	Quop . .	32	1 N	110 E	Rayton .	18	25 S	28 E
Prospect . .	17	30 S	28 E	Qutb . .	28	28 N	77 E	Recife . .	10	7 S	35 W
Prospect Mt. .	16	F ²⁷ S	29 E	Qutsa . .	17	32 S	27 E	Recife C. .	13	34 S	25 E
Prot Hill . .	3	46 N	64 W	Qutsa, Lower .	17	32 S	27 E	Red Cliff . .	9	2 N	57 W
Providence C. .	40	46 S	167 E	Qutubeni . .	17	31 S	27 E	Red Deer . .	6	52 N	114 W
Provost . .	4	52 N	110 W	Rabai . .	21	3 S	39 E	Red Deer R. .	4	51 N	111 W
Puchow . .	33	35 N	110 E	Raba's . .	17	29 S	29 E	Red House . .	13	33 S	25 E
Pudukkottai . .	26	10 N	78 E	Rabat . .	11	33 N	7 W	Red Indian L. .	7	48 N	56 W
Pudukotai . .	27	8 N	78 E	Rabu . .	20	9 N	5 E	Red L. .	5	51 N	94 W
Pudur . .	27	9 N	78 E	Race, Cape . .	7	46 N	53 W	Reddersburg . .	15	29 S	26 E
Puerto Barrios . .	8	16 N	89 W	Radhapuram . .	26	8 N	77 E	Reed L. .	5	54 N	100 W
Pukchen . .	36	40 N	128 E	Radisson . .	4	52 N	107 W	Regina . .	4	50 N	105 W
Pulicat . .	26	13 N	80 E	Raghunathpur . .	29	23 N	86 E	Rehoboth . .	11	20 S	10 E
Puliyankudi . .	27	9 N	77 E	Raghavapuram . .	26	17 N	80 E	Rejang . .	32	2 N	111 E
Pullampet . .	26	14 N	79 E	Raha . .	24	26 N	92 E	Rejang R. .	32	2 N	114 E
Pungchen . .	36	38 N	124 E	Rahe . .	29	23 N	85 E	Remine . .	40	42 S	145 E
Pung Dok . .	36	37 N	126 E	Raheng . .	31	17 N	100 E	Rempart Mt. .	22	20 S	57 E
Pungwe . .	21	20 S	34 E	Rahuri . .	25	19 N	74 E	Rempart R. .	22	20 S	57 E
Puno . .	10	15 S	70 W	Rai Bareli . .	28	26 N	81 E	Rennell I. .	41	11 S	160 E
Puong Yang . .	36	39 N	126 E	Raicur . .	26	16 N	77 E	Resolution Ft. .	2	61 N	104 W
Puquios . .	10	26 S	70 W	Raignaj . .	24	25 N	88 E	Ressano Garcia .	18	25 S	32 E
Purandhar . .	25	18 N	74 E	Rainy River . .	5	48 N	94 W	Reston . .	4	49 N	101 W
Purdy Is. .	39	2 S	146 E	Rajahmundry . .	26	17 N	81 E	Resurrection . .	17	30 S	30 E
Puri . .	19	21 S	28 E	Rajakari . .	27	9 N	77 E	Retreat . .	12	34 S	18 E
Purnea . .	24	25 N	87 E	Rajapalaiyam . .	26	9 N	77 E	Revelstoke . .	6	51 N	118 W
Purngarh . .	25	16 N	73 E	Rajapur . .	25	16 N	73 E	Rew R. .	9	2 N	57 W
Purrakay . .	27	8 N	77 E	Rajgarh . .	28	24 N	76 E	Rewa R. .	9	3 N	58 W
Purulia . .	24	23 N	86 E	Rajkot . .	25	22 N	71 E	Rewari . .	28	28 N	76 E
Puru . .	21	6 S	34 E	Rajosingamangalam . .	27	9 N	78 E	Rhio . .	32	1 N	105 E
Purus R. .	10	5 S	63 W	Rakal . .	21	0 S	31 E	Rhodes Drift . .	18	22 S	29 E
Putal . .	34	37 N	117 E	Raleigh . .	5	49 N	91 W	Rhodesia . .	11	10 S	20 E
Puthiamputhur . .	27	8 N	78 E	Rallavarani . .	26	13 N	80 E	Ribe . .	21	3 S	39 E
Puttalam . .	30	8 N	80 E	Ramah . .	13	29 S	24 E	Rice L. .	5	53 N	95 W
Pvapalli . .	26	15 N	78 E	Ramainandro . .	22	19 S	46 E	Richards B. .	16	28 S	32 E
Pycktong . .	36	40 N	125 E	Ramallakota . .	26	15 N	78 E	Richelieu . .	22	20 S	57 E
Pyinmana . .	31	20 N	96 E	Rambukkana . .	30	7 N	80 E	Richibucto . .	3	46 N	64 W
Pyöng Taik . .	36	36 N	127 E	Ramdurg . .	25	16 N	75 E	Richmond, Cape Colony . .	13	31 S	24 E
Qahazana . .	17	32 S	28 E	Ramea Is. .	7	47 N	57 W	Richmond, Natal . .	14	29 S	30 E
Qalambana . .	17	31 S	28 E	Ramees Is. .	31	19 N	93 E	Richmond, Queens-			
Qalba's Nek . .	13	30 S	27 E	Rameswaram Is. .	30	9 N	79 E	land . .	38	20 S	143 E
Qangu . .	17	30 S	28 E	Ramgarh . .	29	23 N	85 E	Riebeck . .	13	33 S	26 E
Qingeni . .	17	31 S	29 E	Ramnad . .	27	9 N	78 E	Rietfontein . .	13	31 S	23 E
Qora . .	17	32 S	28 E	Ramnagar . .	28	32 N	73 E	Rietfontein . .	13	30 S	24 E
Qora R. .	17	32 S	28 E	Ramoutsa . .	18	24 S	25 E	Riet Vley . .	12	33 S	18 E
Qota . .	17	31 S	28 E	Rampur . .	28	28 N	79 E	Riga . .	4	50 N	101 W
Quameana . .	13	31 S	27 E	Rampur Boalia . .	24	24 N	88 E	Rio Claro . .	10	21 S	49 W
Qu'Appelle . .	4	50 N	104 W	Rampur Hat . .	24	24 N	87 E	Rio Cuarto . .	10	33 S	64 W
Qu'App' Ile Ft. .	4	50 N	103 W	Ramtioliya . .	29	22 N	85 E	Rio de la Plata . .	10	35 S	56 W
Qu'Appelle R. .	4	50 N	102 W	Ranaghat . .	24	23 N	88 E	Rio del Rey . .	20	4 N	8 E
Quartier Militaire . .	22	20 S	57 E	Ranchi . .	24	23 N	85 E	Rio de Oro . .	11	20 N	10 W
Quatre Bornes . .	22	20 S	57 E	Randfontein . .	18	26 S	27 E	Rio de Janeiro . .	10	23 S	44 W
Qudenii Mts. .	16	28 S	30 E	Ranganati . .	24	22 N	92 E	Rio Mourí . .	11	0 N	10 E
Quebec . .	2	47 N	70 W	Rangitukia . .	40	40 S	175 E	Rio Pardo, V. do . .	10	30 S	53 W
Queen Charlotte Is. .	6	52 N	131 W	Rangoon . .	31	16 N	96 E	Rio de la Plata . .	10	35 S	56 W
Queens Kraal . .	16	27 S	32 E	Rangpur . .	24	25 N	89 E	Rivera . .	10	30 S	54 W
Queensland N. .	37	20 S	140 E	Raniganj . .	24	23 N	87 E	Rivervale . .	14	28 N	29 E
Queens Mercy . .	17	30 S	28 E	Rannevilie . .	26	8 N	78 E	Riversdale . .	12	34 S	21 E
Queenstown (Brit. Guiana) . .	9	6 N	58 W	Rano . .	20	11 N	8 E	Riverside . .	17	30 S	29 E
Queenstown (Grahamstown) . .	13	31 S	26 E	Ranpur . .	25	27 N	68 E	Riviére Séche . .	22	20 S	57 E
Queenstown (New Zealand) . .	40	45 S	169 E	Rapid City . .	5	50 N	100 W	Robben I. .	12	33 S	18 E
Quelpart Is. .	36	33 N	126 E	Rapri R. .	28	27 N	82 E	Robert B. .	7	47 N	53 W
Quembetshe's . .	17	29 S	29 E	Rathwell . .	5	49 N	98 W	Robertson . .	12	33 S	19 E
Que-Que . .	19	18 S	29 E	Ratlam . .	25	23 N	75 E	Rock I. .	39	5 S	148 E
Quesnel . .	6	53 N	122 W	Ratnagiri . .	17	17 N	73 E	Rockhampton . .	38	23 S	150 E
Quesnel L. .	6	52 N	121 W	Ratnapura . .	30	6 N	80 E	Rockingham B. .	38	18 S	146 E
				Ravensfell . .	13	31 S	27 E	Rockstone . .	9	5 N	58 W
				Ravenswood . .	38	20 S	147 E	Rockvale . .	18	25 S	31 E
				Ravenswood Junc. .	38	19 S	146 E	Rocky Pt. .	40	43 S	145 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Rocky Pt.	. 22	20 S	57 E	Saigon .	. 32	10 N	105 E	St. Lucia L.	. 16	28 S	32 E
Rode .	. 17	30 S	29 E	St. Aidai .	. 19	20 S	28 E	St. Lucia R.	. 16	28 S	32 E
Rogo .	. 20	11 N	7 E	St. Albans .	. 17	31 S	27 E	St. Luiz .	. 10	3 S	44 W
Rohatik .	. 28	28 N	76 E	St. Ambrose .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Luke's .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Rolabilis .	. 17	30 S	29 E	St. Andrew, C.	. 22	16 S	44 E	St. Luke's Engabeni	. 14	30 S	30 E
Roland .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Andrews (New- Brunswick)	. 3	45 N	67 W	St. Luzia .	. 10	19 S	44 W
Rol Fontein .	. 16	26 S	29 E	St. Andrew (Zulu- land) .	. 16	29 S	31 E	St. Margaret B.	. 3	44 N	64 W
Roma .	. 13	29 S	27 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	32 S	27 E	St. Mark's (Kaffraria)	. 17	30 S	28 E
Roma .	. 38	26 S	148 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	31 S	29 E	St. Mark's (Kaffraria)	. 17	32 S	27 E
Ron .	. 25	15 N	75 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	32 S	27 E	St. Mark's (Kaffraria) .	. 17	31 S	29 E
Rondavel .	. 13	31 S	27 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	31 S	29 E	St. Martin (West Indies) .	. 8	17 N	63 W
Rondebosch .	. 12	33 S	18 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	31 S	29 E	St. Martin L.	. 5	51 N	97 W
Roodfontein .	. 12	32 S	21 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	31 S	29 E	St. Martin's (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Rooe Kranz .	. 13	32 S	25 E	St. Andrews (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	30 S	29 E	St. Martin's (N.B.)	. 3	45 N	65 W
Roopepoort .	. 18	26 S	27 E	St. Anne .	. 5	49 N	96 W	St. Mary B. (N. Scotia)	. 3	44 N	66 W
Rooijantjesfontein .	. 18	26 S	26 E	St. Ann's .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Mary C. .	. 22	25 S	45 E
Room .	. 39	3 S	135 E	St. Ann's Bay .	. 8	18 N	77 W	St. Mary Is. .	. 22	17 S	50 E
Roorkee .	. 28	29 N	78 E	St. Augustine (Mash- onalan ¹) .	. 19	18 S	32 E	St. Mary's .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Roosenekal .	. 18	25 S	30 E	St. Augustine .	. 16	28 S	30 E	St. Mary's .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Roper R. .	. 37	14 S	135 E	St. Augustine (Rorke's Drift) .	. 16	28 S	30 E	St. Mary's (Kaffraria)	. 17	32 S	27 E
Rorke's Drift .	. 16	28 S	30 E	St. Augustine (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Mary's (Kaf- fraria) .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Rosario .	. 10	33 S	60 E	St. Augustine Bay .	. 22	23 S	43 E	St. Mary's (Tasmania)	. 40	41 S	148 E
Roschelle .	. 22	20 S	57 E	St. Augustine (Madagascar) .	. 22	23 S	43 E	St. Mary's B. (New- foundland) .	. 7	47 N	54 W
Rosedale .	. 38	24 S	151 E	St. Augustine's .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Mary's Hill .	. 16	27 S	32 E
Rose Ft. .	. 13	32 S	25 E	St. Bede .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Matthew's .	. 17	30 S	29 E
Rose Hill .	. 22	20 N	57 E	St. Bede's .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Michael .	. 21	3 S	32 E
Rosenfeld .	. 5	49 N	97 W	St. Bede's .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Michael's .	. 13	29 S	27 E
Rosetta .	. 14	20 S	29 E	St. Cuthberts .	. 17	30 S	28 E	St. Monica .	. 17	30 S	28 E
Ross .	. 18	25 S	31 E	St. Cuthberts (Natal) .	. 14	30 S	30 E	St. Paul de Loanda	. 11	0 S	10 E
Rossel Is. .	. 41	11 S	155 E	St. Cyprians .	. 17	31 S	27 E	St. Paul (Nova Scotia)	. 3	45 N	62 W
Rossimore .	. 5	48 N	90 W	St. David's .	. 17	31 S	29 E	St. Paul's (Kaffraria)	. 17	30 S	30 E
Rosport .	. 5	48 N	87 W	St. Eduardo .	. 10	22 S	42 W	St. Paul's (Kaffraria)	. 17	30 S	28 E
Rothesay .	. 3	45 N	65 W	St. Faith's .	. 17	30 S	29 E	St. Peter (Grahams- town) .	. 13	31 S	27 E
Rotorua L. .	. 40	38 S	176 E	St. Francis Bay .	. 13	34 S	25 E	St. Peter B. .	. 3	45 N	60 W
Rouleau .	. 4	50 N	104 W	St. Francis C. .	. 13	34 S	24 E	St. Peter Is. (Lee- ward Is.) .	. 8	18 N	64 W
Rouxville .	. 15	30 S	26 E	St. George (Queens- land) .	. 38	28 S	148 E	St. Peter's (Grahams- town) .	. 13	32 S	27 E
Rovuma R. .	. 21	11 S	39 E	St. George (New-foundland) .	. 7	48 N	58 E	St. Peter's (Nova Scotia) .	. 3	45 N	60 W
Roza .	. 17	31 S	28 E	St. George .	. 3	45 N	66 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	. 17	32 S	28 E
Rubiana .	. 41	9 S	150 E	St. George C. .	. 7	48 N	59 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	. 17	31 S	29 E
Rudolf L. .	. 11	0 N	39 E	St. George's Bay .	. 7	48 N	58 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	. 17	30 S	28 E
Ruga Ruga .	. 21	7 S	33 E	St. George's L. .	. 7	48 N	57 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	. 17	30 S	28 E
Ruhanga .	. 21	0 S	39 E	St. Helena .	. 11	10 S	0 W	St. Philip's (Kaffraria)	. 17	30 S	28 E
Ruitiji .	. 11	0 S	39 E	St. Helena Bay .	. 11	30 S	10 E	St. Pierre .	. 7	46 N	57 W
Rukwa L. .	. 21	8 S	33 E	St. James .	. 5	49 N	97 W	St. Roque C. .	. 10	5 S	35 W
Rumanika's .	. 21	1 S	30 E	St. John (N.B.) .	. 3	45 N	66 W	St. Sebastian, C. .	. 18	22 S	35 E
Rumarama .	. 39	10 S	150 E	St. John .	. 8	18 N	64 W	St. Stephen's (New Brunswick) .	. 3	45 N	67 W
Rungwa .	. 21	7 S	31 E	St. John Bay .	. 7	50 N	57 W	St. Stephen's .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Rungwa .	. 21	9 S	33 E	St. John River .	. 3	46 N	67 W	St. Stephen's .	. 17	30 S	28 E
Rupert's Land .	. 2	53 N	100 W	St. John's (Kaffraria) .	. 17	32 S	27 E	St. Swithen's .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Rupununi R. .	. 9	3 N	59 W	St. John's (Newfound- land) .	. 7	47 N	53 W	St. Thomas (West Indies) .	. 8	18 N	65 W
Rusapi .	. 19	18 S	31 E	St. John's River .	. 17	31 S	29 E	St. Thomas (Kaffraria) .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Russell .	. 4	51 N	102 W	St. José (Guatemala) .	. 8	14 N	90 W	St. Thomas (Kaffraria) .	. 17	32 S	27 E
Rustenburg .	. 18	25 S	27 E	St. José (Costa Rica) .	. 8	9 N	84 W	St. Thomé C. .	. 10	22 S	41 W
Rusthof .	. 18	27 S	29 E	St. Joseph L. .	. 5	51 N	90 W	St. Vincent .	. 8	13 N	61 W
Rutengani .	. 21	9 S	33 E	St. Joseph's .	. 13	29 S	27 E	St. Vincent (Zulu- land) .	. 16	28 S	30 E
Ruviko .	. 19	18 S	35 E	St. Kitts .	. 8	17 N	62 W	St. Vincent C. (Ma- dagascar) .	. 22	22 S	43 E
Ruzambo's .	. 19	16 S	32 E	St. Lawrence .	. 38	22 S	149 E	Saitising .	. 34	37 N	116 E
Rye Bay .	. 21	12 S	34 E	St. Lawrence Bay .	. 3	47 N	60 W	Sakai .	. 35	36 N	136 E
Sabanilla .	. 10	11 N	75 W	St. Lucia .	. 17	31 S	27 E	Sakata .	. 35	34 N	135 E
Sabi R. .	. 19	21 S	33 E	St. Lucia (Zulu- land) .	. 7	47 N	53 W	Sakete .	. 20	38 N	139 E
Sible C. .	. 3	43 N	65 W	St. Lucia R. .	. 2	45 N	74 W	Sakini .	. 21	1 S	37 E
Sabure .	. 20	11 N	0 W	Falls .	. 3	47 N	67 W	Sakurai .	. 35	34 N	136 E
Sachego R. .	. 5	54 N	92 W	St. Louis .	. 11	10 N	10 W	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sackville .	. 3	46 N	64 W	St. Lucia .	. 8	14 N	60 W	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sadya .	. 24	27 N	95 E	St. Lucia Bay .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sado .	. 35	38 N	138 E	St. Lucia C. .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sadra .	. 25	23 N	72 E	St. Lucia .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Saffi .	. 11	30 N	0 W	St. Lucia .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Saga .	. 35	33 N	130 E	St. Lucia .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sagainga .	. 31	22 N	96 E	St. Lucia .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sagalla .	. 21	3 S	38 E	St. Leonard Grand	. 2	45 N	74 W	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sagar .	. 25	14 N	74 E	Falls .	. 3	47 N	67 W	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sagase .	. 21	5 S	37 E	St. Louis .	. 11	10 N	10 W	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Saharanpur .	. 28	30 N	77 E	St. Luce Bay .	. 22	24 S	47 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sahibganj .	. 24	24 N	85 E	St. Lucia .	. 8	14 N	60 W	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sahwan .	. 25	26 N	68 E	St. Lucia Bay .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E
Sajem .	. 13	33 S	26 E	St. Lucia C. .	. 16	28 S	32 E	Sakura .	. 35	37 N	135 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Salaga . . .	20	8 N	0 W	Saraki . . .	20	9 N	5 E	Sengara . . .	32	7 N	100 E
Salaya . . .	25	22 N	69 E	Sarawak . . .	32	2 N	112 E	Sengottai . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Saldanha B. . .	12	33 S	18 E	Sargodha . . .	28	32 N	72 E	Sennar . . .	11	14 N	35 E
Sale . . .	37	37 S	147 E	Saribas . . .	32	1 N	111 E	Seoul . . .	36	37 N	127 E
Salem (Dutch Guiana) . . .	9	5 N	50 W	Sarmento . . .	19	19 S	34 E	Seram . . .	26	17 N	77 E
Salem (Madras) . . .	26	11 N	77 E	Sarota R. . .	25	24 N	72 E	Serampore . . .	24	22 N	88 E
Salisbury . . .	19	17 S	31 E	Sasaram . . .	24	24 N	85 E	Serang . . .	39	4 N	130 E
Salmon Cove . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Saskatchewan . . .	2	55 N	105 W	Seratok . . .	32	1 N	111 E
Salt Lakes . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Saskatchewan R. . .	4	53 N	104 W	Sereikela . . .	29	22 N	86 E
Salt R. . .	12	33 S	18 E	Saskatoon . . .	4	52 N	107 W	Seremban . . .	32	3 N	101 E
Salta . . .	10	24 S	65 W	Satana . . .	25	20 N	74 E	Serenje . . .	21	13 S	30 E
Saltcoats . . .	4	51 N	102 W	Satankulam . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Sergifikulam . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Salto . . .	10	31 S	58 W	Satara . . .	25	17 N	74 E	Serikei . . .	32	1 N	111 E
Salt Pans . . .	11	20 S	20 E	Satchiyapuram . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Serpentine L. . .	3	47 N	66 W
Salt Vley . . .	12	34 S	1 E	Satilaj . . .	28	30 N	73 E	Servil . . .	26	15 N	78 E
Salungu . . .	19	21 S	31 E	Sattur . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Ses'ls. . .	21	0 S	32 E
Salvador . . .	8	14 N	80 W	Satum . . .	32	6 N	100 E	Sesheki . . .	19	17 S	25 E
Salvage . . .	7	48 N	53 W	Satyamangalam . . .	26	11 N	77 E	Setagara . . .	29	23 N	85 E
Salwin R. . .	31	20 N	98 E	Saul . . .	18	25 S	28 E	Setana . . .	35	43 N	140 E
Samagutting . . .	24	25 N	93 E	Sau's Poort . . .	18	25 S	27 E	Settler . . .	4	52 N	112 W
Samarai . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Saunshi . . .	25	15 N	75 E	Settur . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Samatan . . .	32	1 N	109 E	Savage Cove . . .	7	51 N	56 W	Seval . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Samatave . . .	19	18 S	34 E	Savakasi . . .	26	9 N	77 E	Sevalpatti . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Sambanas . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Savalu . . .	20	7 N	2 E	Seven Persons . . .	4	49 N	111 W
Sambava . . .	22	14 S	50 E	Savannala Mar . . .	8	18 N	78 W	Severn Ft. . .	2	56 N	89 W
Sambhar, L. . .	28	27 N	75 E	Savanne . . .	5	49 N	90 W	Severn, L. . .	5	53 N	92 W
Samchek . . .	36	37 N	120 E	Savantyadi . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Severn R. . .	5	54 N	92 W
Samsu . . .	36	41 N	127 E	Savanur . . .	25	14 N	75 E	Seymour . . .	6	51 N	119 W
Samugaranapuram . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Savelugu . . .	20	9 N	1 W	Seymour (Grahams-town) . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Sanaga R. . .	20	3 N	11 E	Sawee Bay . . .	32	10 N	99 E	Shahalate . . .	18	22 S	32 E
San Christoval I. . .	41	10 S	162 E	Sawi . . .	20	6 N	2 E	Shahapur . . .	25	19 N	73 E
Sancha Ho. . .	33	27 N	107 E	Sawyerpuram . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Shahapur . . .	25	16 N	74 E
Sanchor. . .	25	25 N	72 E	Saxby . . .	38	19 S	141 E	Shahbandar . . .	28	24 N	67 E
Sandalwood . . .	37	10 S	119 E	Say . . .	20	13 N	2 E	Shahgarh . . .	28	27 N	69 E
Sandgate . . .	38	27 S	153 E	Sayalakudi . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Shahjanpur . . .	28	27 N	29 E
Sandhills . . .	9	5 N	57 W	Schombie . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Shahpura . . .	23	32 N	72 E
Sandia . . .	21	14 S	33 E	Schoonberg . . .	12	33 S	21 E	Shahpura . . .	28	25 N	75 E
Sandoway . . .	31	18 N	94 E	Schouten Is. . .	39	3 S	143 E	Shaki . . .	20	8 N	3 E
Sand Sprout . . .	16	27 S	29 E	Schriber . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Shakka . . .	11	10 N	20 E
Sandwich I. . .	41	18 S	163 E	Scott . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Shalawe . . .	21	15 S	38 E
Sandwich I. . .	39	2 S	151 E	Scottsburg . . .	39	6 S	147 E	Shamaduro . . .	19	20 S	34 E
Sandwich Point . . .	41	16 S	168 E	Scratchley Mt. . .	39	8 S	148 E	Shami . . .	25	23 N	71 E
Sandwip . . .	24	22 N	91 E	Sea Pt. . .	12	33 S	18 E	Shamo . . .	19	17 S	35 E
Sandy C. . .	38	24 S	153 E	Sebanane . . .	19	19 S	26 E	Shangani R. . .	19	18 S	28 E
Sandy L. . .	5	53 N	94 W	Sebastian C. . .	22	12 S	49 E	Shanghai . . .	33	32 N	122 E
Sandya . . .	10	53 S	72 W	Sebattik . . .	32	4 N	118 E	Shanhaiwan . . .	34	40 N	119 E
Sangesa . . .	21	4 S	34 E	Sebayau . . .	32	1 N	111 E	Shanshien . . .	34	35 N	116 E
Sang-ju . . .	36	36 N	128 E	Seccondee . . .	20	4 N	1 W	Shans . . .	31	21 N	93 E
Sangli . . .	25	17 N	74 E	Secunderabad . . .	26	17 N	78 E	Shantung . . .	33	35 N	118 E
Sangone B. . .	21	14 S	40 E	Secundra . . .	28	27 N	77 E	Shaohing . . .	33	30 N	120 E
Sang-pan . . .	33	33 N	104 E	Sedra Gulf . . .	11	32 N	18 E	Shari R. . .	11	0 N	10 E
Sanguru . . .	19	17 S	33 E	Seduan . . .	32	2 N	112 E	Shashi . . .	19	21 S	27 E
Sanguti R. . .	18	23 S	33 E	Sefton . . .	5	51 N	100 W	Shashi R. . .	19	21 S	28 E
Sani . . .	19	13 S	34 E	Segah R. . .	32	2 N	116 E	Shassis . . .	33	30 N	112 E
Sankaranaynarkovil . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Segalang . . .	32	2 N	111 E	Shashun R. . .	20	11 N	10 E
Sankh, R. . .	29	22 N	84 E	Segu-Sikaro . . .	11	10 N	0 W	Shawbury . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Sankuru . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Sehwan . . .	28	26 N	67 E	Sheba . . .	5	49 N	91 W
Sanna . . .	29	23 N	83 E	Sekar . . .	39	3 S	132 E	Shebo . . .	4	51 N	103 W
San Salvador . . .	11	13 S	8 E	Seketwayo . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Shediao . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Sanske Mango . . .	20	10 N	0 E	Sekodumase . . .	20	7 N	1 W	Shekul . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Sanse . . .	21	0 S	35 E	Sekwani . . .	18	24 S	26 E	Shelburne . . .	3	44 N	65 W
Santa . . .	10	9 S	78 W	Selangor . . .	32	3 N	101 E	Shellbrook . . .	4	53 N	107 W
Santa Cruz . . .	10	17 S	62 W	Selang Pathar . . .	24	26 S	94 E	Shenabawie . . .	9	4 N	59 W
Santa Cruz . . .	41	10 S	166 E	Selaru . . .	39	8 S	131 E	Shencottah . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Santa Fé . . .	10	31 S	66 W	Selepen . . .	19	21 S	27 E	Shepherd . . .	6	51 N	113 W
Santa Maria . . .	41	14 S	167 E	Sellkirk . . .	2	65 N	135 W	Shepherd Is. . .	41	17 S	168 E
Sta. Maria . . .	10	30 S	55 W	Selkirk I. . .	5	50 N	97 W	Sherbrooke . . .	3	45 N	61 W
Santhapuram . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Selukwe . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Sherghati . . .	29	24 N	84 E
Santiago (Chili) . . .	10	33 S	71 W	Selwyn . . .	38	21 S	140 E	Sherpur . . .	24	25 N	90 E
Santiago da Cuba . . .	8	20 N	75 W	Semunjan . . .	32	1 N	111 E	Shiamel . . .	19	21 S	34 E
Santiago (Argentine) . . .	10	26 S	64 W	Sena . . .	19	17 S	34 E	Shibamba . . .	19	15 S	28 E
Santipur . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Sendai . . .	35	39 N	141 E	Shibemba . . .	11	10 S	10 E
Santos . . .	10	24 S	46 W	Sendridi . . .	20	8 N	10 E	Shibetcha . . .	35	43 N	144 E
Sanyati, R. . .	19	17 S	29 E	Sengard . . .	11	16 N	10 W	Shih-Kou-Shan . . .	34	36 N	116 E
Sao Paulo . . .	10	23 S	46 W	Senegal R. . .	11	15 N	10 W	Shihtao . . .	33	37 N	122 E
Sapele . . .	20	5 N	6 E	Senegambia . . .	11	15 N	10 W	Shih-tsuen . . .	33	32 N	103 E
Sapporo . . .	35	43 N	141 E	Seneka . . .	15	28 S	27 E	Shikarpur . . .	25	14 N	75 E
Sara . . .	24	24 N	89 E	Sengappadei . . .	27	9 N	78 E				

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Shikarpur	28	28 N	68 E	Simba	19	22 S	33 E	Somerset (Rupert-	5	49 N	98 W
Shikewela	19	23 S	33 E	Simbang	39	6 S	148 E	land)	25	19 N	75 E
Shikoku	35	33 N	133 E	Simla	28	31 N	77 E	Somerset (Tasmania)	40	41 S	145 E
Shikwalla	18	22 S	31 E	Simons Bay	12	34 S	18 E	Somerset East	13	32 S	25 E
Shikweld	18	23 S	33 E	Simonstown	12	34 S	18 E	Sonai	25	19 N	75 E
Shilauvane	18	24 S	30 E	Sinapa	39	9 S	149 E	Sonepat	28	29 N	77 E
Shilemba	21	17 S	36 E	Sinchen	36	38 N	124 E	Sonc R. . . .	29	24 N	83 E
Shiliman	18	22 S	34 E	Sind R. . . .	28	25 S	77 E	Song	32	2 N	113 E
Shillong	24	25 N	92 E	Sinder	11	10 N	0 E	Song Do	36	38 N	126 E
Shiloh, Grahamstown	13	32 S	26 E	Sindgi	25	17 N	76 E	Songir	25	21 N	74 E
Shiloh, Mashonaland	19	19 S	28 E	Sindhmur	25	15 N	76 E	Soochow	33	31 N	120 E
Shimba Mt. . . .	21	4 S	39 E	Sindheda	25	21 S	74 E	Soping	33	40 N	112 E
Shimbazo	18	23 S	31 E	Sinfu	33	31 N	104 E	Sorab	25	14 N	74 E
Shimdwa	19	17 S	34 E	Singa-ore	32	1 N	103 E	Sorato Mts. . . .	10	16 S	67 W
Shinogar	25	13 N	75 E	Singket	32	2 N	97 E	Sordwana B. . . .	16	27 S	32 E
Shimonoseki	35	34 N	130 E	Singpur	28	24 N	82 E	Souillac	22	20 S	57 E
Shinan	33	30 N	105 E	Singyi	33	25 N	105 E	Sounding L. . . .	4	52 N	110 W
Shingovo R. . . .	18	22 S	33 E	Sini	29	22 N	86 E	Souris	3	46 N	62 W
Shingwedsi R. . . .	18	24 S	32 E	Sining	33	36 N	102 E	Souris	5	49 N	100 W
Shinto	21	11 S	31 E	Sinku R. . . .	15	39 S	28 E	South C. . . .	33	21 N	121 E
Shippegan Is. . . .	3	47 N	64 E	Sinning	33	23 N	108 E	South C. . . .	40	43 S	146 E
Shipurios	19	16 S	30 E	Sintaihsien	34	35 N	117 E	South C. . . .	39	16 S	150 E
Shire R. . . .	11	10 S	30 E	Sintalute	4	5 N	103 W	Southampton Is. . . .	2	63 N	85 W
Shirora	19	20 S	34 E	Sipango's	17	32 S	2 E	Southbarrow	14	30 S	30 E
Shirwa L. . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Sipifa	17	31 S	27 E	South-East Is. . . .	39	8 S	131 E
Shiuehow	33	25 N	113 E	Sippiparai	27	9 N	77 E	Southern Cross	37	31 S	119 E
Shiulung	33	22 N	112 E	Sipra	28	25 N	77 E	Southesk	4	50 N	112 W
Shizuoka	35	35 N	138 E	Sira	26	13 N	76 E	Southeyville	17	31 S	27 E
Shoal L. Town	5	50 N	101 W	Sirguja	29	23 N	84 E	South Georgia Is. . . .	10	54 S	36 W
Shoal R. Ho. . . .	5	53 N	101 W	Sir James Hall Is. . . .	36	37 N	124 E	South Natuna Is. . . .	32	3 N	109 E
Shoalwater B. . . .	38	22 S	150 E	Sirohi	25	25 N	73 E	Southport	38	28 S	153 E
Sholapur	25	17 N	75 E	Sirsia	24	22 N	86 E	South Tokyo	79	36 N	138 E
Shorkot	28	31 N	72 E	Sirsia	28	29 N	75 E	Sova C. . . .	35	45 N	142 E
Shortland	40	37 S	175 E	Sorsi	25	14 N	74 E	Spaldings	17	31 S	28 E
Shoylagudy	27	9 N	78 E	Sirkoto C. . . .	35	45 N	145 E	Spaniard's B. . . .	7	47 N	53 W
Shringonda	25	18 N	74 E	Sirur	25	18 N	74 E	Spanish Town	8	18 N	76 W
Shua R. . . .	19	20 S	26 E	Sitanda	19	14 S	27 E	Spiloh	13	29 S	27 E
Shui-Li-Pu	34	36 N	116 E	Sitapur	28	27 N	80 E	Spienkop (Cape			
Shunking	33	31 N	106 E	Sitarampur	29	23 N	86 E	Colony)	13	31 S	24 E
Shunning	33	24 N	100 E	Sitonga	17	31 S	27 E	Spien Kop (Natal)	14	28 S	29 E
Shunteh	33	37 N	114 E	Sitoza's	17	31 S	28 E	Spitskop	13	29 S	25 E
Shunyi	34	40 N	116 E	Sittampatti	27	10 N	78 E	Spitz Kop	18	25 S	31 E
Shuonga	19	17 S	35 E	Sittang, R. . . .	31	18 N	97 E	Springbok Fontein	12	29 S	17 E
Shuswap L. . . .	6	51 N	119 W	Siugurugui	19	21 S	33 E	Springbox	11	25 S	10 E
Shwebo	68	23 N	95 E	Siuyen	34	40 N	122 E	Springfield	3	44 N	64 W
Shwegin	31	18 N	97 E	Siwa	11	30 N	25 E	Springfontein	15	30 S	25 E
Siam Gulf	32	11 N	101 E	Skeena, R. . . .	6	55 N	128 W	Springhill	3	45 N	64 W
Sian	33	34 N	109 E	Skeldon	9	5 N	57 W	Springs	18	26 S	28 E
Siangyang	33	32 N	112 E	Slang R. . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Springsure	38	24 S	148 E
Siar	39	5 S	146 E	Sledmere	13	32 S	27 E	Springvale	17	31 S	28 E
Sibayi L. . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Smaldeel	15	28 S	26 E	Springvale, Natal	14	30 S	39 E
Sibombo	18	22 S	34 E	Smithfield	15	30 S	26 E	Spring Vallei	13	32 S	26 E
Silságár	24	27 N	94 E	Smith Sound	7	48 N	53 W	Sprucewell	18	26 S	29 E
Sibu	32	2 N	111 E	Smitsdorp	18	24 S	29 E	Sprucewood	5	49 N	88 W
Sicueo	19	21 S	34 E	Smoky R. Post	6	56 N	117 W	Srinagar	28	34 N	75 E
Sidbury	13	33 S	26 E	Snowflake	5	49 N	98 W	Sririvilliputtur	27	9 N	77 E
Sidli	24	26 N	90 E	Snowshoe L. . . .	5	51 N	95 W	Stabbert	18	23 S	29 E
Sidney	5	49 N	99 W	Soabala	22	16 S	45 E	Stakwe	17	31 S	27 E
Sdoi	17	30 S	29 E	Soahany	22	19 S	44 E	Stamford	38	21 S	143 E
Sengehin	36	40 N	129 E	Sobarom	29	23 N	85 E	Standerton	18	26 S	29 E
Sieng-Tu	33	25 N	119 E	Sobat	11	0 N	30 E	Stanford	12	34 S	19 E
Sierra Leone	11	0 N	10 W	Sobat, R. . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Stanger	14	29 S	31 E
Sfuli	18	22 S	35 E	Sochi	21	15 S	33 E	Stanhope	33	28 S	152 E
Sigeau's Great Place	17	31 N	29 E	Socorro	10	6 N	73 W	Stanley (Falkland Is.)	10	51 S	59 W
Signal Hill	12	33 S	18 E	Soda Ch. . . .	6	52 N	122 W	Stanley (Tasmania)	40	40 S	145 E
Sihlabeni	17	32 S	28 E	Sofala	19	20 S	34 E	Stanley Falls (Africa)	11	0 S	25 E
Sikanjane	18	22 S	35 E	Sofia, R. . . .	12	16 S	47 E	Stanley Pool	11	0 S	15 E
Sikar	25	28 N	75 E	Sohna	28	27 N	76 E	Starbuck	5	49 N	97 W
Sikassiko	20	8 N	2 W	Sokna	11	20 N	10 E	Star City	4	52 N	104 W
Sikiang, R. . . .	33	23 N	110 E	Sokoto	20	13 N	5 E	Star Park	41	14 S	168 E
Sikkim	24	27 N	88 E	Sokoto, R. . . .	20	13 N	4 E	Steel	5	48 N	86 W
Silam	32	5 N	118 E	Solabari	24	26 N	92 E	Stefani L. . . .	11	0 N	35 E
Silasua	39	10 S	150 E	Solomon Is. . . .	41	6 S	160 E	Stellarton	3	45 N	62 W
Silehar	24	24 N	92 E	Sombas	32	1 N	109 E	Stellenbosch	12	33 S	19 E
Silgury	24	26 N	88 E	Somerset (Cape Colony)	12	34 S	18 E	Stephenville	7	48 N	58 W
Silli	29	23 N	85 E	Somerset (Carpen-taria)	12	34 S	18 E	Sterkspruit	13	30 S	27 E
Silvamsamuthram	27	8 N	77 E	Somerset (Carpentaria)	38	10 S	142 E	Sterkstroom	13	31 S	26 E
Simaran	21	2 S	35 E					Stewart Is. . . .	41	8 S	164 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Stewart Is. (N.Z.)	40	47 S	168 E	Taaiboschfn.	13	30 S	24 E	Taniyuttu	30	9 N	80 E
Steynsburg	13	31 S	25 E	Tabankulu	17	30 S	29 E	Tanjambata	22	20 S	48 E
Stikene R.	6	56 N	130 W	Tabara	11	0 S	30 E	Tanjore	26	10 N	79 E
Stonehenge	17	29 S	29 E	Tabase	17	31 S	28 E	Tank	28	32 N	70 E
Stonewall	5	50 N	97 W	Tabase, Upper	17	31 S	28 E	Tanna	20	12 N	2 E
Stormberg Junction	13	31 S	26 E	Tabataba	41	6 S	156 E	Tanna	41	19 S	169 E
Stormel.	38	23 S	150 E	Table Bay	12	33 S	18 E	Tanzo	22	16 S	49 E
Stoughton	4	49 N	102 W	Table Bay (Papua)	39	10 S	149 E	Tao	11	20 N	10 E
Strahan	40	42 S	145 E	Table Cape	40	39 S	178 E	Taochow	33	25 N	111 E
Strasburg	4	51 N	105 W	Table Mt.	12	33 S	18 E	Tapah	32	4 N	101 E
Strathcona	6	53 N	113 W	Tabora	21	4 S	32 E	Tapkara	29	22 N	85 E
Strickland R.	39	7 S	142 E	Tabor Mt.	16	28 S	32 E	Tappatti	27	9 N	78 E
Strome	4	52 N	112 W	Tachin	32	13 N	100 E	Tapti R.	23	20 N	70 E
Stroom	13	30 S	26 E	Tachin R.	32	14 N	100 E	Tapuselei	39	9 S	147 E
Stuarts Town	14	39 S	30 E	Tacna	10	17 S	70 W	Tarkastad	13	31 S	26 E
Student I.	41	11 S	153 E	Tadpatri	26	14 N	77 E	Tarn-Taran	28	31 N	75 E
Stumpnose	12	32 S	17 E	Tadwala	25	18 N	76 E	Taroom	38	25 S	149 E
Sturgeon Falls	5	48 N	92 W	Tafenk.	17	32 S	27 E	Tarquah	20	5 N	2 W
Stutterheim	13	32 S	27 E	Tafleb.	11	30 N	0 W	Taru	17	31 S	29 E
Suai R.	32	3 N	114 E	Taghelei	20	14 N	8 E	Tarudant	11	30 N	0 W
Suakim	11	10 N	30 E	Taihoku	33	25 N	122 E	Taruma	9	2 N	56 W
Suanhwa	33	40 N	115 E	Tai'an	33	35 N	117 E	Tasalima	20	8 N	2 W
Süanhafu	34	40 N	115 E	Taichow	33	28 N	120 E	Tasmania	37	40 S	145 E
Suuai	39	10 S	150 E	Taichu	33	23 N	121 E	Tasman Bay	49	41 S	173 E
Subarnarekha R.	29	22 N	87 E	Taidong R.	36	39 N	126 E	Tasman Penin.	40	43 S	148 E
Subarnarekhi	24	21 N	87 E	Tai-ho, L.	33	31 N	120 E	Tataparai Station	27	8 N	78 E
Suckling Mt.	39	9 S	149 E	Taiku	36	36 N	128 E	Tatau	32	3 N	113 E
Sucre	10	18 S	65 W	Tainan	33	22 N	121 E	Tati	19	19 S	33 E
Sud Est C.	39	8 S	148 E	Taindankarai	27	8 N	77 E	Tati	19	21 S	27 E
Suez	11	20 N	30 E	Tainton.	13	32 S	28 E	Tating	33	29 N	104 E
Suffield	4	50 N	111 W	Taiping.	33	23 N	107 E	Tatta	28	24 N	67 E
Suifu	33	28 N	104 E	Taiping, Malay States	32	5 N	100 E	Tatum	20	6 N	10 E
Sniigam	25	24 N	71 E	Taiserbo	11	20 N	20 E	Tatung	33	40 N	113 E
Suitingfu	33	31 N	107 E	Taiyuan	33	37 N	112 E	Taungyil	21	20 N	97 E
Sukchen	36	39 N	126 E	Tainan	27	8 N	77 E	Taupiri	40	37 S	175 E
Sukkur	28	27 N	69 E	Takasaki	35	36 N	139 E	Taupo	40	39 S	176 E
Sullivan L.	4	53 N	111 W	Takata	35	37 N	138 E	Taupo, Lake	40	39 S	176 E
Sultanpur (Lucknow) 28	28	26 N	82 E	Takaungu	21	3 S	39 N	Taupota	39	10 S	150 E
Summerside	3	46 N	63 W	Takow	33	22 N	121 E	Tauranga	40	37 S	176 E
Sumraru	25	26 N	70 E	Takra	29	23 N	85 E	Taveta	21	3 S	37 E
Sundarbans	24	22 N	89 E	Taku	33	39 N	117 E	Tavoy	31	14 N	98 E
Sunday Is.	39	9 S	150 E	Takuanchuang	33	35 N	115 E	Tavoy Is.	31	13 N	98 E
Sunday R.	14	28 S	30 E	Takutu R.	9	3 N	60 W	Tawao	32	4 N	117 E
Sundwana	17	31 S	28 E	Talaikkattapuram	27	9 N	78 E	Tawaree	11	20 N	0 E
Sung-Chia-Kuan-Chuang	34	36 N	117 E	Talaiyuttu	27	8 N	77 E	Taytao Peninsula	10	46 S	75 W
Sung-Kiang	33	31 N	121 E	Talap	24	27 N	95 E	Tchon-kour	33	32 N	98 E
Sunthow	33	24 N	111 E	Talapani	29	23 N	83 E	Teakworth	18	26 S	29 E
Supa	25	15 N	74 E	Talcahuana	10	36 S	74 W	Te Anau	40	45 S	168 E
Superior, L.	2	47 N	87 W	Talen	17	32 S	28 E	Te Aute	40	40 S	177 E
Surandei	27	8 N	77 E	Tali	33	25 N	100 E	Tebe	21	16 S	33 E
Surat (Bombay P.)	25	21 N	72 E	Taloda	25	21 N	74 E	Tegina	20	10 N	6 E
Surat (Brisbane)	38	27 S	149 E	Tamale	20	9 N	1 W	Tegucigalpa	8	14 N	87 W
Suri	24	23 N	87 E	Tamar	29	23 N	85 E	Tehchow	34	37 N	116 E
Surma	20	11 N	0 W	Tamar R.	40	41 S	147 E	Tekapo, L.	42	44 S	171 E
Suru	19	16 N	31 E	Tamarin B.	22	20 S	57 E	Tekari	24	25 N	85 E
Susa	11	30 N	10 E	Tamarin R.	22	20 S	57 E	Tekeniika	10	55 S	69 W
Sussex	3	45 N	65 W	Tamarina's	21	17 S	31 E	Tekwen	36	39 N	127 E
Sutherland	12	32 S	20 E	Tamata	39	8 S	147 E	Telegraph Creek	6	57 N	130 W
Suviseashapuram	27	8 N	77 E	Tamatave	22	18 N	49 E	Tele Jaune Cache	6	53 N	119 W
Suw-won	36	37 N	127 E	Tambo	38	25 S	146 E	Telford	5	49 N	95 W
Suyang	33	28 N	105 E	Tambraparni R.	27	8 N	77 E	Tellicherry	26	11 N	75 E
Swan L.	5	52 N	101 W	Tambura	11	0 N	20 E	Telok Anson	32	4 N	100 E
Swan R.	37	31 S	116 E	Tamingfu	34	36 N	115 E	Temaringa's	19	17 S	31 E
Swan River	4	52 N	101 W	Tamkala	20	12 N	3 E	Temple B.	38	12 S	143 E
Swatow.	33	23 N	117 E	Tammu	24	24 N	94 E	Temuco	10	38 S	73 W
Swellendam	12	34 S	20 E	Tampin	32	2 N	103 E	Tenasserim	31	12 N	98 E
Swift Current	4	50 N	108 W	Tamsui	33	25 N	122 E	Tengchow-fu.	33	37 N	120 E
Sydney (Cape Breton Is.)	3	46 N	61 W	Tana R.	11	0 S	40 E	Tenge	20	11 N	0 W
Sydney, N.S.W.	37	33 S	150 E	Tanah	39	2 S	140 E	Tengyuuen	33	24 N	98 E
Sydney Mines	3	46 N	60 W	Tandala	21	9 S	34 E	Tenimber Is.	39	8 S	131 E
Sylhet	24	25 N	91 F	Tando	25	25 N	69 E	Tenkasi	27	8 N	77 E
Symbu	21	8 S	30 E	Tanga	21	5 S	39 E	Tenke	11	10 S	20 E
Syriam	31	16 N	96 E	Tangail	24	24 N	90 E	Tennimalai	27	9 N	77 E
Szecheng	33	25 N	106 E	Tangalle	30	6 N	81 E	Tennyson	13	31 S	26 E
Szenan	33	28 N	108 E	Tangan.	34	39 N	116 E	Tessawa	20	13 N	8 E
Szengen.	33	24 N	107 E	Tanganyika L.	21	6 S	30 E	Testel Is.	39	10 S	150 E
Szmau Esmok	33	22 N	102 E	Tangasi	11	0 N	20 E	Tete	11	10 S	30 E
				Tangier	11	30 N	0 W	Tete, Mashonaland	19	16 S	33 E
								Tetuan	11	30 N	0 W

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.		
Tewara Head	. 40	36 S	175 E	Tocantino, R.	. 10	5 S	49 W	Tsfanihy	. . 22	25 S	45 E		
Tewatin	. 38	26 S	153 E	Tofield	. . 6	53 N	112 W	Tshapile	. . 17	31 S	28 E		
Texas	. .	38	29 S	151 E	Togombo	. .	20	10 N	Tsiliwa	. . 17	30 S	28 E	
Teyaterjāeng	. 13	29 S	27 E	Tokangka	. .	40	38 S	Tsimanampetsaty,	L.	. . 22	24 S	43 E	
Tczpur	. . 24	26 N	92 E	Tokushima	. .	35	34 N	Tsimanandrafozana	. . 22	19 S	44 E		
Thaba Bosigo	. 15	29 S	27 E	Tokyo	. .	35	36 N	Tsimanandrafozana	. . 22	19 S	44 E		
Thaba Morena	. 13	29 S	27 E	Toieni	. .	17	32 S	Tsinan	. .	33	37 N	117 E	
Thaba'nchu	. 15	29 S	26 E	Tollyunge	. .	24	22 N	Tsinchow	. .	33	35 N	105 E	
Thaba Patchoa	. 13	29 S	27 E	Tombcau Bay	. .	22	20 S	Tsinchowfu	. .	34	36 N	118 E	
Thana	. . 25	19 N	73 E	Tomi	. .	39	6 S	Tsinghsien	. .	34	38 N	117 E	
Than Hoa	. . 33	21 N	105 E	Tomioka	. .	35	33 N	Tsingohow	. .	33	37 N	118 E	
Thargomindah	. . 38	28 S	143 E	Tongaat	. .	14	29 S	Tsingtao	. .	33	36 N	121 E	
Tharrawaddy	. 31	18 N	95 E	Tongaat R.	. .	14	29 S	Tsining	. .	34	35 N	116 E	
Thaton	. . 31	17 N	97 E	Tongaland	. .	16	27 S	Tsitsana	. . 17	30 S	28 E		
Thayetmyo	. . 31	19 N	95 E	Tongario Vol.	. .	40	39 S	Tsitsana, R.	. . 17	30 S	28 E		
Thazi	. . 31	21 N	96 E	Tongchen	. .	36	39 N	Tsitsing	. .	34	37 N	117 E	
Thecumanagar	. 27	8 N	78 E	Tongkah	. .	32	8 N	Tsoajana	. . 17	32 S	27 E		
Thellesi R.	. . 16	26 S	30 E	Tongo	. .	20	11 N	Tsolo	. .	17	31 S	28 E	
Theopolis	. . 13	33 S	26 E	Tongzin	. .	36	37 N	Tsomo	. .	17	31 S	27 E	
Thlotse	. . 15	28 S	28 E	Tonti	. .	17	30 S	Tsomo	. .	17	32 S	27 E	
Thobal	. . 24	24 N	94 E	Toovaula	. .	27	8 N	Tsovo	. .	21	3 S	38 E	
Thompsons	. . 13	33 S	27 E	Toowoomba	. .	38	27 N	Tsu	. .	35	34 N	136 E	
Thompson's (Kaffaria)	. . 17	31 S	27 E	Topchanchi	. .	29	23 N	Tsugaru Strait	. .	35	42 N	140 E	
Thongwa	. . 31	16 N	95 E	Topetora	. .	30	10 N	Tsui-Chia-Chuang	. .	34	36 N	117 E	
Thorngrove	. . 13	32 S	25 E	Topsail	. .	7	47 N	Tsungming	. .	33	32 N	121 E	
Thornville	. . 14	29 S	30 E	Topura	. .	39	10 S	Tsunhwachow	. .	34	40 N	118 E	
Thumbrua	. . 21	17 S	33 E	Tor Bay	. .	3	45 N	Tsunyi	. .	33	28 N	104 E	
Thunder, Cape	. . 5	48 N	88 W	Torbay	. .	3	45 N	Tsurugaoka	. .	35	38 N	139 E	
Thurayur	. . 27	9 N	77 E	Toree	. .	40	37 S	Tsushima Is.	. .	36	34 N	129 E	
Thursday Is.	. . 38	10 S	142 E	Toro	. .	21	0 N	Tuat	. .	11	20 N	0 W	
Tiamguri	. . 21	0 S	37 E	Toro	. .	13	31 S	Tubau	. .	32	32 S	113 E	
Tianfu	. . 34	36 N	117 E	Toronto	. .	2	45 N	Tubetube	. .	39	10 S	151 E	
Tibati	. . 20	6 N	12 E	Torres Is.	. .	41	13 S	Tucopia	. .	41	12 S	169 E	
Tibeti	. . 11	20 N	19 E	Torres Strait	. .	38	10 N	Tucuman	. .	10	26 S	65 W	
Tientsin	. . 33	39 N	117 E	Torricelli, Mts.	. .	39	3 S	Tugela R.	. . 14	28 S	29 E		
Tierra del Fuego	. . 10	53 S	69 W	Tortola	. .	8	18 N	Tugela R. (Little)	. . 14	29 S	29 E		
Tigré	. . 11	15 N	39 E	Torusan	. .	32	4 N	Tukoma	. .	19	15 S	32 E	
Tikriganj	. . 24	25 N	87 E	Toto	. .	10	37 S	Tulagh	. . 12	33 S	19 E		
Tilley	. . 4	50 N	112 W	Touchwood Post	. .	4	51 N	Tulear	. .	22	23 S	43 E	
Tima Lake	. . 11	10 N	35 E	Toungoo	. .	31	19 N	Tulin	. .	29	23 N	86 E	
Tiniakowa	. . 39	5 S	139 E	Towns River	. .	12	33 S	Tumatumari	. .	9	5 N	59 W	
Timaru	. . 40	44 S	171 E	Townsville	. .	38	19 S	Tumbura	. .	19	17 S	33 E	
Timbuktu	. . 11	10 N	0 W	Trabonji	. .	22	16 S	Tumen R.	. .	36	42 N	129 E	
Timijau, Mts.	. . 9	2 N	60 W	Tracadie	. .	3	47 N	Tumkur	. .	26	13 N	77 E	
Timor Is.	. . 37	10 S	124 E	Trafalgar Mt.	. .	39	9 S	Tummo	. . 11	20 N	10 E		
Timoraka	. . 39	5 S	139 E	Trail	. .	6	49 N	Tumuc Humac	Mts.	. .	10	2 N	55 W
Timor Laut	. . 37	7 S	132 E	Traitor Bay	. .	39	8 S	Tundi	. .	29	24 N	86 E	
Tina, R.	. . 17	31 S	29 E	Tranquebar	. .	26	10 N	Tunga	. .	34	36 N	116 E	
Tinano, Mt.	. . 17	30 S	28 E	Traynor	. .	4	52 N	Tungchangfu	. .	34	39 N	116 E	
Tinda	. . 13	30 S	28 E	Treasury Is.	. .	41	7 S	Tungchow	. .	33	35 N	110 E	
Tindivanam	. . 26	12 N	79 E	Tregannu	. .	32	5 N	Tungchow Chi	. .	34	39 N	117 E	
Tingabaly, R.	. . 22	15 S	50 E	Trelew	. .	10	43 S	Tungchwan Yan	. .	33	26 N	103 E	
Ting Chai-Chuang	. . 34	36 S	118 E	Tres Arroyos	. .	10	38 S	Tunghi	. . 21	10 S	40 E		
Tingchow	. . 34	38 N	115 E	Trichardts	. .	18	26 S	Tungkwanghsien	. .	34	37 N	116 E	
Tingchow	. . 33	26 N	115 E	Trichinopoly	. .	26	10 N	Tungkor	. .	33	22 N	111 E	
Tingtas	. . 34	35 N	115 E	Trichur	. .	26	10 N	Tungping	. .	34	35 N	116 E	
Tinjar R.	. . 32	4 N	114 E	Trincomalee	. .	30	8 N	Tungting L.	. .	33	28 N	112 E	
Tinnevelly	. . 27	8 N	77 E	Trinidad	. .	8	10 N	Tunis	. .	11	30 N	10 E	
Tin-tin R.	. . 36	38 N	127 E	Trinity	. .	7	48 N	Tupacama R.	. .	9	7 N	58 W	
Tinto	. . 20	5 N	9 E	Trinity Bay	. .	7	47 N	Tura	. .	24	25 N	90 E	
Tiruchendur	. . 27	8 N	78 E	Trinity Bay (Queens-land)	. .	38	16 S	Turaijur	. .	26	11 N	78 E	
Tirukkoyilur	. . 26	12 N	79 E	Tripoli	. .	11	30 N	Turanga	. .	40	39 S	178 E	
Tirukurunkudi	. . 27	8 N	77 E	Trivandrum	. .	26	8 N	Turks Is.	. .	8	21 N	72 W	
Tirumangalam	. . 27	9 N	78 E	Trompsburg	. .	13	29 S	Turku	. .	21	1 S	36 E	
Tirupati	. . 26	13 N	79 E	Trout L.	. .	5	55 N	Tushikhkow	. .	34	41 N	116 E	
Tirupuyanam	. . 27	9 N	78 E	Trout L.	. .	5	53 N	Tuticorin	. .	27	8 N	78 E	
Tirushuli	. . 27	9 N	78 E	Trout L.	. .	5	51 N	Tuurbraak	. .	12	34 S	20 E	
Tiruttangal	. . 27	9 N	77 E	Trout Lake Mission	. .	5	53 N	Tweedale	. .	13	31 S	24 E	
Tiruvadur	. . 27	10 N	78 E	Truro	. .	3	45 N	Tweefontein	. .	13	31 S	25 E	
Tiruvagiri	. . 27	8 N	77 E	Truxillo	. .	8	9 N	Twelve Apostles	. .	12	33 S	18 E	
Tiruwella	. . 26	9 N	76 E	Tsakoma	. .	18	23 S	Twillingate	. .	7	49 N	54 W	
Tisino	. . 34	36 N	120 E	Tsangchow	. .	34	38 N	Two Waters	. .	13	33 S	24 E	
Titabar	. . 24	26 N	94 E	Tsangshing	. .	34	23 N	Tyira	. .	17	31 S	28 E	
Titaochow	. . 33	35 N	104 E	Tsaochowfu	. .	34	35 N	Tyira, Lower.	. .	17	31 S	28 E	
Tittuviley	. . 27	8 N	77 E	Tsaohsien	. .	34	35 N	Tyira, Upper.	. .	17	31 S	28 E	
Toay	. . 10	36 S	65 W	Tsehchow	. .	33	35 N	Tylden	. .	13	31 S	26 E	
Tobago Is.	. . 8	11 N	60 W	Tsenan	. .	18	22 S	Tyvan	. .	4	50 N	103 W	

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Uani . . .	20	5 N	3 W	Umvoti R. . .	14	29 S	31 E	Vatorata . . .	39	9 S	147 E
Uarakauta . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Umyalazi R. . .	16	28 S	32 E	Vavoniya . . .	39	9 N	80 E
Uba . . .	20	11 N	13 E	Umyugone R. . .	16	28 S	30 E	Vegreville . . .	4	53 N	111 W
Ubangi R. . .	11	0 N	20 E	Umzimkla R. . .	17	31 S	29 E	Vellalanvilai . . .	27	8 N	78 E
U bemiba . . .	21	9 S	32 E	Umzimkuku . . .	17	30 S	30 E	Vella Lavella . . .	41	8 S	157 E
Uberaba . . .	10	19 S	48 W	Umzimkulu, Lower . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vellore . . .	26	13 N	79 E
Ubombo . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Umzimkulu R. . .	14	30 S	29 E	Vembakkottai . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Ubombo Range . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Umzimpofu . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Venibar . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Uchungwe . . .	21	8 S	35 E	Umzimvubu . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Venezuela . . .	10	8 N	60 W
Udaipore . . .	28	24 N	73 E	Umzimvubu R. . .	17	30 S	29 E	Vengurla . . .	25	16 N	73 E
Udaipur . . .	24	23 N	91 E	Umzinto . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Ventenat C. . .	39	10 S	150 E
Udaipur . . .	25	24 N	74 E	Umzinto R. . .	14	30 S	30 E	Ventersburg . . .	15	28 S	27 F
Udayagiri . . .	26	14 N	79 E	Una Mt. . .	49	42 S	172 E	Ventersdorp . . .	18	26 S	26 E
Udeni . . .	20	7 N	8 E	Unao . . .	28	26 N	80 E	Venterskroon . . .	18	26 S	27 E
Udepur . . .	24	21 N	86 E	Unde . . .	21	11 S	35 E	Venterstad . . .	13	30 S	26 E
Uen . . .	41	20 S	166 E	Underberg . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Veraval . . .	25	21 S	70 E
Uganda . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Undi . . .	21	14 S	32 E	Vereeniging . . .	18	26 S	28 E
Ugbo . . .	20	6 N	5 E	Undup . . .	32	1 N	110 E	Vermaak . . .	16	27 S	31 E
Ugie . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Unfunjambili . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Vermeio R. . .	10	24 S	62 W
Uhaiya . . .	21	1 S	31 E	Ungava Bay . . .	2	60 N	67 W	Vermillion . . .	5	49 N	93 W
Uhimba . . .	21	2 S	30 E	Ungwali . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Vermillion . . .	4	53 N	110 W
Uhoi . . .	39	4 S	152 E	Uniondale . . .	12	33 S	22 E	Vernon . . .	6	50 N	119 W
Uhuna . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Unity . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Verzamel Bergen . . .	16	27 S	30 E
Uiaku . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Unkofski B. . .	36	36 N	129 E	Vet R. . .	15	28 S	26 E
Uitdraai . . .	13	29 S	25 E	Unsang, C. . .	32	5 N	119 E	Vetyu . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Uitenhage . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Unyamwezi . . .	11	0 S	36 E	Vicenti . . .	19	18 S	35 E
Ujiji . . .	21	4 S	30 E	Upper Tugela . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Vichumbi . . .	21	0 S	29 E
Ukara Isles . . .	21	1 S	33 E	Uppodai R. . .	27	9 N	77 E	Victoria (Dis.) . . .	33	23 N	110 E
Ukkirankotei . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Upsalquitch R. . .	3	47 N	67 W	Victoria, B.C. . .	6	48 N	124 W
Ukweli . . .	21	13 S	37 E	Urambo . . .	21	4 S	32 E	Victoria, Cameroon . . .	20	3 N	9 E
Ulsan . . .	36	36 N	129 E	Urandangi . . .	38	21 S	138 E	Victoria Falls . . .	19	18 S	26 E
Uiundi . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Urguru . . .	21	5 S	33 E	Victoria, Labuan . . .	32	5 N	115 E
Umarkot . . .	28	25 N	69 E	Uria . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Victoria Lake . . .	7	48 S	56 W
Umba . . .	21	5 S	37 E	Urighi . . .	21	2 S	31 E	Victoria, Mashona-			
Umbaleki . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Uruguay R. . .	10	27 S	56 W	land . . .	19	20 S	30 E
Umbanambi . . .	16	28 S	32 E	Urungu . . .	21	2 S	34 E	Victoria Mt. . .	39	8 S	148 E
Umbanjin . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Usambara . . .	21	1 S	34 E	Victoria Nyanza . . .	21	1 S	33 E
Umbeges . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Usamiro . . .	21	3 S	32 E	Victoria West . . .	12	31 S	23 E
Umbelosi R. . .	16	26 S	31 E	Usenda . . .	21	4 S	31 E	Victory Mt. . .	39	9 S	149 E
Umbolisa . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Ushuaia . . .	10	54 S	68 W	Viedma . . .	10	40 S	62 W
Umcchungu . . .	18	23 S	35 E	Usisya . . .	21	11 S	34 E	Vierfontein . . .	15	27 S	26 E
Umduna R. . .	16	27 S	32 E	Usutu . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Vijapur . . .	25	23 N	72 E
Umfolosi R. . .	16	28 S	32 E	Usutu R. . .	18	26 S	32 E	Vijayadurg . . .	25	16 N	73 E
Umfolosi, Black, R. . .	16	28 S	31 E	Utenga . . .	21	1 S	31 E	Vijayapati . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Umfolosi, White, R. . .	16	28 S	31 E	Utengule . . .	21	9 S	33 E	Vilatikulum . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Umgä, Lower . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Utonga . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Villa Concepcion . . .	10	23 S	57 W
Umgasi R. . .	17	31 S	29 E	Utrecht . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Villa Rica . . .	10	26 S	56 W
Umgensi . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Uttamapalaiyam . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Villupuram . . .	26	11 N	79 E
Umhlahli R. . .	14	29 S	31 E	Uttangara . . .	26	12 N	78 E	Vinjorai . . .	28	26 N	71 E
Umhlatuzana . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Uttumalai . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Vinukonda . . .	26	16 N	79 E
Umhlatuzi R. . .	16	28 S	31 E	Uvulu . . .	19	21 S	28 E	Viramgam . . .	25	23 N	71 E
Umhloti R. . .	14	29 S	31 E	Uyeno . . .	35	34 N	136 E	Viravanallur . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Umjika . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Vaal Kranz . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Virdel . . .	25	21 N	74 E
Umjika, Lower . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Vaal R. . .	15	28 S	25 E	Virden . . .	4	49 N	101 W
Umkomaas, Lower . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vacaos . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Virgin Gorda . . .	8	18 N	64 W
Umkomanzi R. . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vadakenkulam . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Virudupatti . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Umkusi R. . .	16	27 S	32 E	Vadakurai . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Visapur . . .	25	18 N	74 E
Umlalazi . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Vageikulam . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Viswem . . .	24	24 N	94 E
Umlata . . .	13	33 S	27 E	Vaiseikulam . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Viitjoen's Drift . . .	18	27 S	28 E
Umlazi . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Vaijapur . . .	25	20 N	74 E	Vitu . . .	11	0 S	40 E
Umlazi R. . .	14	29 S	31 E	Vaippar . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Vogel C. . .	39	9 S	150 E
Umpambahinyoni R. . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vaippar R. . .	27	9 N	78 E	Vogelstruis Nek . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Umsasas . . .	19	16 S	30 E	Valachenai . . .	39	8 N	81 E	Vogel Vlei . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Umsikaba R. . .	17	31 S	29 E	Valdezia . . .	18	23 S	30 E	Vohemare . . .	22	13 S	49 E
Umsinga . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Valdivia . . .	10	40 S	74 W	Vohimasina . . .	22	22 S	48 E
Umsuaze's . . .	19	20 S	27 E	Valencia . . .	8	10 N	67 W	Volksrust . . .	14	27 S	29 E
Umsunauzi R. . .	14	29 S	30 E	Valladolid . . .	8	20 N	87 W	Volta R. . .	20	10 N	1 W
Umsunduzi . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Valparaiso . . .	10	33 S	72 W	Vonda . . .	4	52 N	106 W
Umtali . . .	19	18 S	32 E	Valsch R. . .	15	27 S	26 E	Votomandry . . .	22	19 S	49 E
Umtamvuna R. . .	17	31 S	30 E	Vancouver I. . .	6	49 N	123 W	Vryheid . . .	16	27 S	30 E
Umtata . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Van Diemen G. . .	37	12 S	132 E	Vulkan I. . .	39	4 N	145 E
Umtata R. . .	17	31 S	29 E	Vandina . . .	38	26 S	153 E	Vurawara . . .	39	10 S	149 E
Umtentu . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Vangaindrano . . .	22	22 S	47 E	Vurrasoor . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Umtentu R. . .	17	31 S	29 E	Vanikoro . . .	41	11 S	167 E	Wa . . .	20	10 N	2 W
Umtsindewa . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Van Reenen . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Wabamum . . .	6	53 N	114 W
Umtuli R. . .	16	26 S	30 E	Vanua Lava . . .	41	14 S	167 E	Wabigoon . . .	5	49 N	92 W
Umtwalumi R. . .	14	30 S	30 E	Varshanid . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Wabubu . . .	39	9 S	150 E
Umtyelekwanas . . .	16	26 S	32 E	Vasudevanallur . . .	27	9 N	77 E				

CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Wadai .	. 31	13 N	20 E	Warrl .	. 20	5 N	5 E	Wildchutsberg .	. 13	31 S	26 E
Wadan .	. 11	20 N	11 W	Warwick .	. 38	28 S	152 E	Wildebeeste R. .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Wadelai .	. 11	3 N	31 E	Wase .	. 20	9 N	9 E	Wildfontein .	. 13	31 S	24 E
Wadena .	. 4	52 N	104 W	Washa .	. 20	13 N	9 E	Wilgeriver .	. 18	25 S	29 E
Wadhwan .	. 25	23 N	71 E	Washbank Park .	. 13	31 S	27 E	Wilkie .	. 4	52 N	108 W
Wadi .	. 26	17 N	77 E	Washington .	. 2	46 N	118 W	Willoughby .	. 13	30 S	26 E
Wadi .	. 20	13 N	11 E	Washow R. .	. 5	51 N	97 W	Willow .	. 18	27 S	30 E
Wady Halfa .	. 11	22 N	31 E	Wassulu .	. 11	10 N	5 W	Willow Bunch .	. 4	51 N	105 W
Wahabu .	. 20	11 N	2 W	Watadzu .	. 35	35 N	132 E	Willowdale .	. 17	32 S	28 E
Waliguya .	. 20	13 N	2 W	Water Hen L. .	. 5	52 N	99 W	Willowmore .	. 12	33 S	23 E
Wai .	. 25	17 N	74 E	Water Hen R. .	. 5	52 N	99 W	Wilmot .	. 3	45 N	64 W
Waiau .	. 40	38 S	178 E	Waterberg .	. 18	24 S	28 E	Winburg .	. 15	28 S	27 E
Waikari .	. 40	43 S	173 E	Waterloo .	. 9	5 N	56 W	Windessi .	. 39	2 S	134 E
Waikari Lake .	. 40	39 S	177 E	Waterval .	. 18	25 S	30 E	Windhoek .	. 11	23 S	18 E
Waimamaku .	. 40	35 S	173 E	Waterval .	. 16	27 S	31 E	Windhorah .	. 38	25 S	142 E
Waimate .	. 40	35 S	174 E	Watervau R. .	. 9	2 N	60 W	Windsor .	. 13	32 S	26 E
Waini Pt. .	. 9	8 N	59 W	Watlam .	. 33	22 N	109 E	Windsor .	. 3	45 N	64 W
Waini R. .	. 9	7 N	59 W	Watling .	. 8	24 N	74 W	Windsor Junc. .	. 3	45 N	63 W
Wainwright .	. 4	52 N	111 W	Watrous .	. 4	51 N	105 W	Windsor Pt. .	. 40	46 S	167 E
Waipah .	. 9	5 N	60 W	Waya .	. 20	6 N	1 E	Winnaba .	. 20	5 N	1 W
Waipawa .	. 40	40 S	177 E	Wedau .	. 39	10 S	150 E	Winnipeg .	. 5	49 N	97 W
Waigrapra .	. 40	41 S	175 E	Weenen .	. 14	28 S	30 E	Winnipegosis .	. 5	52 N	100 W
Wairoa .	. 40	39 S	177 E	Weenisk, L. .	. 5	53 N	88 W	Winton (Aust.) .	. 38	22 S	143 E
Waitara .	. 40	39 S	174 E	Weenisk, R. .	. 5	54 N	88 W	Winton (N.Z.) .	. 40	46 S	168 E
Waitara R. .	. 40	39 S	174 E	Wegdraai .	. 19	23 S	27 E	Winzona .	. 21	0 S	39 E
Waithha .	. 40	43 S	171 E	Weihaiwei .	. 33	37 N	122 E	Wisaru .	. 39	3 S	135 E
Wajanga Yoa .	. 40	19 N	21 E	Wei Ho .	. 33	34 N	106 E	Wisconsin .	. 2	43 N	90 W
Wakamatsu .	. 35	37 N	140 E	Weihsiem .	. 33	37 N	119 E	Wismar .	. 9	6 N	58 W
Wakapoa .	. 9	7 N	59 W	Weihsiem Chi .	. 34	37 N	115 E	Witbank June .	. 18	25 S	29 E
Wakara .	. 39	4 S	137 E	Weipa .	. 38	12 S	141 E	Withersfield .	. 38	23 S	147 E
Wakatipu, L. .	. 40	45 S	169 E	Weir, R. .	. 38	28 S	150 E	Wit Kop .	. 13	31 S	26 E
Wakayama .	. 35	34 N	135 E	Weligama .	. 30	6 N	80 E	Witteput .	. 13	29 S	24 E
Wakefield .	. 18	25 S	29 E	Welkomm .	. 13	30 S	26 E	Witte R. .	. 13	30 S	27 E
Wakenaain .	. 9	7 N	59 W	Welle Island .	. 39	9 S	150 E	Wiverville .	. 5	49 N	97 W
Wakimachi .	. 35	34 N	134 E	Welle R. .	. 11	5 N	20 E	Wi-won .	. 36	41 N	126 E
Wakkerstroom .	. 16	27 S	30 E	Wellesley Is. .	. 38	16 S	139 E	Wokatumu .	. 40	39 S	175 E
Waku .	. 13	32 S	27 E	Welligammo Is. .	. 26	9 N	80 E	Wokhi .	. 24	26 N	94 E
Walami .	. 20	14 N	2 E	Wellington, N.Z. .	. 40	41 S	175 E	Wolf .	. 5	48 N	88 W
Waldeck .	. 4	50 N	108 W	Wellington (Cape Colony) .	. 12	33 S	18 E	Wolfville .	. 3	45 N	64 W
Walfisch Bay .	. 11	20 S	10 E	Westbourne .	. 5	50 N	98 W	Wolmarais Stad .	. 18	27 S	27 E
Walkara .	. 20	11 N	3 W	Weme R. .	. 20	7 N	2 E	Wolseley .	. 4	50 N	102 W
Walkers .	. 17	29 S	29 E	Wenchow .	. 33	27 N	120 E	Wonderfontein .	. 18	25 S	30 E
Wallace .	. 3	45 N	63 W	Wentberg .	. 34	37 N	122 E	Wonju .	. 36	37 N	128 E
Wallangarra .	. 38	29 N	152 W	Weppener .	. 15	29 S	27 E	Wonki .	. 20	7 N	2 W
Wallaston Is. .	. 10	56 S	68 W	Werur .	. 39	2 S	134 E	Wonsan .	. 36	39 N	127 E
Wallmansthal .	. 18	25 S	28 E	Wese .	. 20	8 N	2 E	Woodbine .	. 18	25 S	26 E
Walpole Is. .	. 41	23 S	169 E	Westbourne .	. 5	50 N	98 W	Woodlands .	. 5	50 N	97 W
Walsh .	. 4	49 N	110 W	Westbury .	. 40	41 S	147 E	Woodlark Is. .	. 39	9 S	152 E
Walumbale .	. 20	10 N	2 W	West Calder .	. 4	49 N	104 W	Woodstock .	. 3	46 N	67 W
Walwale .	. 20	10 N	1 W	Western China .	. 33	3 N	105 E	Woodstock .	. 12	33 S	18 E
Wamba .	. 21	5 S	34 E	Western Eq. Africa .	. 11	10 N	10 E	Woolanmaroo .	. 38	17 S	146 E
Wamira .	. 39	10 S	150 E	West Lubo .	. 21	19 S	36 E	Woolgar .	. 38	19 S	143 E
Wandamma .	. 39	2 S	134 E	Weston .	. 14	29 S	30 E	Woolridge .	. 13	33 S	27 E
Wandenge .	. 21	1 S	37 E	Westport .	. 40	42 S	172 E	Woonga .	. 5	49 N	91 W
Wandiwash .	. 26	12 N	79 E	West Pt. .	. 40	41 S	145 E	Wooroorooka .	. 38	29 S	145 E
Wanetzi R. .	. 18	24 S	32 E	Westwood .	. 38	23 S	150 E	Wope .	. 20	7 N	0 E
Wanga .	. 21	4 S	39 E	Wetaskiwin .	. 4	53 N	114 W	Worcester .	. 12	33 S	19 E
Wanga Bazar .	. 28	24 N	60 E	Weti .	. 21	5 S	39 E	Worgla .	. 11	1 N	7 E
Wangaeho R. .	. 40	40 S	175 E	Weyburn .	. 4	49 N	103 W	Wreningham .	. 19	18 S	30 E
Wanganui R. .	. 40	40 S	175 E	Weymouth .	. 3	44 N	65 W	Wubio .	. 20	3 N	12 E
Wangaratta .	. 38	19 S	147 E	Whale Rk. .	. 12	33 S	18 E	Wuchang .	. 33	30 N	115 E
Wang-Chyang .	. 34	36 N	116 E	Whanganui .	. 40	40 S	175 E	Wuching .	. 34	39 N	116 E
Wangemansbwah .	. 21	9 S	34 E	Whangarei .	. 40	36 S	174 E	Wuchou .	. 33	23 N	111 E
Wanigers .	. 39	9 S	149 E	Whangaroa .	. 40	35 S	174 E	Wuhu .	. 33	31 N	118 E
Wankie Coal Fields .	. 19	18 S	26 E	Whareponga .	. 40	38 S	178 E	Wukari .	. 20	7 N	9 E
Wansbeck .	. 17	29 S	29 E	Whitbourne .	. 7	47 N	53 W	Wunthro .	. 31	24 N	95 E
Wapela .	. 4	50 N	102 W	White Bay .	. 7	50 N	56 W	Wurnru .	. 20	13 N	5 E
War .	. 11	23 N	15 E	Whitehorse .	. 6	61 N	134 W	Wushek .	. 20	14 N	10 E
Waraka .	. 40	43 S	169 E	Whitemouth .	. 5	49 N	96 W	Wushishi .	. 20	9 N	6 E
Waramuri .	. 9	7 N	59 W	White River .	. 5	48 N	85 W	Wuting .	. 33	37 N	117 E
Waraputa .	. 9	5 N	59 W	White Sand R. .	. 4	52 N	102 W	Wyandra .	. 38	27 S	146 E
Ward Hunt Str. .	. 39	9 S	150 E	Whitewood .	. 4	50 N	102 W	Wyldesdale .	. 16	25 S	31 E
Warialav .	. 39	5 S	134 E	Whitewood .	. 38	21 S	144 E	Wynberg .	. 12	34 S	18 E
Warman .	. 4	52 N	106 W	Whittlesea .	. 13	32 S	26 E	Wynyard .	. 4	51 N	104 W
Warnbath .	. 18	24 S	28 E	Wickham, C. .	. 40	40 S	145 E	Xabane .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Warra .	. 20	10 N	4 E	Wida .	. 20	6 N	2 E	Xabane, Upper .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Warra .	. 38	26 S	151 E	Wide B. .	. 38	25 S	153 E	Xayimpí .	. 17	31 S	28 E
Warrenton .	. 15	28 S	24 E	Wiju .	. 36	40 N	124 E	Xayimpí .	. 17	31 S	28 E

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Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Xolobe .	17	32 S	27 E	Yenan .	33	37 N	109 E	Yungchow .	33	26 N	112 E
Xongoro, Upper .	17	31 S	28 E	Yenan .	36	37 N	126 E	Yunglung .	33	26 N	99 E
Xora R. .	17	32 S	28 E	Yen Bay .	33	22 N	105 E	Yungning .	33	27 N	101 E
Xugswala .	17	31 S	28 E	Yen how .	33	35 N	117 E	Yungpingfu .	34	39 N	118 E
Xume .	17	32 S	27 E	Yenchowfu .	34	35 N	117 E	Yunnanfu .	33	25 N	103 E
Xwili .	17	31 S	28 E	Yendi .	20	9 N	0 E	Yunyang .	33	33 N	111 E
Yadda R. .	39	9 S	147 E	Yengpien .	36	40 N	126 E	Zagwitzi .	17	32 S	27 E
Yadgiri .	26	16 N	77 E	Yenheung .	36	39 N	127 E	Zak R. .	12	31 S	21 E
Yako .	20	12 N	1 W	Yeni .	20	13 N	3 E	Zambezi R. .	19	15 S	32 E
Yale .	6	49 N	121 W	Yenkingchow. .	34	40 N	116 E	Zambot .	16	27 S	31 E
Yallapur .	26	14 N	75 E	Yeping. .	33	26 N	117 E	Zand Dr. .	13	30 S	26 E
Yalo .	11	0 N	10 E	Yeola .	25	20 N	74 E	Zand R. .	15	28 S	27 E
Yalu R. .	36	40 N	125 E	Yerksasse .	20	7 N	3 W	Zandspruit .	18	27 S	29 E
Yamato .	35	34 N	136 E	Yerraneel .	27	8 N	77 E	Zanzibar .	11	10 S	30 E
Yambassi .	20	4 N	10 E	Yeuliba .	38	26 S	149 E	Zanzibar ls. .	21	6 S	39 E
Yambuya .	11	0 N	25 E	Yihsien .	34	35 N	118 E	Zaria .	20	11 N	7 E
Yanchow .	33	22 N	108 E	Yingchow .	33	39 N	113 E	Zasfron .	13	30 S	27 E
Yamen .	33	42 N	120 E	Yingkow .	33	40 N	123 E	Zaurfontein .	13	32 S	25 E
Yamethin .	31*	20 N	96 E	Yingkow .	34	41 N	122 E	Zavalla .	18	24 S	34 E
Yammia Yamma .	38	26 S	141 E	Ying-shaw .	33	33 N	117 E	Zazagawa .	20	12 N	4 E
Yanago .	35	35 N	133 E	Yio .	10	17 S	71 E	Zealandia .	4	51 N	107 W
Yangandi .	20	6 N	13 E	Yo. .	20	13 N	13 E	Zebedela .	18	24 S	29 E
Yang-Chia-Ho .	34	36 N	116 E	Yojū .	36	37 N	127 E	Zeckoe .	12	34 S	18 E
Yangchow .	33	33 N	119 E	Yoko .	20	5 N	12 E	Zeerust .	18	25 S	25 E
Yang-ju .	36	37 N	127 E	Yokohama .	35	35 N	139 E	Zeila .	11	10 N	40 E
Yangsins .	34	37 N	117 E	Yokote .	35	39 N	140 E	Zibadlo .	17	31 S	28 E
Yang tse kiang .	33	32 N	107 E	Yola .	20	9 N	12 E	Ziban .	20	14 N	1 E
Yang-yang .	36	38 N	128 E	Yollahs .	8	17 N	76 W	Zigon .	31	18 N	95 E
Yankee Doodle .	19	20 S	29 E	Yongampoo .	36	40 N	124 E	Zillmanton .	38	17 S	144 E
Yannikkondandal .	27	9 N	77 E	Yonghai .	36	37 N	129 E	Zimbane .	17	31 S	28 E
Yanping .	33	22 N	112 E	Yongin .	36	37 N	127 E	Zinder .	20	13 N	9 E
Yargura .	39	10 S	110 E	York .	14	29 S	30 E	Zitimibili .	17	32 S	28 E
Yarmouth .	3	44 N	66 W	York C. .	38	10 S	142 E	Zitzik .	13	33 S	23 E
Yarrabah (Miss.) .	38	17 S	146 E	York Factory .	2	58 N	90 W	Zivani .	21	6 S	32 E
Yashikira .	20	9 N	3 E	York Pt. .	7	52 N	56 W	Ziwundwana .	17	32 S	28 E
Yatiyantota .	67	7 N	80 E	Yorkton .	4	51 N	102 W	Zonibas .	21	14 S	33 E
Yatu I. .	41	13 S	167 E	Ysabel Island .	41	8 S	159 E	Zonnebloem .	12	33 S	18 E
Yatua I. .	41	13 S	167 E	Yuanchow Hun .	33	27 N	109 E	Zoutpan .	18	22 S	29 E
Yavigimbas .	21	3 S	30 E	Yuankiang .	33	20 N	100 E	Zululand .	11	20 S	30 E
Ychang .	33	30 N	111 E	Yuawauni R. .	9	1 N	58 W	Zumbo .	21	15 S	30 E
Ye. .	25	15 N	97 E	Yucatan .	8	20 N	90 W	Zungeru .	20	9 N	6 E
Yebba .	20	13 N	0 W	Yuenkiang .	33	22 N	104 E	Zurumi .	20	12 N	6 E
Yeji .	20	8 N	0 W	Yuen, R. .	33	28 N	111 E	Zuurberg .	13	33 S	25 E
Yellapur .	58	15 N	74 E	Yuhshan .	33	28 N	118 E	Zuurfontein .	13	30 S	25 E
Yellowhead Pass .	6	53 N	118 W	Yukon .	2	60 N	130 W	Zwaartberg .	17	30 S	29 E
Yellow R. .	33	36 N	117 E	Yule Mts. .	39	8 S	147 E	Zwagees Hoek .	13	32 S	25 E
Yellow Sea .	33	30 N	124 E	Yulin .	33	38 N	109 E	Zwart Kop .	12	34 S	18 E
Velua .	20	8 N	9 E	Yun .	33	24 N	100 E	Zwartkops .	13	33 S	25 E
Yelwa .	20	11 N	4 E	Yüinchenghsien .	34	35 N	116 E	Zwartruggens .	18	25 S	26 E
Yelwa .	20	11 N	8 E	Yungchang .	33	24 N	99 E	Zwelteindam Pt. .	13	34 S	23 E
Yembe .	20	4 N	12 E	Yungching .	34	39 N	116 E				

